30.24 - 6713

Shoot To Kill, Ordered In Shanghai Rioting

1946

MAYOR ACTS AS VIOLENCE STILL RAGES

MOOSA

Many Injured, Reports Of Deaths Denied—Blame Put On Communists

Shanghai, *Monday*, Dec. 2 (AP)—Shoot-to-kill orders were issued to police last night, and the Woosung garrison declared an emergency as shuttered Shanghai strove to choke off bloody rioting which authorities blamed on the Communists.

At least 100 persons were reported injured and property damage was high in the wreckage of shops, automobiles and streetcars from the riots which began Saturday with the wholesale arrest of unlicensed sidewalk vendors.

Carry On, Mayor Urges Business

In an emotion-choked broadcast last night, Shanghai's Princeton-educated Mayor K. C. Wu, ordinarily suave and serene, announced he had ordered police to shoot to kill anyone disturbing the peace or carrying unauthorized arms. He said no one had yet been killed, despite reports to the contrary.

One unconfirmed report said seven were dead, but the Mayor insisted that all death reports were incorrect.

An Associated Press photographer was prevented by police from investigating or picturing two bodies which lay under blankets in the Whangpoo station yard.

In the latest pitched battle, about 10 A.M. yesterday, he saw at least three persons shot down, but the crowd whisked them off before it could be determined whether they were dead.

Clashes Through Day And Night

Firing continued frequently through the day and night, with the police station the favorite target of snipers, but most of the mob relied on bricks, stones, bottles and almost any portable objects as weapons.

The Mayor appealed to all places of business to reopen today. Most were closed yesterday under threat of the riot leaders to smash them if they opened.

Proclamation of the Mayor's orders were posted throughout the city.

Dozens Of Shops Reopen

Dozens of Shanghai shops reopened this morning. Many stores, however, still were closed and tightly shuttered, with their proprietors evidently fearful of further violence.

The day began quietly, and at mid-morning a municipal spokesman said, "we think we have the situation under control."

Wu announced that the Woosung garrison had been placed in a state of emergency and that martial law—never repealed since the liberation—was being strictly invoked for the first time.

Mayor Blames Communists

Rifle-bearing members of the peace-preservation corps yesterday patrolled the tense streets, in which the unwonted silence was broken by intermittent gunfire. Regular troops had not yet been called in, however.

The Mayor told foreign correspondents flatly that he held the Communist underground responsible for the outbreak and said they were terrorists whose sole aim was to destroy the peace and security of this greatest city in China.

In his statements for domestic consumption he did not name the Communists, possibly fearing that this would aggravate a situation which already was the ugliest since Japanese occupation. The Mayor long has been known as a political middle-of-the-road man.

The Mayor said, however, that representatives of the sidewalk merchants visited him at his home yesterday and gave him a written declaration that they were not responsible for the rioting. This was an indirect way of accusing the Communists.

The rioting began Saturday in front of the Whangpoo police station, where scores of arrested peddlers had been taken.

Failing to storm the jail, which police defended with fire hoses, tear gas, guns and clubs, the mob spread outside through the heart of Shanghai, wrecking and looting. A theater near the race course was seized by the rioters for use as headquarters.

The uproar continued all Saturday night and there was sporadic firing all day yesterday. Shops which opened yesterday were wrecked.

Last night the city presented a grim appearance. All stores on the once-thriving thoroughfares were shuttered and dark. The usually noisy nightlife was almost completely stilled.

Night Spots Heed Advice

Keepers of several foreign-owned bars and cabarets said well-dressed Chinese called on them and in impeccable English advised them to close immediately or risk "plenty of trouble." The perators said they did not know these Chinese but took them at their word and closed.

A careful check of riot incidents indicated that anti-foreign feeling was not a factor in the rioting, although some foreigners said their faces were punched by ruffians who stopped their cars.

Some of the attackers, they said, shouted, "Down with Nanking," and "Chou En-lai is right." Chou En-lai is China's No. 2 Communist and recent unsuccessful negotiator with the Government.

Situation Is "Very Bad"

All American service personnel and dependents were restricted to quarters to avoid trouble.

Mayor Wu told the Associated Press he had authorized the peddlers to work on certain streets and had released all those arrested but "the situation is very bad. Restoration of normalcy depends entirely on the Communists. This is well-organized terrorism."

The Mayor said he had made a full report to Nanking, where there was good reason to believe it was getting Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's personal attention.

Set Up Since Jap Surrender

Since the Japanese surrender, several thousand peddlers have set up businesses on Shanghai's principal streets. They sell meals and hawk all sorts of merchandise, including cigarette lighters, chocolate, belts, clothing, bolts of cloth and United States Army rations, much of which is believed to have been stolen.

These vendors undersell regular storekeepers and make many of the streets virtually impassable, including the famous Bund.

For a long time Mayor K. C. Wu was reluctant to clean them out, saying that many were refugees from Communist-controlled areas and that they had to make a living. Many Shanghai citizens, however, contended the peddlers included more local business racketeers than bona fide refugees.

Return After Roundups

Police drives were started against them, but after every roundup the hawkers returned to their old beats, as clamorous as ever. Many spread their wares on cloths which they could gather up hurriedly and retreat when police appeared.

In the past few days police determined to stamp out this condition, which was generally regarded as a public nuisance. Scores were arrested Saturday and jailed in the Whangpoo police station.

Rumors, which authorities said were Communist-inspired, spread that several had died in jail. Immediately thousands of persons gathered outside the station and began demonstrations which turned into general rioting.

CAMERA CLICKS AS MOB RIOTS

F. HAMPSON

AP Photographer In Thick Of Shanghai Street Strife

Shanghai, Dec. 1 (AP)—Photographing the Shanghai riots for twenty consecutive hours, Don Carlos da Costa Roque, Associated Press cameraman, narrowly missed death or injury several times and finally was arrested by city police.

The 22-year-old China-born Portuguese was released after an appeal to Mayor K. C. Wu.

Roque said he first arrived on the scene about 2.30 P.M. Saturday to find a howling crowd menacing the Whangpoo Police Station in the old French concession.

Two Bodies Under Blankets

Two bodies lay under blankets in the station compound. A policeman with drawn bayonet chased the photographer when he attempted to take a picture.

Then the mob tried twice to storm the station. Snapping pictures, Roque was struck with a brick and a thrown bottle but said it was worth it because he got some action closeups at 10 feet.

As police drove the rioters back, he said he aimed his camera and was fired upon by a policeman with an automatic weapon.

Blanks?—Heard Bullets Whistle

"The police claimed they were shooting blanks, but I heard bullets whistle," he said.

Throughout Saturday night and Sunday the camera man alternated between police and riot sides, photographing the looting of numerous shops.

"Once the mob built a bonfire of loot in view of the police station," he said.

"Another time I saw a shopkeeper with his money sack running from the mob. I took a picture and the flash bulb startled the crowd so that the merchant escaped."

After daylight today, he climbed a ladder to a power pole for a picture while the mob shouted encouragement. He barely got down, however, for someone chose his ladder to use as a battering ram against a shop door.

"At 10 o'clock this morning another pitched battled broke out and police fired into the crowd," he said. "I saw one boy and two men shot. The boy was only 5 feet from me. I think he was dead. Before I could make sure, the mob stopped a bus, loaded the victims into it and drove it away."

Then The Police Nab Him

A few minutes later Roque was between the lines when persons on the fifth floor of the Chungwei Bank Building began shooting into the police station.

At this juncture the police arrested him, saying they had decided there should be no more pictures.

"I recognized many of the demonstrators as sidewalk hawkers," he said, "but there were thousands in it who were not. Maybe they were Communists, as the Mayor says. I don't know; I can't recognize a Communist by looking at him."

GROUP NAMED TO SCAN VETO

1946 J. PARRIS

United Nations Move Follows British Proposal On Curbs

San Francisco, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Chronicle said tonight it had learned "on high authority" that the Army has agreed to give up the San Francisco Presidio as a permanent home for the United Nations.

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 1 (AP)—Despite Britain's assertion that it was a move to "pass the baby," the 54-member United Nations Political and Security Committee tonight appointed a subcommittee to study all proposals affecting the use of the big power veto voting privilege in the Security Council.

This development came at the close of a three-hour session in which Great Britain submitted seven suggestions aimed at softening the use of the veto but declared that the big powers must presently retain their special voting privilege because they might be outvoted on some issue of vital interest to them.

Issue Sidetracked Again

In sending the controversial issue to the subcommittee, the United Nations once again sidetracked any immediate action on the veto problem.

Australia, foremost opponent of the veto, contended that it was impossible to secure an agreement on the various resolutions before the committee, particularly her own and one submitted by Russia.

The Soviet Union, however, readily accepted the proposal for a subcommittee to study the issue. The United States, Britain and Australia is opposed to the suggestion, but the committee voted, 33 to 8, to set up the subcommittee, comprising the Big Five, Australia, Peru, Cuba, the Philippines, Poland, Denmark, India, Argentina and Venezuela.

Sir Hartley Shawcross, of Britain, in opposing establishment of the subcommittee, declared "this is just passing the baby."

Instructed To Meet Today

The subcommittee was instructed to meet tomorrow morning and attempt to work out a resolution on the veto that would be acceptable to both large and small powers.

Resolutions have been submitted by Australia, Cuba, Peru, the Philippines, Russia and Argentina. The most drastic is that of Cuba which calls for abolition of the veto.

The big powers were agreed that the veto must be retained for the present at least.

Senator Tom Connally (D., Texas), United States representative on the Political Committee, defended the veto, but said the permanent members of the Security Council should not use it indiscriminately.

"Vestiges Of Isolation"

Guillermo Belt, Cuban delegate who has proposed abolition of the veto, declared that "the United States defends the veto because there are still, unfortunately, vestiges of isolation in this country."

In taking up the veto issue today, the Political Committee momentarily sidetracked the all-important discussion on world-wide arms limitation. The committee, however, was scheduled to resume debate on the arms question tomorrow.

The British suggestions for softening the use of the veto were revealed to the committee by Shawcross. They were suggestions British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin had presented to the major powers during private consultations on the veto.

1. The powers possessing the right of veto might agree among themselves to consult each other, where possible, before a vote is taken, if their unanimity is required to enable the Security Council to function effectively.

2. If there is not unanimity, it might be agreed that the minority of the permanent members, "mindful of the fact that they are acting on behalf of all the United Nations," would only exercise the veto where they consider the question of vital importance to the United Nations as a whole, and they would

explain on what grounds they consider this condition to be present.

3. The permanent members might agree that they will not exercise their veto against a proposal simply because it does not go far enough to satisfy them.

4. The permanent members might agree to advocate rules of conduct for the Security Council providing that questions are only brought before the Security Council after other means of settlement have been tried and must then be presented in proper form to the Council.

Procedure Rules Suggested

5. The permanent members might agree to support the establishment of further rules of procedure for the conduct of the Security Council's business, such as appointing a *rapporteur* or a committee of some of its members to make a further attempt at conciliation before resorting to the final discussion and voting.

6. It might facilitate the work of the Security Council if a formula could be devised on which all would agree, for the definition of a "dispute."

7. It would be of great advantage if it were possible to provide, by some means, that a permanent member could abstain from voting without automatically vetoing the proposal, similarly, that mere absence of a permanent member should not have the effect of a veto.

Pleads With Russia

Sir Hartley pleaded with Russia to "move a little towards our point of view so we can together evolve a joint plan which will serve the common interests of all." However, he said Britain would not vote for any proposal that would lead to any revision of the Charter.

"The plain fact is," he said, "that the great powers, each of them, must retain the right of veto last, by a combination of other powers, whose voting strength is greater than their real size or influence in the world, they may be involved in some vital interest of theirs."

Sir Hartley declared that "we must move towards a new conception and new treatment of vital interests."

"The excessive exercise of the veto is not the disease," he said. "It is only a symptom. The disease is the lack of confidence, the suspicion, the rivalry which overshadows the relations of the great powers."

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky then submitted a draft resolution to the committee calling upon the General assembly to express "the confidence that in the future the Security Council shall duly take into account the experience of its work during the preceding period with a view to secure conditions which would be as favorable as possible to the adoption of agreed decisions."

The resolution, however, said that international cooperation should be extended among all nations, large and small, "while avoiding excessive regimentation and formalism in the activity of their bodies."

U.N. Delegates' Display Of Amity Token Of Peace

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 1 (AP). The United States and Russia won applause from the United Nations Political Committee and spectators at a committee meeting today with a display of friendship by Senator Tom Connally (D., Texas) and Andrei Y. Vishinsky, Soviet Vice Foreign Minister.

During his address on the veto question, Connally, gesturing with both arms, said, "We of the United States want peace with Great Britain on our left and the Soviet Union on our right."

As he extended his right arm to Vishinsky, the Soviet delegate seized his hand and shook it vigorously.

The committee chairman, Dmitri Manuilsky, of the Ukraine, noted the friendliness shown by Connally, Vishinsky and Sir Hartley Shawcross, of Great Britain, at the committee table, observing wryly, "The Chair is satisfied that peace exists in this committee."

Songs Mustn't Rib Labor's Bigwigs

1946

London, *Monday*, Dec. 2 (AP)—The *Daily Mail* said today that songs and jokes which might offend ministers of the Labor Government will face "stenger scrutiny" from the Lord Chamberlain, the Government official who censors British stage productions.

The newspaper said that all jokes dealing with Cabinet members have been deleted by the Lord Chamberlain's staff from the songs and comedians' scripts for the forthcoming musical titled "Between Ourselves."

Geoffrey Coop, who wrote one of the songs, "The Left Honorables," a satirical number naming several ministers, was quoted by the newspapers saying the song was heavily cut and returned with a letter saying it was against the Lord Chamberlain's policy to allow such political ribbing.

The Lord Chamberlain's office declined comment, the *Daily Mail* said. The Earl of Clarendon is the present Lord Chamberlain.

Britain May Import Norwegian Power

London, Dec. 1 (AP)—The *Sunday Dispatch* reported today a British plan to import electric power from Norway via submarine cables is under consideration.

The paper said that British and Norwegian cable engineers, conferring in Norway, had agreed that Norway's surplus hydroelectric power could be sent to Scotland through 300-mile-long cables beneath the North Sea.

The *Dispatch* did not state whether the plan was sponsored by the British Government, which plans to nationalize the nation's industrial power industries to meet a growing fuel and power crisis.

McMahon Denies Report

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 2.—(AP) Senator Brien McMahon (D-Conn) denied today a story carried in the British newspaper Reynolds News which said he had told members of the British Parliament that the United States was making atomic bombs "600 times as powerful as those dropped on Japan."

McMahon was irate when told the publication said he had made the statement before a "hush hush" private meeting of members of Parliament of all parties.

M'MAHON A-BOMB TALK IN BRITAIN IS REPORTED

LONDON, Dec. 1 — (AP) Reynolds News said today that U. S. Senator Brien McMahon (D.-Conn.) had told a "hush-hush all-party meeting" of Parliament members recently that the United States was making atomic bombs "600 times as powerful as those dropped on Japan."

McMahon, chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, visited England last month on a tour of Europe. He was reported today to be in Germany and could not be reached immediately for comment.

"While the general impression given by Mr. McMahon's speech was the need for international agreement on control of atomic power, the view was voiced by some M.P.'s that his revelations explained the pro-war section in America who claim that atom bombs must be used against the U.S.S.R. within the next few years," the Sunday newspaper said.

Germans Throughout U.S. Zone Approve New Constitution

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 1 (AP). German voters in today's election in Bavaria and Greater Hesse appeared to have approved overwhelmingly their new democratic constitutions, and the Hessians also apparently voted for socialization of basic industries, incomplete returns showed tonight.

Both German states are in the United States Occupation Zone.

The slightly left-of-center Social Democratic party apparently received a majority in the one-house legislature of Greater Hesse, while the Christian Social Union piled up a seemingly insurmountable margin in Bavaria.

CSU Suffers Losses

The church-supported Christian Social Union party, hitherto the most powerful party in the American zone, suffered substantial losses, chiefly in Greater Hesse, most highly industrialized state in the zone. In that state, where the party was known as the Christian Democratic Union, it lost up to 40 per cent of its previous support in some areas.

However, the CSU appeared to have held its own as No. 1 party in rural Bavaria. Nevertheless, American political analysts said that even there it had lost some support among conservative, strongly religious voters.

The voters turned out in large numbers in both states, despite cold, rainy weather. Estimates were that 75 per cent of the more than 7,000,000 eligible voters in the two states cast their ballots.

In some areas of both states invalid votes amounted to almost ten per cent, and military government observers regarded faulty ballot markings as "protest" or "abstention" votes.

Socialization Leads

Figures from 23 of 39 county districts in Greater Hesse gave these results:

For socialization of basic industries, 414,721; against, 164,818; invalid, 83,681.

For the constitution, 441,171; against, 141,122.

The popular vote received by parties in the balloting for legislative representations:

Social Democrats, 272,183.
Christian Democrats, 189,770.
Communists, 55,205.
Liberal Democrats (Right Wing), 112,681.

Guarantees 4 Freedoms

Included in the Hessian socialization program are mines, electric power, and railroads.

The new constitutions, previously approved by the United States occupation authorities, guaranteed freedoms of the press, religion, speech and assembly for the first time in thirteen years. Wuerttemberg-Baden, the third state in the United States Zone, adopted its constitution last Sunday.

Approximately 60 per cent of the Bavarian electorate voted. Returns from 30 of the 400 election districts, including almost all of Munich, showed: For the constitution, 269,800; against, 88,152.

Communists In 4th Place

The popular vote received by parties in the voting for legislative representatives:

Christian Social Union, 218,687.
Social Democrats, 90,102.
Democratic Party (Right Wing), 24,318.
Communists, 16,931.
Economic Reconstruction Party (considered Rightists), 18,881.

Officials in Greater Hesse said votes were being counted by localities and that the overall total would not be known until each individual election district had completed its returns.

Favors Democratic Germany

Dr. James Newman, of Floral Park, Long Island, N.Y., director of the American Office of Military Government for Greater Hesse, said "the acceptance of the constitution and the election of a *Landtag* (legislative assembly) mark another step in the development of democracy in Germany."

Explaining that the United States policy favored a democratic Germany but not necessarily one based on American institutions, Dr. Newman added:

"We leave it to the people here to determine what form best suits them."

PASTOR NIEMOELLER ON WAY TO U. S.

1948

FRANKFURT, Germany, Dec. 1 —(AP) The Rev. Martin Niemoeller took off for the United States today "to thank the church people there for the help they have given German churches since the end of the war."

Pastor Niemoeller said American churches had sent food to Germans and had lent money for rebuilding war-damaged German churches.

The World War I U-boat commander, who spent eight years in a concentration camp for his opposition to national socialism, was invited to the United States by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. In addressing the council next Wednesday at Seattle, he said, he will give his impressions of the church in Germany "and the lessons that can be drawn from the past 12 years, not only in relation to national socialism but in relection to the present times."

Pastor Niemoeller's trip was authorized by the American Military Government. It will be his first visit to the United States, and he palns to stay about eight weeks.

U.S. VETOES LENIN FABLE IN BERLIN

1946

Controversy Flares Over Its Use In German Schools

DELUGE

Berlin, Dec. 1 (AP)—A Marxist fable about the Russian Revolution—vetoed by American educators as ideologically unfit for reading in Berlin schools—was fuel today for another controversy between United States and Soviet Military Government officials.

Titled "How Lenin And The Czar Divided The Russian People Between Themselves," the story relates the triumph of a "black-boned" proletariat over a worthless "white-boned" bourgeoisie.

The story was one of 45 selected from world literature by a German publisher. The stories were compiled into a book for children, with Soviet approval, and submitted to the four-power Kommandantur which rules Berlin.

Soviet, British and French members of the Kommandantur's education committee approved the reader. The American committeeman, Paul F. Shafer, followed a directive to block acceptance. The dispute has reached this week's agenda of the deputy Allied commandants.

Shafer, on leave as assistant superintendent of Los Angeles city schools, said the fable ridiculed landlords, business men and manufacturers as a whole and was an objectionable infiltration of class-warfare theories.

The American action was reported to be especially vexing to Otto Winzer, Moscow-trained German Communist, who has been chief of public education here since his appointment by the Russians shortly after the fall of Berlin.

If the Americans stand pat on their veto, the book cannot be used in the city.

When Shoe Was On Other Foot

Just a year ago the shoe was on the other foot, with Soviet educators attacking as "militaristic" two children's readers reprinted by the Americans from original Weimar texts.

The Americans admitted at that time they had overlooked the possible effect of a few Christmas verses about a little boy's dream of tin soldiers and a toy cannon, which the Russians complained gave the wrong slant to German re-education.

Several thousand copies of the readers were promptly shipped back from Berlin to the United States occupation zone.

The new Soviet-sponsored volume, "You And the World," contains writings by such varied authors as Mark Twain, Rudyard Kipling and Maxim Gorky. The piece under American attack was by the relatively obscure Lydia Sejfullina.

How Lenin Tricked The Czar

Miss Sejfullina imaginatively ascribed magical powers to Lenin and told of his tricking Czar Nicholas into giving him all the workers, peasants and soldier, while the Czar kept the upper classes and their riches as his own.

Only the peasants grumbled a bit at Lenin's bargain, because they said they needed money. But Lenin confidently laughed them into silence.

When the Czar tried to reconquer the "black bones," his "white-boned" followers proved worthless and were doomed to extinction.

British Map Relief Plan

HAMBURG, Germany, Dec. 1 (AP)—The British Military Government announced today that the Zonal Advisory Council had made sweeping proposals to alleviate what was described as "growing distress and lack of hope" in British-occupied Germany.

The recommendations include reduction in the exports of fuel and power, halting the dismantling of German factories, and the import of foods and fats to "save the population from further starvation and achieve the normal output of work."

The council, at a meeting last week, also urged release of prisoners of war, establishment of foreign credits to revive economic activity in the zone, the distribution of fertilizers and agricultural implements to farmers and the building of a fishing fleet.

30.24-6715

WOMEN TO ACCUSE NAZI TORTURERS

HAMBURG, Dec. 1. — (AP) Twenty four brave women will face their torturers here Dec. 5 when the trial of the staff of Ravensbruck Concentration Camp begins.

The women witnesses are Allied, Austrian and German women who were among the 150,000 women who passed through the hell of Ravensbruck in the war years. Officially described as "probably the largest women's prison in history" Ravensbruck was the scene of mass gassings—authorities believe 5,000 women died in gas chambers—fiendish medical experiments on female prisoners and many unspeakable tortures.

To Attend U.S. Jewish Meeting

Nuernberg, Dec. 1 (AP)—A three-man delegation representing the Central Committee of Liberated Jews in the American Zone of Germany left Munich yesterday to attend the United Jewish Appeal meeting in Atlantic City, N.J.

MIHAI SEEKS FAVOR OF U.S.

1946

LICHTBILDER

Romanian King Also Wants Better Relations With Britain

Bucharest, Dec. 1 (AP)—King Mihai today told Romania's first postwar Parliament that the country desired better relations with the United States and Britain.

No American or British military or political representative was present to hear the King's address.

Some of the old splendor and pomp of state was revived as the King drove to the Metropolitan Church to attend divine service and later went to open Parliament.

Approximately 100 Communist and Socialist members cheered loudly in welcoming the King. Some deputies wore full evening dress, but sober black coats and striped trousers predominated.

Latest Paris Hats Noted

The latest Paris fashions in ladies' hats proclaimed to onlookers in the galleries that women had come to Romania's Parliament for the first time and for keeps.

The King, whose eleven-minute royal address did not mention the new women members of Parliament, spoke in a matter-of-fact tone. He said he hoped Romania would receive a place among the United Nations, which he said the country deserved for breaking with the Axis powers. He hailed the Russian forces which liberated his country and spoke of improved relations with neighboring nations.

Warning the deputies of the difficulties ahead, the King underlined the economic goal, mentioning nationalization of the state bank, encouragement of private enterprise, a war against speculators and better salaries for civil servants and the army personnel. He pledged simplification in governmental administration. help for the church and improved modern arms for the Romanian Army within treaty stipulations.

Mentions Danube Basin

Dr. Petru Groza, the Premier, commenting after the opening ceremonies on the failure of some Western nations to recognize the present Romanian Government, said his regime was working for peace and order.

"The dollar runs away from insecurity," he said, adding that the security which the present regime offered in the Danube basin would encourage Western nations to trade with Romania and that trade in turn would bring recognition.

National Peasant and Liberal party members, constituting the opposition, confirmed to decisions of their Central Party committees, which refused to accept results of the recent election, were not present for the opening of Parliament.

20 Reported Dead In Magyar Exodus

Budapest, Nov. 30 [*AP—Delayed*]. The newspaper *Vilaossag* reported today from Rajka that twenty persons had lost their lives so far in the exodus of Maygars from Czechoslovakia.

[Czechoslovakia is promoting the exchange of 100,000 Maygars now living in that country for the same number of Slovaks from Hungary, as a step toward the elimination of the problem of national minorities.]

The Hungarian paper said a majority of those who died were presumed to have been drowned, although some who crossed streams to reach Hungary said they heard shots from the Czech side of the border at the time one boat overturned.

Meanwhile, Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty, of Budapest, cabled appeals to Francis Cardinal Spellman, of New York, and Bernard Cardinal Griffin, of Westminster, England, asking them to urge immediate settlement of the Maygar-Slovak population problems.

59 Greek Guerrillas Killed

ATHENS, Dec. 1 (AP).—The Greek 2d Army Corps said today that fifty-nine guerrillas had been killed and forty captured in "mopping up" operations in the Thessaly, Karditsa and Volos areas of central eastern Greece. An army announcement said bands in northern Greece had cut telephone lines near Kiporio, in the Grevena region, and had blown up a railway line near Florina.

Belgians Cut Use Of Fuel

Brussels, Dec. 1 (AP)—Belgians were asked today to cut voluntarily the use of fuel and electricity because of the United States soft-coal strike. Electric signs will be curtailed. Belgium has been importing American coal.

Bulgarians Report Unidentified Planes

Sofia, Bulgaria, Nov. 30 [*AP—Delayed*]—The Foreign Office asserted today that "planes of unknown nationality" have flown from Greece over Bulgarian territory seven times in the last five weeks.

"The purpose of the increased Greek campaign against Bulgaria is clear," a Foreign Office official said, "Greece tries to spoil the Bulgarian name before the Foreign Ministers Council and the United Nations. The Greeks are actually the ones who have disturbed the tranquility along the frontier."

Spain Gets Argentine Loan

Madrid, Dec. 1 (AP)—Spain will borrow 400,000,000 pesetas (about $36,000,000 at prewar exchange rates) from the Central Bank of Argentina, under a decree published today. The 25-year loan, to be sold at a price of 96 per cent net, will bear 3 3-4 per cent interest. It is in accord with a recent commercial agreement between Spain and Argentina.

DENIES HE ACCUSED MOSCOW EMBASSY

Elliott Roosevelt Repudiates United Press Sequel to Report in Newsweek

CLIPMORC

MOSCOW, Dec. 1 (AP)—Elliott Roosevelt said tonight that he had not accused the United States Embassy or Embassy officials of being implicated in the publication of an off-the-record discussion he had soon after his arrival here.

"A correspondent who apparently sent out such a story is the very person who suggested to me that the Embassy was involved," he declared. "I am calling him right now to tell him this. I am also informing the Embassy here."

This referred to a United Press story, published in the United States, in which Mr. Roosevelt was quoted as saying that publication of his off-the-record remarks was a "put up job" by the American Embassy to bait him.

Reaching "Absurd Proportions"

"This is getting to be a tempest in a teapot, and reaching pretty absurd proportions, but I still don't like to be misquoted or to have the words of someone else attributed to me," Mr. Roosevelt asserted today.

"I may have something to say and something to write about how I think this original story of an off-the-record discussion got out from Moscow, but I am making no accusations now and I have made no accusations."

[The original story, published in Newsweek, quoted Mr. Roosevelt as citicizing the foreign policy of the United States and as saying that America had broken pledges made at Yalta, Potsdam and Teheran.]

Mr. Roosevelt said that he talked with his mother by radio telephone this afternoon and that they discussed American newspaper reports about his trip to Russia.

He left Moscow by train tonight for a trip in southern Russia expected to take about ten days.

Chet Shaw, executive editor of Newsweek, said here yesterday that "Newsweek stands by the statement in its original story that the material came from a reliable individual who attended the party."

He added in an interview with The Associated Press that Newsweek had wired Mr. Roosevelt yesterday offering to print a statement by him up to 500 words but had not received a reply.

'Pravda' Is Disturbed Over Iran Vote Outlook

Sees 'Foreign Imperialism' Pressing on Qavam

MOSCOW, Dec. 1 (AP).—The Communist party newspaper "Pravda" expressed concern today over the approaching Parliamentary elections in Iran and charged that the government of Premier Ahmad Qavam "either lacks the resolve or is unable to counter the ever-rising pressure of recationary circles." It blamed "agents of foreign imperialism."

The new Iranian Parliament, or Majlis, is to ratify a June 13 agreement according autonomy to Azerbaijan, a northern province bordering upon Russia.

Pravda Quotes Critic Of U.S. State Department

Moscow, Dec. 1 (AP)—Pravda carried today a dispatch from a New York correspondent criticizing the United States State Department for inviting Povilas Zadeikis to a diplomatic dinner as a representative of Lithuania.

[The United States has not recognized the incorporation of Lithuania, Latavia and Estonia into the Soviet Union].

The correspondent said State Department officials had "a weakness for dead souls," and were "losing a sense of a measure of decorum by retaining in the diplomatic register a 'representative' of the long nonexistenant Fascist government of Lithuania."

Moscow Press Assails Troop Census Revisions

Moscow, Dec. 1 (AP)—Moscow newspapers declared today that British-American amendments to the original Soviet proposal to the United Nations General Assembly for a troop census had reduced the plan when finally approved to "a misty, confused and to a considerable extent empty resolution."

Investit, the Government newspaper, charged that the British delegation deliberately tied up the troop census with the question of a general armaments reduction "in order to avoid the submission of concrete factual information on the presence of troops in foreign countries."

NEW PALESTINE PLAN OUTLINED

Peace Formula Published As Fresh Violence Is Probed

Jerusalem, Dec. 1 (AP)—A new seven-point plan reportedly suggested by Palestine Government experts for bringing peace to the Holy Land was published today as police questioned 52 persons in connection with last night's machine-gun attack on a police station and accompanying violence that injured two Jews and two British constables.

1946

An official communique declared that the attackers were believed to have sustained injuries, and said that sixteen road mines had been removed from highways leading into the city.

Seven Points Summarized

The usually reliable Socialist Hebrew paper *Mishmar* published the latest plan for Palestine, and said the Palestine Government had offered it as a basis for future discussions among the Jews, Arabs and British. The seven points were:

1. Continuance of the present British mandate for fifteen years with a new decision possible after that time.

2. Opening Palestine to 100,000 Jews within the next eighteen months.

3. Federalizing Palestine into purely Jewish, Arab and British sectors with the British sector, including places of special interest to Christians.

Settlement Proposals

4. Halting further Jewish settlement where Arabs constitute more than 70 per cent of the population, and making land purchase for Jewish colonization possible in other areas only under certain conditions.

5. Jewish settlement in the southern Palestine desert, namely Negueb, to be permitted.

6. Establishment of separate Jewish and Arab police forces jointly headed by the British supreme police command.

7. Establishment of a legislative council of 40 per cent Jews, 40 per cent Moslem Arabs and 20 per cent Christian Arabs and other Christians to assist the mandatory administration.

[A foreign Office spokesman in London said he had not heard of the plan. He considered it "very unlikely" that such a proposal, if it existed, had reached any official level.]

Montgomery Goes To Athens

Meanwhile, Field Marshall Lord Montgomery, chief of the British imperial general staff, went to Athens after a series of conferences with military and other security officers.

A dispatch from Famagusta on Cyprus reported that approximately 1,500 men, women and children —part of the 4,000 Jewish immigrants who had been barred from Palestine last week—were landed there for removal to detention camps.

The landing was carried out quietly.

Palestine also was quiet today, with the only flurry of excitement an anonymous "bomb warning" received at the Jerusalem post office.

30 Jewish Youths Arrested In Cairo

Cairo, Dec. 1 (AP)—Police announced today the arrest of 30 Jewish youths said to be members of a Zionist-organized "Hebrew Association" and charged that they were planning terroristic action in Egypt.

The announcement said they were arrested in a raid last night on a Cairo school. The police declared the organization had 160 members and was financed by wealthy Egyptian Jews.

Opposes Assembly Delay

Bombay, Dec. 1 (AP)—Sardar Vallabhai Petel, Congress party leader and Home Minister in the interim Government, told a huge mass meeting tonight that nothing should be allowed to delay the scheduled meeting December 9 of India's constituent assembly.

Patel said he had declined an invitation to participate in a conference in London on Indian independence because he believed the solution of India's political problems was in India and not abroad.

Other leaders of the predominantly Hindu Congress party, together with representatives of the Moslem League and the Sikhs, agreed to fly to London from Karachi for the conference.

3,000 IN U.S. FLEET VISIT THE LEBANESE

DAVIDSON

People Seem 'Cordial . . . And Happy To See Us,' Says Vice Admiral Bieri

Beyrouth, Lebanon, Dec. 1 (AP)—Three thousand United States naval [illegible]rs and men with the United

States Mediterranean fleet arrived here today on the biggest good-will tour the Lebanese capital has ever known and were received enthusiastically by officials and the people.

Vice Admiral Bernard H. Bieri, fleet commander, arrived aboard his flagship, the cruiser Fargo, and Rear Admiral John Perry aboard the carrier Randolph. Together with their staffs they made a round of visits to Lebanese dignitaries during the day.

President Bechara el Khoury was absent from the presidential palace inspecting Lebanese troops when the American visitors called.

Lebanese Cordial And Happy

"It's a very pleasant visit," Bieri commented. "The Lebanese seem genuinely cordial and happy to see us."

A wreath was placed on Lebanon's Monument of Martyrs, commemorating the deaths of eight patriots hanged during Turkish domination of the country, by Radar Operator Richard James Zander, 19, of Chicago, and Radarman Angelo Pluguez, 18, of New York city.

Some 1,500 of the sailors were permitted to go ashore and mingle with the population of 200,000 French-speaking Arabs.

"I Want To See Lake Erie"

Despite the festive air of the welcome, some homesickness was apparent among the bluejackets.

"I'd rather go home to see Esther (his wife) and Linda, my daughter, whom I've never seen," said William McNamara, 22, of Knoxville, Tennessee.

"I've seen the world, now I want to see Lake Erie," remarked Jack Kiehl, third class musician, of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, who has been in the navy for four years.

Fleet To Sail Wednesday

The fleet will remain here until Wednesday, when it will sail for Piraeus, the port of Athens. The ships are due back in Naples December 10. The Randolph will go to Malta from Piraeus before heading back for the United States.

Bieri said that the cruise by the nine vessels, which began November 18, was "for recreation and to acquaint our 3,000 officers and men with this part of the world."

HEAVY MANCHURIA FIGHTING LOOMS

NANKING, Dec. 1. — (AP) The focal point of China's civil war moved into wintry Manchuria today, with military sources indicating the next large - scale battles could be expected there rather than around the Communist capital of Yenan.

The Peiping official paper Chin Shih Jih Pao carried a confusing report that government forces had entered the Soviet-occupied Manchurian port of Dairen but admitted that this was denied by the highest Chinese authorities and was without confirmation.

Government authorities, however, confirmed that armies of Gen. Tu Li-Ming were within 50 miles of Dairen, and the reliable paper Hsin Min Pao said the distance was only 40 miles.

The same paper said Communists massed in Kirin Province of eastern Manchuria were making repeated attacks on the provincial capital of the same name. It is 60 miles east of Changchun, capital of all Manchuria.

Another Communist drive was reported still in progress against Nungan, 40 miles north of Changchun, but government sources reported it was repulsed and government troops had recaptured Fulungchuan, three miles west of Nungan.

Press dispatches from Peiping and Mukden said government troops in the northeast were well-equipped with warm clothing and might launch an attack against Communist-held Harbin to relieve any Red threat against Changchun.

In China proper, Hsin Min Pao said the Communists were moving 200,000 men into position for possible attacks on the Tsingtao-Tsinan railway, and other press dispatches said there was street fighting in the Shansi province town of Chinhsien, 125 miles southwest of Taiyuan, the provincial capital.

Pacific Is 'Definitely Ours,' Izac Tells Press In Tokyo

Tokyo, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Pacific "is definitely our ocean" and the United States must have "unilateral control" of islands which served the wartime military machine, Representative Ed V. Izac (D., Cal.) declared today.

Izac, chairman of the House Naval subcommittee now touring the Orient, advocated creation of a special American agency, directly responsible to the President, to administer the islands.

An Annapolis graduate and Congressional Medal of Honor winner in World War I, Izac told a conference of Japanese and Allied reporters "we evidently are the only ones who have the resources to administer these (Pacific) islands, which include the United States islands, those mandated to Japan, and islands mandated to other countries.

Others Too Far Away

"France is too far away and England is too far away. United States control would be for peace and for the welfare of the inhabitants."

Izac said military administration could be worked out by the Army and Navy, but civilian administration should be under a separate new agency which could recruit personnel from among experienced military government officers.

Another member of the subcommittee, Representative C. W. Bishop (R., Ill.), agreed that strategic Pacific islands might well be called "United States islands."

Conference With MacArthur

Bishop, Izac and their three fellow congressmen conferred for two hours with General MacArthur before holding their press conference.

Bishop said the supreme commander of the occupation told them he was "pleased with the progress made" in the American program in Japan and with "the co-operation of the Japanese people."

MacArthur told them, Bishop said, that "the occupation is not costing the American taxpayer anything," in contrast with the high costs in Germany.

No Ulterior Motives Seen

Japan is "practically self-sustaining and is paying for" the American program, while the Japanese people have been "above-board and forthright in voluntarily accepting the American program with no ulterior motives," he quoted MacArthur as saying.

Izac remarked that he had expected to find "smouldering resentment" in Japan, "but I've found none in our 24 hours here."

He inquired of the Japanese reporters if they were happier now that they were free of the old regimentation. A notable silence ensued.

"Some Don't Understand"

Finally a Kyodo News Agency man replied that those who knew what it was all about were happier, "but some people don't understand yet."

Present besides Izac and Bishop were Representative Andrew J. Biemiller (D., Wis.), Ned R. Healy (D., Cal.), and Michael J. Mansfield (D., Mont.) All said they felt that MacArthur was "doing a great job."

After visiting Yokosuka tomorrow, the party plans to go to Tsingtao, China, on Tuesday and return to the United States via Okinawa, the Philippines, Palau, Truk, the Carolines, Marshalls and Hawaii.

JAP SQUATTER MOVE DELAYED

16 Repatriates Await Reply To Demand For Peer's Home

Tokyo, *Monday*, Dec. 2 (AP)—Japan's newest "squatter" move died aborning as sixteen homeless repatriates who had demanded use of the empty home of Marquis Mori agreed to wait until Thursday for an answer.

"There was no trouble," the manager of the mansion said today. The repatriates, including two ex-soldiers on crutches, moved into the grounds—but not the house—briefly Saturday afternoon and "talked about space. We agreed to give them an answer Thursday. Then they left."

He added that no policemen were called.

Estimate 220,000 Without

Metropolitan police said recently that 220,000 persons would be without shelter here this winter, and that owners of large, vacant homes were disregarding Government pleas to make some space available.

Repatriates were merely checking space which might be available and not thrusting themselves in, the manager of the Mori residence explained.

The Kyodo news agency said the action resulted from a public meeting in Shiba ward at which it was concluded "there is no alternative but for homeless repatriates to open direct negotiations with holders of large houses with empty rooms."

Many wealthy Japanese families which have homes in Tokyo are living on country estates where the food problem is easier. Some of their unoccupied houses were requisitioned as residences for high-ranking Allied officers. Others have been the subject of lengthy discussions in connection with Tokyo's housing problem.

BEATING OF WAINWRIGHT TOLD AT JAP TRIAL

TOKYO, Monday, Dec. 2—(AP) General Wainwright, hero of Bataan, and other high ranking Allied officers held in a Formosa prison camp often "were beaten up by ordinary Japanese sentries, either for no offense or for an offense so trivial they did not know they had committed it," an Australian officer told the International War Crimes Court today.

Such beatings were daily occurrences in the camp, the witness, Brigadier Arthur Seaforth Blackburn, testified. They were deliberate, he declared, and under orders of the Japanese army officers in command of the camp.

In his direct testimony, Blackburn said, "I have seen the governors of Hong Kong and Malaya, and General Wainwright and General Percival (Sir Arthur Percival, prewar commander at Singapore) beaten."

Taft Tells Of Interest In Pan-American Road

Guatemala, Guatemala, Dec. 1 (AP)—Senator Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio) said here today that he was much interested in seeing the completion of the Pan-American highway and would be willing to aid this project in any reasonable way.

The Republican Senator, who left for Panama after a week's visit in Guatemala, said there was no reason why Republicans could not make as effective use of the good-neighbor policy as had the Democrats. He added that there would be less inclination under a Republican Administration for the United States to spend Government money in foreign countries.

Taft expressed the belief Republicans would encourage American business enterprise in foreign countries.

Uranium Believed Found In Argentina Province

Buenos Aires, Dec. 1 (AP)—Press dispatches today quoted the Mendoza Province Mine Bureau as saying that a uranium deposit had been found in bituminous fields 12 miles from the city of Mendoza.

The bureau was unable to determine as yet the extent of the find, the dispatches said. Uranium is used in the development of atomic energy.

Civilian Atomic Control Delayed; Army May Hold Reins Until '48

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1. — (AP) The complexities of putting the Civilian Atomic Energy Commission into full operation may require retention of the Army's Manhattan District until mid-1948.

The government, it was learned today, has included such a contingency in its plans for placing complete peacetime control of atomic energy research and development, including both military and civilian application, in the hands of the new super agency.

The current appropriation for the War department includes $375,000,000 for "atomic service" to cover a period from last July 1 to June 30, 1948. Persons in a position to know said this will allow Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves' Manhattan District to carry on while the civilian commission headed by David E. Lilienthal analyzes its assignment and makes ready to take over.

Whether Groves, who has directed the Manhattan Project since its inception, would continue in that post until the district is finally absorbed by the commission was not clear.

Liaison Board Named

As part of the planning for the transition, the Army and Navy have appointed a joint liaison committee. The Army delegation is headed by Lt. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton and the Navy membership by Rear Admiral Thorvald A. Solberg. This group has been given the job of advising the civilian commission on that part of atomic energy useful to the military, including the business of making bombs.

The liaison committee, which held its fourth meeting yesterday, is engaged in the spade work of preparing an agenda of military matters for consideration of Lilienthal's commission. In addition to the immediate matter of bomb research and manufacture, the military's interest in atomic energy is directed into several fields. These include atomic power for military and naval installations; atomic propulsion of ships and planes at some distant date when many technical problems have been solved; the use of nuclear fission by-products in therapy and other utilization paralleling civilian applications.

One of the questions under consideration by the liaison group presumably is whether future production of atomic bombs should be under private contract or directly by the commission, somewhat as government arsenals now manufacture standard weapons. While the Los Alamos, N. M., laboratories are government-owned, the five atomic bombs so far exploded were produced under private contract with the University of California supplying the personnel management and operating the facilities.

Actually, the Manhattan District now functions more as a directing agency than as an operating unit. The two big atomic plants—Handford, Ore., and Oak Ridge, Tenn.—are operated under contract with the General Electric Company and the Monsanto Chemical Company, respectively. Virtually all research also has been contracted out to non-governmental organizations.

CUT IN ARMS IS BUDGET KEY

946

Decision Of New Congress Will Govern Tax Slash

Washington, Dec. 1 (AP)—The new Congress must decide without delay whether the national defense can stand more than a $2,000,000,000 trimming next fiscal year, officials said today, for the answer is the key to the biggest fiscal problems.

On the reductions made in Army and Navy spending depend the chances for tax reduction, budget balancing and debt retirement.

Army and Navy spending proposals are likely to get early attention not only because of their size and importance but also because the new Congressional Reorganization Act requires that a committee report be submitted by February 15 on a budget which will set the spending ceiling for the whole Government.

$2,000,000,000 Cut Proposed

The Administration is expected to propose a $2,000,000,000 cutback from the total $13,500,000,000 allowed the services so far this year.

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Some influential Republican Congressmen have expressed belief that a deeper reduction could be made with safety.

However, this year's Army spending still may be boosted to meet additional occupation costs. Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War, disclosed last night that Congress would be asked for an extra $369,000,000 for this purpose.

Patterson said the extra needs are due to an unforeseen increase of "persons fleeing oppression in Poland," together with higher food costs and a cut in army budget requests.

Congress Meets Next Month

Congress will meet January 3 and will receive the presidential budget proposals then, but will have nothing of its own to go on by February 15 unless its committees show unprecedented speed in probing agency requests for funds.

Since thoroughly considering all agencies' requests has always been a longer process for both Congress and the Budget Bureau, career fiscal men said, the most flexible items—notably military spending—probably will get detailed consideration first.

In contrast to fixed items like interest on the national debt and others capable only of minor adjustment, military spending has been specified by both the Administration and Republicans as the prime field in which savings are possible.

Other Troublesome Items

Other items expected to be especially troublesome to a Congress attempting to fix ceilings on spending are veterans' benefits and public works.

Veterans get fixed allowances for many things, such as college attendance, but it is highly uncertain how many of them will take advantage of the program.

The Budget Bureau ran into trouble on its estimates on the college program for veterans this year. It took top estimates from the colleges on the number of veterans they expected, but the estimates on the number—and hence their cost—proved far too low.

Truman Savings Cut

On public works, President Truman tried to cut spending by $700,000,000 by fixing a $900,000,000 ceiling for this fiscal year, but with congressmen in both parties exerting sharp pressure, the President's savings figure was knocked off one-third in four months.

Currently, informed persons look for both spending and revenues for the present fiscal year to exceed the respective budget estimates of $41,500,000,000 and $39,600,000,000, leaving a deficit in line with or greater than the budget estimate of $1,900,000,000.

They also look for the Administration's spending figure for next year to come close to splitting the middle between this year's $41,500,000,000 and some Republican forecasts of $32,000,000,000 or $30,000,000,000, and to end up around $37,000,000,000.

Arrival at the actual figure is some time off, however. The Budget Bureau is still going over agency requests and pruning totals.

'The Voice Of America'

1946

Washington, Dec. 1 (AP)—The State Department is considering plans to revamp and expand its "voice-of-America" short-wave broadcasts to foreign countries, Government officials disclosed today.

One proposal now ready for study by Secretary Byrnes would turn the entire broadcasting job over to a Government-financed foundation controlled by private American citizens.

Officials said if the program is approved, Congress will be asked to appropriate additional funds to increase the number of broadcasts and boost the power of the 37 transmitters now being used in the United States.

"Private-Enterprise Approach"

Some key Government officials are reported urging this "private-enterprise approach" to the problem in an effort to end criticism that present State Department supervised newscasts are "propaganda."

Continuation of Government short-wave broadcasting during peacetime was approved by Congress this year, but only after considerable opposition.

State Department officials, headed by William Benton, assistant secretary, currently are directing all American short-wave broadcasting to overseas listeners. This arrangement is regarded as temporary pending a decision by Congress on whether the Government shall continue such work or return the facilities to private companies.

The Proposed Commission

Under the proposal now being studied, a governing commission of nine to fifteen members would be set up to chart the policy and direct operations.

A maximum of three representatives would be Government officials from key departments. The rest would be qualified citizens interested in the work, some of them press and radio executives.

Informants connected with the plan said the idea already has been discussed with private radio corporations and they appeared to be interested.

Up To Byrnes And Truman

Both Byrnes and President Truman will have to approve the scheme before the Administration decides whether to ask Congress for the legislation and funds.

Although the private citizens on any governing commission could outvote Government representatives, officials said the State Department would expect the foundation's newscasts to support American foreign policy.

The amount of money necessary to put the plan into operation has not been finally determined. Officials said it undoubtedly would be more than the $7,500,000 appropriated by the last session of Congress for short-wave broadcasting.

FCC "Blue Book" Assailed

Miami Beach, Fla., Dec. 1 (AP)—Sol Taishoff, editor and publisher of the trade magazine *Broadcasting*, charged today that the Federal Communications Commission and its recently published "Blue Book" of radio regulations was a threat to the freedom of radio.

Taishoff, speaking before the Florida Association of Broadcasters, outlined what he termed the Government's "undue encroachment upon radio's freedom" by the licensing authority of the FCC in Washington.

He said although the FCC was established to act as a "traffic director" it had now expanded to where it had "wide abuse of the freedom of radio."

Taishoff claimed that the authors of radio's Blue Book, the official FCC guide to broadcasters, had based the publication on their own personal likes and dislikes of radio listening, without taking into consideration the general public's listening tastes.

given in a bloodthirsty talk to Nazi generals at a secret conference at his mountain retreat at Obersalzberg.

The war crimes staff, in publishing the transcript along with other Nazi documents, said it was referred to at Nuernberg but not made a part of the trial record.

'Me and Stalin'

At the conference, on the eve of the Nazi agreement with Russia and less than ten days before the attack on Poland, Hitler announced his intention to "go with Stalin" for the time being and "undertake with him a new distribution of the world."

"Stalin and I are the only ones that see only the future," he said.

Exhorting his military leaders to a pitiless attack on Poland, Hitler told them the Nazi's strength lay in "our quickness and our brutality," and continued:

"Ghengis Khan had millions of women and children killed by his own will and with a gay heart. History sees only in him a great state builder. What weak western European civilization thinks about me does not matter. x x x

Jap Emperor 'Weak'

"We must take into account the defection of Japan. I have left to Japan a whole year's time to decide. The emperor is the companion piece of the late Czars. Weak, cowardly, irresolute, he may fall before a revolution. x x x

"The occasion is favorable now as it has never been. I have only one fear and that is that Chamberlain or such another dirty swine comes to me with propositions or a change of mind. He will be thrown downstairs. And even if I must personally kick him in the belly before the eyes of all the photographers.

"No, for this it is too late. The invasion and the extermination of Poland begins on Saturday morning."

Bristling Nazi Document Shows Hitler in Super-Boastful Mood

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1. — (AP) A bristling Nazi document published yesterday by the American War Crimes Prosecution Staff disclosed Adolf Hitler once ranked Stalin with Mussolini and himself as the "only three great statesmen in the world."

Hitler deemed Emperor Hirohito of Japan to be "weak" cowardly, irresolute."

That was the estimate of the Fuehrer in 1939, two years before he turned on Soviet Russia, as

GUFFEY CLAIMS GOP IS WIDENING SOVIET ISSUES

Defeated Senator Says

Byrnes Is Attempting To Bridge Differences

Washington, Dec. 1 (AP)—Senator Guffey (D., Pa.) accused the Republican leadership today of widening the differences with Russia, which he said James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, "is attempting to bridge."

Senator Ball (R., Minn.) fired back that Republican co-operation with Byrnes will continue unless it is "undermined" by Democrats of Guffey's views.

Guffey, defeated in the November election, issued a farewell statement saying that "should the anti-Communist theme of the recent Republican campaign become crystallized into a definite isolationist policy of the party controlling Congress, it can exert a seriously adverse influence on world affairs."

Must Not 'Gang Up' On Russia

"If we want a lasting peace we can neither play Britain off against Russia nor 'gang up' with Britain against Russia," he added.

"Secretary of State Byrnes, in my opinion, has recognized that fact and has guided our diplomacy accordingly, but his task will become an impossible one if Republican leadership continues to widen the difference which he is attempting to bridge. At present there is a definite move in that direction which is very disheartening to the supporters of Secretary Byrnes's policies."

Ball said he considers Guffey a representative of a wing of the Democratic party which has openly criticized Byrnes's policies. Henry A. Wallace, former Secretary of Commerce, whom Guffey has supported, voiced such criticisms in speeches before the election.

Ball Strikes Back

"The Wallace-Pepper-Guffey PAC Democrats have done more to undermine the Byrnes-Vandenberg-Connally approach to bipartisan foreign policy than any Republican," Ball declared.

"It is quite understandable that Guffey should feel that the country is lost without the particular PAC brand of Democratic control with which he was affiliated, but I think the American people will get along all right."

Ball forecast that change in control of Congress from the Democrats to the Republicans would not disturb general foreign policy co-operation, but added that the Republicans are likely to subject to serious questioning some international economic proposals.

Regrets Liberal Setback

Guffey, a long-time supporter of the policies of President Roosevelt, said he regretted "the temporary setback which liberal principles of government recently received at the polls."

Announcing he is retiring from active politics, he said he intends to do all he can to "advance the two interests which are closest to my heart, one the welfare of a liberal Democratic party, the other, the cause of a just and lasting peace."

Economy Ax Hits Army's New Garb

Washington, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Army's plans for snappy new blue dress uniforms for officers and enlisted men alike fell victim today to economy and shortage of textiles.

The War Department disclosed that its new budget estimates omit any request for funds in the fiscal year ending in mid-1948 for the resplendent, brass-buttoned garb that has been on display over the country in recent months.

Still effective, however, is an order that after June 30, 1948, officers and men will dress alike in battle jackets and trousers of the same olive drab shade now used in GI's clothing. The blue uniforms were proposed for dress and special occasions.

1946

BASE PLANS NOT SPECIFIC

Philippine President Alluded to Broad Idea, Washington Says

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—The United States and the Philippines are agreed "in principle" on establishment of United States bases in the island republic, John Carter Vincent, director of the State Department's Office of Far Eastern Affairs, said tonight.

However, he added, no agreement has yet been reached for establishment of specific bases. The two countries have been negotiating the matter for several months.

Philippine President Manuel A. Roxxas said in a talk in Luzon yesterday that "we have an agreement with the United States permitting her to establish bases here for mutual defense."

Mr. Vincent said that Mr. Roxas evidently referred to the broad principle of bases rather than an agreement on specific bases.

"We are in general agreement that there should be an understanding on bases," he said, adding he is hopeful of a specific agreement in the near future.

HICKAM FIELD PLANS DEC. 7 CEREMONIES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1. — (AP) The American flag which waved over Hickam Field, Hawaii, on December 7, 1941, will fly again from the same mast next Saturday—fifth anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

At the order of Gen. Carl Spaatz, commanding general of the Army Air forces, the tattered flag will be raised at 7:55 a.m. (Hawaii time)—the hour of the attack which drew the United States into World War II.

There will be solemn ceremonies to commemorate Americans who died in the war.

Faded and discolored by smoke, fire and bombs which ravaged Hickam Field, the garrison flag is being taken from Washington to Hawaii by airplane. It will be returned to Washington later.

Welles Sees Strike Aiding French Left

Washington, Dec. 1 (AP)—Sumner Welles, former Under Secretary of State, said tonight the coal strike may aid the Communist party in France.

In his weekly broadcast Welles commented that French inability to buy United States coal because of the strike would be reflected in the thinking of most of the French people.

"It is easy enough for us here to repeat the time-worn platitudes that a majority of the French people are truly democratic and that the French farmer and the French provincial will never be misled by Communist propaganda," Welles said.

Woodruff Asks Probe Of Sugar Shortage

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—(AP) Representative Woodruff (R-Mich) called on the Republican Food Study committee of the House today to look into the sugar shortage, asserting the Administration has "let the American producers and consumers carry the load for other nations."

In a letter to Representative Jenkins (R-Ohio), chairman of the committee, Woodruff said the total sugar supply for the

United States for 1947 will be below that of 1946 despite increased production here and in Cuba.

"With our beet sugar production up and Cuba's production up, one may well ask why our sugar bowls are empty, and why so much fruit and vegetables cannot be canned for lack of sugar," he said.

GREATER LATITUDE FOR WOMEN URGED

Anthropologist Tells Of 'Growing Discontent'

New York, Dec. 1 (AP)—American women—homemakers and business women—are becoming increasingly discontented with their lot because they cannot make a free choice in the way their lives are spent, Margaret Mead, anthropologist, asserted today.

Writing in the current issue of the magazine *Fortune*, Dr. Mead, herself a wife and mother, said that "more than a quarter of the women . . . are articulately, definitely disturbed about their lot—as women," and traced the general causes to their isolation and loneliness in the home and their inability to choose their work after marriage.

Solution Suggested

The only workable solution, she suggests, is elimination of "the semi-voluntary slavery to housekeeping that we now impose on married women" by more labor-saving inventions, and by American men assuming more responsibility in the family home life.

"Women in our society complain of the lack of stimulation, of the loneliness, of the dullness of staying at home," she writes. "Little babies are poor conversationalists, husbands come home tired and sit reading the paper, and women who used to pride themselves on their ability to talk find on the rare evening they can go out that their words clot on their tongues."

Men are taught they are free to "choose their jobs for one set of reasons, and their girls for another"

Can't Choose Work

"But while girls are taught they will choose their jobs in the same way as boys and choose their husbands as boys choose their wives . . . they can't choose their work after marriage."

And all girls, whether they love or hate cooking, like or dislike children, are expected "because they fall in love and want to be married, to want also to be homemakers and to enjoy the routine of bringing up children," she adds.

Dr. Mead discards as unworkable the suggestion that girls be re-educated "not to be persons first and women second, but to be women primarily." Similarly, she is opposed to the theory that housekeeping drudgery can be done away with by spreading around homemaking in community agencies, nursery schools, day-care centers, laundries, diaper service, play schools and infirmaries. Child-care specialists, she notes, have studied children brought up in institutions, and "the results are discouraging."

Removal Of Drudgery

The solution to the mounting discontent, she says, lies in removing household drudgery with inventions and by women working together on projects, such as canning or laundry.

"What would remain in the home would be shared living, a family eating, sleeping and playing together," Dr. Mead says, adding that the man must take "a greater part in these activities that we call living, as opposed to making a living."

REFUGEE AID IS OUTLINED

Hilldring Says Europe Needs "Outside" Help

Atlantic City, Dec. 1 (AP)—John H. Hilldring, Assistant Secretary of State for Occupied Areas, declared today that due to a lack of funds it would be impossible for UNRRA, the United Nation's new International Refugee Organization and the United States Army to meet effectively the 1947 needs of displaced Europeans without "considerable outside assistance" in Europe.

Hilldring was one of a number of speakers at a national mobilization conference of the United Jewish Appeal, which has under consideration the raising of $215,000,000 in 1947 for world-wide needs of Jewry.

Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, told 1,700 delegates to the conference that slow progress in peacemaking and the generally unsettled condition of the world made it "definitely unwise for American Jews to rely exclusively, or even to a large extent" on intergovernmental agencies for effective relief.

Problem Of Fund Raising

Hilldring said that of all the post-war problems, the greatest was the raising of funds.

"If we only had all the money we needed, there is harly a problem we could not solve—and solve legitimately and effectively," he said, adding "there is not enough money available to the administrative branches of this Government" to handle European relief effectively.

Hilldring declared the "biggest disappointment" of 1946 was a lack of progress in finding permanent homes for displaced Jews.

He said: "You are all familiar with our Government's efforts to obtain 100,000 immigration visas for Palestine.

"If the unanimous recommendation of the Anglo-American Committee to that effect had been adopted—as the President urged last spring—our ships would now be shuttling thousands of Jews to Palestine, not to Cyprus.

"Adds Certain Ominousness"

"Our efforts toward this objective will continue unabated. You must continue to plan for the day when they will succeed."

Masaryk told the delegates:

"The closing down of UNRRA and the lack of decision as to who is to be responsible for further relief and where it is to come from adds a certain ominousness to the human welfare needs of Europe for 1947."

He said: "We are doing everything in our power to see to it that equality of opportunity is made available so that all citizens in Czechoslovakia may make their own livelihood and not depend on the charity of others."

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., former Secretary of the Treasury, said that for a world that was trying to make a permanent peace there was "too much hate between peoples, between countries and between different economic and religious groups."

He said it was the responsibility of American Jews to "set an example of brotherliness" and to make sure that 250,000 homeless European Jews were not disappointed in their efforts to reach Palestine and to build homes there.

95

LONDON, MONDAY, DEC 2-(AP)-THE COMMUNIST DAILY WORKER SAID TODAY THAT BRITAIN'S LABOR GOVERNMENT WAS "ABOUT TO ENTER" A COMPREHENSIVE 10-YEAR MILITARY ALLIANCE WITH THE UNITED STATES, CONCLUDED "BEHIND THE BACK OF PARLIAMENT."

THE PAPER SAID IT HAD LEARNED "OFFICIALLY" AT THE WAR OFFICE THAT THE PLAN, AFFECTING LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES COMES INTO EFFECT AS SOON AS A. V. ALEXANDER TAKES OVER AS DEFENSE MINISTER UNDER LEGISLATION NOW PENDING BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

A144

"AS PART OF THE ARRANGEMENT, BRITAIN HAS COMPLETELY REVERSED HER POSITION ON THE ATOM BOMB," THE PAPER ADDED, CLAIMING THAT THIS HAD BEEN BROUGHT INTO THE OPEN BY SIR HARTLEY SHAWCROSS' SPEECH SATURDAY BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS IN NEW YORK.

"THE PLAN, PEOPLE IN CLOSEST TOUCH WITH THE CABINET ADMIT, ASSUMES THAT IN THE EVENT OF WAR THE U.S. WOULD SUPPLY THE ARMS AND BRITAIN THE FIGHTING MEN," THE WORKER SAID.

M1257AES

LONDON, MONDAY, DEC. 2-(AP)-BRITAIN'S "EXPORT OR DIE" CAMPAIGN RESULTED IN INCREASED PRODUCTION OF STEEL, MOTOR VEHICLES AND MERCHANT SHIPS IN OCTOBER, THE OFFICIAL MONTHLY DIGEST OF STATISTICS DISCLOSED TODAY.

EMPLOYMENT IN SEPTEMBER TOTALED 6,845,000, OR 30,000 MORE THAN IN JUNE, 1939, WHILE REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED WERE 359,000 AGAINST 1,270,000 FOR THE SAME PRE-WAR MONTH.

COAL PRODUCTION INCREASED 132,000 TONS PER WEEK IN OCTOBER, DESPITE 4,000 FEWER WORKERS IN THE COLLIERIES, AND 500,000 TONS WERE ADDED TO THE SMALL BACKLOG FOR THE WINTER.

THE LABORITE DAILY HERALD CLAIMED THAT THE FIGURES INDICATED BOTH EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION "OVER THE RANGE OF BRITISH MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES ARE NOW HIGHER THAN BEFORE THE WAR."

HJ1133PES

1946

READING, ENGLAND, DEC. 1-(AP)-IAN MIKARDO, ONE OF THE LABOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT WHO REBELLED AGAINST FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN'S FOREIGN POLICIES, SAID TONIGHT THE REVOLT WOULD CONTINUE.

"WHAT WE DID IS ONLY THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF MEASURES WE INTEND UNTIL WE HAVE CONVINCED THE WHOLE LABOR PARTY, INCLUDING THE PRIME MINISTER, THAT WE ARE RIGHT," MIKARDO SAID IN A SPEECH.

PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE REBUKED THE DISSIDENT MEMBERS AT A MEETING OF ALL LABOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT LAST WEEK BUT WITHHELD DISCIPLINARY ACTION ON THE CONDITION THAT THERE BE NO REPETITION OF THE REVOLT IN WHICH NEARLY 100 LABORITES ABSTAINED FROM A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

THE INSURGENTS ASKED BEVIN TO REVAMP HIS POLICIES TO STEER A MIDDLE COURSE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA.

TA656PES

30.24-6719

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC. 1-(AP)-AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID TONIGHT THAT SAN FRANCISCO AND PHILADELPHIA WERE HIGH ON THE LIST OF PREFERRED SITES FOR THE PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

WHILE NO FORMAL DECISION YET HAS BEEN MADE, PERSONS IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE SITE QUESTION SAID THAT NEW YORK CITY'S BID FOR THE PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS DID NOT RATE AS HIGHLY AMONG MEN OF THE DELEGATES AS THE OFFERS TO LOCATE IN SAN FRANCISCO OR PHILADELPHIA.

NEW YORK CITY HAD OFFERED FLUSHING MEADOW, SITE OF THE OLD WORLD'S FAIR, AS A PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS. PLENARY SESSIONS OF THE U.N. ASSEMBLY NOW ARE BEING HELD AT FLUSHING MEADOW.

HJ1149PES

1946

A139

(150)

LAKE SUCCESS--FIRST ADD SITE X X X FLUSHING MEADOW.

A SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE U.N. HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE HAS JUST RETURNED FROM VISITS TO PHILADELPHIA, SAN FRANCISCO, BOSTON AND WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N.Y.

THIS SUB-COMMITTEE HELD A CLOSED MEETING TODAY AND IS TO MEET AGAIN TOMORROW. INFORMANTS SAID THE SUB-COMMITTEE MIGHT REACH A DEFINITE DECISION TOMORROW, BUT IT WAS NOT KNOWN WHEN THAT DECISION WOULD BE MADE PUBLIC.

SUB-COMMITTEE MEMBERS HAVE SAID THEY WERE FAVORABLY IMPRESSED BY THE POSSIBILITY OF LOCATING THE U.N. IN THE PRESIDIO, A U.S. ARMY POST ON THE GOLDEN GATE A SHORT DISTANCE FROM DOWNTOWN SAN FRANCISCO.

SINCE THE PRESIDIO IS U.S. GOVERNMENT PROPERTY, IT WAS BELIEVED THE SUB-COMMITTEE ALREADY HAD APPROACHED AMERICAN AUTHORITIES ON THE POSSIBILITY OF HAVING THIS AREA TRANSFERRED TO THE U.N.

MANY DELEGATES HAVE EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT THE U.S. GOVERNMENT WOULD MAKE THIS TRANSFER IF THE U.N. FINALLY DECIDED THAT THE SCENIC PRESIDIO WAS WHAT IT WANTED.

WM1209AES

AP8

BERLIN, DEC 1-(AP)-A MARXIST FABLE ABOUT THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION CRITICIZED BY AMERICAN EDUCATORS AS IDEOLOGICALLY UNFIT FOR READING IN BERLIN SCHOOLS -- WAS FUEL TODAY FOR ANOTHER CONTROVERSY BETWEEN U.S. AND SOVIET MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

ENTITLED "HOW LENIN AND THE TSAR DIVIDED THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE BETWEEN THEMSELVES," THE STORY RELATES THE TRIUMPH OF A "BLACK-BONED" PROLETARIAT OVER A WORTHLESS "WHITE-BONED" BOURGEOISIE.

THE STORY WAS ONE OF 45 SELECTED FROM WORLD LITERATURE BY A GERMAN PUBLISHER, COMPILED INTO A BOOK FOR CHILDREN WITH SOVIET APPROVAL AND SUBMITTED TO THE ALLIED KOMMANDANTUR OF BERLIN.

ALTHOUGH THE SOVIET, BRITISH AND FRENCH MEMBERS OF THE KOMMANDANTUR'S EDUCATION COMMITTEE VOTED IN FAVOR OF THE READER, AMERICAN COMMITTEEMAN PAUL F.SHAFER HAS BLOCKED ACCEPTANCE AND THE DISPUTE HAS REACHED THIS WEEK'S AGENDA OF THE DEPUTY ALLIED COMMANDANTS.

SHAFER, ON LEAVE AS ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF LOS ANGELES CITY SCHOOLS, SAID THE FABLE, IN RIDICULING LANDLORDS, BUSINESS MEN AND MANUFACTURERS AS A WHOLE, WAS AN OBJECTIONABLE INFILTRATION OF CLASS-

WARFARE THEORIES.

THE AMERICAN ACTION WAS REPORTED TO BE ESPECIALLY VEXING TO OTTO WINZER, MOSCOW-TRAINED GERMAN ECONOMIST, WHO HAS BEEN CHIEF OF PUBLIC EDUCATION HERE SINCE HIS APPOINTMENT BY SOVIET AUTHORITIES SOON AFTER THE FALL OF BERLIN.

IF THE AMERICAN VETO CONTINUES, THE BOOK CANNOT BE USED IN THE CITY REGARDLESS OF A THREE-TO-ONE ALLIED MAJORITY IN ITS FAVOR.

DN754AES

Warsaw, Poland, Nov. 30 (Delayed)-(AP)-The United States embassy said tonight the state department had agreed to increase salaries of Polish employes and that 32 Poles had withdrawn their resignations from the U.S. information Service and embassy offices.

1946

Allen 02030 apr fm 1420

LISBON, DEC. 1-(AP)-A PRESIDENT VOICING OPPOSITION TO THE SALAZAR REGIME WAS PERMITTED TO HOLD A RE-INVITATION-ONLY MEETING LAST NIGHT; BUT WAS PROHIBITED FROM TAKING PART IN TODAY'S INDEPENDENCE

DAY PROGRAM.

ABOUT 1,000 PERSONS WHO HELD INVITATIONS WERE PASSED INTO THE MEETING OF THE MOVIMENTO UNIDADE DEMOCRATICA, WHERE SPEAKERS WERE OUTSPOKENLY CRITICAL OF PREMIER ANTONIO DE OLIVEIRA SALAZAR'S GOVERNMENT. GEN. NORTON DE MATTOS, WHO LED PORTUGAL INTO THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND LATER WAS BANISHED FROM PUBLIC OFFICE MAINLY BECAUSE HE WAS THE GRANDMASTER OF PORTUGUESE MASONS, RECEIVED AN OVATION. AZEVEDO GOMES, PRESIDENT OF THE M.U.D., CALLED FOR FREE ELECTIONS. WRITER FERREIRA DE CASTRO SAID CENSORSHIP HAD REDUCED TO A STATE OF MISERY ALL WRITERS WHO RETAINED INDEPENDENCE OF MIND.

NOTHING ABOUT THE MEETING WAS PRINTED IN THE CENSORSHIP-WATCHED PRESS, AND THE INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION WAS DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO THE OFFICIAL PROGRAM, INCLUDING A PARADE BY THE YOUTH FRONT MOVEMENT.

BUDAPEST, NOV.30-(AP)-(DELAYED) THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY AN OIL EXPLORATION PARTY HAD DISCOVERED THE PRESENCE OF OIL IN THE DANUBE-TIZA BASIN ABOUT 70 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BUDAPEST.

INFORMED SOURCES SAY THIS AREA DOES NOT COME WITHIN HOLDINGS OF THE SOVIET HUNGARIAN OIL COMPANY FORMED SOME MONTHS AGO.

FS358PES

AGS(170)

MOSCOW, DEC.1-(AP)-SOVIET COMMENTATOR N. POLYANOV, WRITING IN THE TRADE UNIONS NEWSPAPER TRUD, DECLARED TODAY THAT THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE IN GENEVA HAS BECOME A "TOOL OF REACTION" AND THAT THE COMMITTEE'S LEADERS WERE ENGAGING IN "ANTI DEMOCRATIC INTRIGUES."

THE ARTICLE ACCUSED THE BERLIN REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COMMITTEE OF SPREADING "ODIUS ANTI-SOVIET SLANDER TO THE EFFECT THAT SOVIET AUTHORITIES IN GERMANY ARE KIDNAPPING GERMAN CHILDREN."

THE COMMENTATOR DEMANDED THAT THE COMMITTEE'S FUNCTIONS BE LIMITED AND THAT THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES BE EXPANDED WITH THE VIEW OF FORMING A "SINGLE AUTHORITATIVE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS ORGANIZATION." HE CHAMPIONED THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS AN INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS FEDERATION UNITING THE RED CROSS SOCIETIES OF MORE THAN 50 COUNTRIES.

POLYANOV SAID THE RECORD OF THE GENEVA COMMITTEE SHOWED "COMPLETE NON-INTERVENTION IN THE BLOODY DEEDS OF THE FASCIST AGGRESSORS." HE ADDED THAT THE COMMITTEE LEADERS DID NOT STRIVE DURING THE WAR FOR OBSERVANCE OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION ON HUMANE TREATMENT OF WAR PRISONERS AND DID NOT CONDEMN GERMAN ATROCITIES IN RUSSIA.

FS44PES

1946

AP7

JERUSALEM, DEC 1-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL LORD MONTGOMERY LEFT PALESTINE TODAY AFTER A SERIES OF CONFERENCES WITH MILITARY AND SECURITY OFFICIALS.

DN734AES

AP6

JERUSALEM, DEC 1-(AP)-THE TEMPORARY POST OFFICE HERE RECEIVED AN ANONYMOUS "BOMB WARNING" DURING THE BUSY NOON HOUR TODAY. THE BUILDING WAS CLOSED AND SEARCHED, BUT NOTHING WAS FOUND.

DN733AES

CAIRO, DEC. 1-(AP)-LORD WAVELL, VICEROY OF INDIA, ARRIVED HERE TODAY ENROUTE TO LONDON, ACCOMPANIED BY PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT, AND M.A.JINNAH, PRESIDENT OF THE INDIAN MOSLEM LEAGUE. THEY ARE EXPECTED LEAVE FOR LONDON TOMORROW.

JK133PES

30.24-6721

AP5

CAIRO, DEC 1-(AP)-THE CAIRO POLICE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT IT ARRESTED 30 YOUTHS WHO WERE MEMBERS OF WHAT THE POLICE DESCRIBED AS A "ZIONIST ORGANIZED GROUP" AND WHO CALLED THEMSELVES THE "HEBREW ASSOCIATION."

POLICE RAIDED A CONFERENCE HELD LAST NIGHT BY THE 30 MEMBERS AT A CAIRO SCHOOL AND ARRESTED THEM. AUTHORITIES SAID THAT THE GROUP, WHICH INCLUDED SOME GIRLS, WAS JEWISH, WITH A FEW MEMBERS OF FOREIGN NATIONALITY.

POLICE SAID THEY KNEW IN ADVANCE ABOUT THE CONFERENCE, AND HAD SET UP A WIRELESS RECEIVER NEAR THE CONFERENCE ROOM. POLICE SAID THEY ADOPTED A RESOLUTION TO CAUSE DISTURBANCES IN EGYPT.

AUTHORITIES SAID THAT ONE MEMBER ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY JUMPING OUT OF THE WINDOW, BUT POLICE CAUGHT HIM. POLICE SAID THAT THE ORGANIZATION WHICH HAS 160 MEMBERS, WAS DIVIDED INTO BRANCHES WITH WEALTHY EGYPTIAN JEWS FINANCING AND DIRECTING THE ORGANIZATION.

POLICE SAID THAT AN INVESTIGATION DISCLOSED THAT THE ORGANIZATION WAS IN CONTACT WITH THE PALESTINE ZIONIST ORGANIZATIONS.

DN721AES

1946

AP4

SHANGHAI, DEC.1-(AP)-SIDEWALK MERCHANTS WHO [illegible] DAYS AGAINST POLICE EFFORTS TO CLOSE THEIR BUSINESSES WERE [illegible] TODAY TO OPERATE IN SPECIFIED ZONES, BUT THE SITUATION REMAINED EXTREMELY TENSE.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT SAID MATTERS STILL WERE OUT OF HAND BECAUSE THE RIOTING NOW HAD FULL BACKING OF THE COMMUNIST UNDERGROUND. "THE SITUATION IS VERY BAD," HE SAID.

ALL SHOPS AND MANY RESTAURANTS FROM THE BUND INTO THE DISTANT FORMER FRENCH CONCESSION WERE CLOSED AND SHUTTERED. THE CITY'S BUS AND STREETCAR TRAFFIC WAS LARGELY DISLOCATED. POLICE WORE BULLETPROOF VESTS AND CARRIED COCKED PISTOLS AS THEY SEARCHED SUSPICIOUS-LOOKING PERSONS FOR ARMS.

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER, DON CARLOS DACOSTA ROQUE, MADE PICTURES FOR 20 HOURS FROM PRECARIOUS POSITIONS -- ONCE DRAWING FIRE FROM A POLICEMAN'S AUTOMATIC RIFLE -- BEFORE BEING ARRESTED. HE WAS RELEASED ON APPEAL TO MAYOR K.C.WU.

ROQUE SAID POLICE FIRED INTO A CROWD AT 10 A.M. TODAY AND "I SAW ONE BOY AND TWO MEN HIT. THE BOY WAS ONLY FIVE FEET AWAY AND I THINK HE WAS DEAD WHEN THE MOB STOPPED A MILITARY BUS AND LOADED THE VICTIMS IN IT. THEY ALL LOOKED DEAD."

NO DEATHS HAVE BEEN REPORTED BY POLICE.

DS220APS

(END RPT)

[illegible]CARS NM

FIRST LEAD RIOT

BY SPENCER MOOSA

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, DEC. 2-(AP)-DOZENS OF SHANGHAI SHOPS REOPENED THIS MORNING AS WELL ARMED FOOT AND MOTORIZED PATROLS--WITH SHOOT-TO-KILL ORDERS--GUARDED AGAINST ANY RESUMPTION OF BLOODY WEEK-END RIOTING WHICH CITY OFFICIALS BLAMED UPON COMMUNISTS.

MANY STORES, HOWEVER, STILL WERE CLOSED AND TIGHTLY SHUTTERED, WITH THEIR PROPRIETORS EVIDENTLY FEARFUL OF FURTHER VIOLENCE.

THE DAY BEGAN QUIETLY, AND AT MID-MORNING A MUNICIPAL SPOKESMAN SAID "WE THINK WE HAVE THE SITUATION UNDER CONTROL."

AT LEAST 100 WERE REPORTED INJURED AND MANY SHOPS, AUTOMOBILES AND STREET CARS WERE WRECKED IN FIGHTING WHICH FLARED AFTER THE WHOLESALE ARREST SATURDAY OF UNLICENSED SIDEWALK PEDDLERS. THE SPOKESMAN REITERATED TODAY PREVIOUS OFFICIAL REPORTS THAT NONE HAD BEEN KILLED, ALTHOUGH RUMORS HAD LISTED FIVE TO 12 DEAD.

IN AN EMOTION X X X THIRD GRAF, CHANGING TO READ SUNDAY INSTEAD TONIGHT.

UMS05PPS NM

TOKYO,MONDAY,DEC.2-(AP)-JAPANESE ELECTRIC INDUSTRY WORKERS, EXCEPT CLERKS, STAYED ON THE JOB TODAY AFTER A PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT WON FOR THEM A MAJOR SHARE OF THE DEMANDS THEY HAD MADE UPON EMPLOYERS. CLERKS DECLINED TO WORK UNTIL A FINAL AGREEMENT IS SIGNED, BUT THE THREATENED BLACKOUT OF THE NATION WAS AVERTED.

UNIONISTS, ALTHOUGH TERMING THE DISPUTE "STILL UNSOLVED," SAID THE PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT GAVE THEM "DEMOCRATIZATION" OF THE INDUSTRY, A BOOST IN MINIMUM PAY FROM 350 TO 500 YEN A MONTH, EFFECTIVE NEXT APRIL, AND A PENSION PLAN. (THE YEN CURRENTLY IS VALUED AT 15 TO A DOLLAR).

UM904PPS

1946

TOKYO,MONDAY,DEC.2-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER MAINICHI OUTLINED A PLAN FOR DEMOCRATIZATION OF THE DIET (PARLIAMENT) CHAMBERS TODAY, WHICH WOULD PLACE CABINET MINISTERS IN FRONT OF THE SPEAKER AND ON THE SAME FLOOR LEVEL AS LEGISLATORS.

THE TROUBLE NOW, SAID THE NEWSPAPER, IS THAT MINISTERS' ELEVATED SEATS GIVE THEM "A SENSE OF SUPERIORITY."

FURTHERMORE, THE SPEAKER "MUST TURN HIS BACK (TO THE DIET) TO ATTACK THEM...."

UM1055PPS NM

rangoon, dec. 1-(ap)-thakin ba sein, leader of a movement to weld political parties here into a democratic national united front organization,

said today that he was raising an army "for the protection of the people."

he said a uniformed army would be formed to preserve law and order, because the interim government in which he is minister of transport and communications had "failed miserably" to do so.

thakin ba sein predicted that the formation of a united front would be announced this week although the anti-fascist peoples freedom league party has not joined or supported it. he said that if the afpfl members resign from thegovernor's executive council as they have threatened, the united front will form the next government. he added that he would insist on the postponement of the elections scheduled for april.

ba sein said he was forming the army because the country was plagued with "murder, arson and robbery" which the interim government has failed to control and "up country political killings are happening daily."

"now i'm raising my own army to be called dobama tat (bodyguard of the people) for the protection of people everywhere. in this city alone within one month i shall raise a force of 1,000 men, who'll be fully disciplined. force must be met with force." /kellys thru thirdll45 th 54ma

ECONOMIC UNITY ACCORD REACHED; CONNALLY ASKS U. N. ACTION ON FRANCO

Proposal To Assembly Would Call On Gerenalissimo To Step Down—American Fights Any Veto In Arms Control Program

U. S., BRITAIN VOTE ECONOMIC MERGER OF GERMAN ZONES

Pact Designed to Make the Territory Self-Sustaining Within 3 Years.

DETAILS WITHHELD

Big 4 Reaches Agreement on Return of Seized Property of Jews.

SINGLETON

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—(AP) Britain and the United States signed tonight a bi-lateral pact for the economic merger of their zones of occupation in Germany designed to make the territory self-sustaining within three years.

The action came at the end of prolonged negotiations in Germany, Washington and here. The agreement was signed by Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin.

NOT Secret

The details were kept secret pending presentation of the terms to the British House of Commons tomorrow afternoon.

Completion of the arrangement was announced by Michael McDermott, State Department spokesman. It followed two weeks of conferences between Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, American Occupation chief in Germany, and Gen. Bryan Robinson of Britain, and their advisors.

Although details of the plan were lacking, it was understood on the basis of reports from London that the merger would be carried through on a 50-50 financing basis and would involve a total expenditure by Britain and the United States of approximately $1,000,000,000 over the three-year period.

Both Britain and the United States—thus far without success—have attempted to persuade Russia and France to join in the economic merger of Germany, contending that it would reduce substantially the cost of occupation and speed the economic recovery of Europe.

Under the setup prior to the merger, the United States levy, exclusive of maintaining troops, amounted to approximately $200,000,000 annually. This money went chiefly for relief foods in Germany.

Meanwhile, the four-power foreign ministers council set a $150,000,000 ceiling tonight on the total amount of war reparations which Greece and Yugoslavia will each receive from Italy and Bulgaria.

Agree on Seized Property

In another compromise, the four diplomatic chiefs reached an agreement on return of war-seized property to Jews in Romania and Hungary.

Under the adopted plan, the return would be administered by local organizations rather than by an international group as advocated by Byrnes. In the event that the former owner had died or could not be located, the property would be used for Jewish relief.

In the course of a three-and-a-half-hour session, the council attempted to plug an apparent loophole on removal of occupation troops from the trouble spot of Trieste after the zone's international government deems that step possible.

Yugoslavia has indicated its opposition to the Italian peace pact, containing the Trieste clauses, leaving open the possibility that the Yugoslav government will refuse to sign the treaty.

Byrnes emphasized that this would leave Britain and the United States in the position of being forced to withdraw their occupation troops while those of Yugoslavia remained in the internationalized zone. With support from Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, Byrnes urged a redrafting to prevent that possibility.

The council postponed until tomorrow a decision on the question of revising Bulgaria's frontiers, but persons present at the talk said that there was general agreement that they should remain unchanged.

With brief discussion, the diplomatic chiefs agreed, too, that Italy, the Balkan satellites and Finland should be allowed some motor torpedo boats, but did not decide how many. This question also went over until tomorrow.

The Council, near the end of a two-year controversy over peace pacts for the Axis satellites, groped today for a trade pattern which might establish a precedent for future international economic relations.

The diplomatic chiefs of Britain, France, Russia and the United States focused their immediate attention on economic clauses in projected treaties with Italy, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary and Finland. Their decision will become a big factor in deciding how far the big powers will go in eliminating trade barriers.

Assembly Urged To Ask Franco To Give Up Powers

CARPENTER

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 2 (AP)—The United States, in two important policy moves on urgent United Nations problems, demanded today that the United Nations set up a "comprehensive system of disarmament" minus any veto on safeguards and urged the Assembly to ask Generalissimo Franco to step down as head of the Spanish state.

Other prime developments in a day and night crammed with com-

mittee debates were:

1. Russia fought hard to prevent United Nations approval of an Australian resolution censuring Russia for frequent use of the veto in the Security Council.

Two Sites Recommended

2. The special United Nation site committee shaped a report recommending the Presidio, army post at San Francisco, and the Belmont Plateau-Roxborough areas of Philadelphia as having "equal merit" for the United Nations permanent home. The United States made available the Presidio subject for congressional approval. The committee indicated a site in Westchester county, New York, at Harrison, east of White Plains, would be secondary choice.

Senator Tom Connally (D., Texas), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, acted for the United States in pressing both the disarmament stand and the Franco declaration upon the United Nations Political committee.

Postpone Arms Debate

The political committee postponed this morning until tomorrow the debate on disarmament. Russia's Deputy Foreign Minister, Andrei Y. Vishinsky, who crossed verbal swords with Connally in sharp debate, said the Soviet delegation was not prepared to discuss a United States proposal of broad disarmament principles introduced in the committee last Saturday.

At an afternoon session the committee turned to resolution demanding United Nations action against Franco and his regime.

Urges Surrender Of Power

Connally introduced a resolution proposing:

1. That Franco surrender his powers to a provisional government.

2. That the Spanish people proceed as soon as possible after the setting up of the provisional regime to hold free elections so that they might take their place among the democratic governments of the world.

3. That the Franco regime be barred from all organizations started by the United Nations.

Connally reserved his speech on the resolution until a later meeting but a United States spokesman said the United States favored action by peaceful means in the Franco case.

Dr. Oscar Lange, of Poland, charged before the committee that Franco "continues to shelter enemy agents including those wanted by the Allied authorities and the governments concerned." He said the Government desired a severance of diplomatic relations by all United Nations states with Franco and the barring of Franco from membership and participation in any of the organs of the United Nations.

El Salvador and Costa Rica opposed action against Franco.

Hector Castro, of El Salvador, said Franco had not had an opportunity to defend himself.

Draws Parallel In Japan

Pointing to the United States actions in Japan after the war, Castro said:

"Let's not forget that the United States in upholding Hirohito did constructive work in Japan. It would be incongruous if upholding Hirohito we should try to upset Franco and perhaps force the Spaniards into an even bloodier way of trying to solve their internal problems."

The United Nations committee plunged into night sessions tonight as the Assembly strove to complete work by the present target date of December 11.

In the disarmament debate, Senator Connally lost no time rejecting Russia's disarmament proposal as "too narrow and circumscribed."

Interprets Russian Aim

"It seems to my untutored mind," he said, "that the two objectives of the Soviet proposals are to get rid of the atomic bomb, and then, whatever regulations with regard to armaments may take place shall be vested in the Security Council, where the 'atomic bomb' of the veto awaits anything that may be undesirable to any member of the Security Council."

He said that the United States felt the necessary safeguards, including inspection and control, "must not be subject to being blocked and destroyed by any state or group of states through the veto."

Vishinsky, answering Connally's charge that Russia's proposal names only the atomic bomb and does not mention other weapons, such as jet-planes, biological war and poison gas, said that Russia's resolution speaks of a "general reduction." He said this meant other weapons but that Russia would be glad to specify each weapon by name if desired. He insisted the talk was bearing now on trifles."

Resolutions Proposed

The United States resolution last Saturday would have the effect of giving top priority to control of atomic weapons and would eliminate the veto from any system of safeguards.

Russia's resolution called for a general reduction of armaments, with the atomic weapons stipulated as the primary task. Russia has accepted inspection and control within the framework of the Security Council, to which some delegates have objected on the ground that it put the regulatory system under the veto right of the five great powers on the Council.

Vishinsky apparently interpreted a reference by Connally to "reparations" as a reflection on Russia and opened his statement with a long review of Russia's sacrifices.

"That is why we will exact both punishment and reparations. We are right—that ought to be understood by a newborn baby," Vishinsky said, obviously with great agitation.

Disclaimed By Connally

Connally attempted to gain the floor at that point to reply immediately but was forced to wait when Vishinsky did not yield. After Vishinsky completed his statement, Connally told the committee that he had repeatedly praised in the United States Senate the contribution of Russia to the war; that when he "spoke of the United States not asking for reparations, I made no reflection on anyone. These matters must be settled in the peace treaties."

Alexandre Parodi, of France, told the delegates in effect that the veto by any nation on the Security Council of a proposed inspection of that country would be a tip to the other nations that the objecting nation had something to hide. This would be sufficient signal for the other nations to take such steps as they deemed necessary.

Curb On A-Bomb Is Soviet's Only Aim, U.S. Says

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 2 (AP)—The United State scharged today that the primary object of Soviet Russia's arms limitation program seemed to be to get rid of the atomic bomb and then place all other arms questions under the United Nations Security Council where they would be subject to the "atom bomb of the veto."

Senator Tom Connally (D., Texas), continuing the arms reduction debate before the 54-nation Political Committee of the General Assembly, bluntly rejected the Soviet proposals as "too narrow and too circumscribed."

Inspection Veto Opposed

Connally made it clear that the United States was opposed to any injection of the veto into the inspection and control machinery which would be set up to make sure that no nation violated the proposed international agreements on arms limitation.

"We do not want to turn it all over to the Security Council for its unbridled action," he declared.

He said the Soviet proposal, while emphasizing that the atomic bomb must be outlawed, made no mention of jet-propelled weapons, poison gas or other weapons of mass destruction.

Include Other Weapons

"We think a man dead of poison gas is just as dead as if he were struck by an atomic bomb," Connally added. "We think other weapons must be included—all forms of these extraordinary weapons of mass destruction."

Then referring to the veto question, he said:

"The United States will not agree to any plan unless . . . there is inspection machinery to see that all nations which get the atomic secrets shall rigidly observe the regulations without a veto."

Connally said Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov had accepted the principle of international inspection and control. He then asked: "How can there be international control if any member of the Security Council can rise in his seat and veto inspection?"

"Veto Must Not Apply"

"That is not international control," he asserted. "That is individual control. . . . We insist that the veto must not apply on inspection and control."

He said the United States insisted that measures of control must "be effective," and, pounding the table, he added: "That means effective."

Connally said the United States was firmly opposed to any interruption of the work of the Atomic Energy Commission or any interference with its work.

"It must go on with its work," he said. "It must not be hamstrung."

Veto Issue Is Sidetracked

Meanwhile, a small-nation drive to curtail the veto privileges of the Big Five was sidetracked today as two international groups—the United Nations Assembly and the Council of Foreign Ministers—grappled with the twin tasks of penalizing the aggressors of the last war and preventing a new one.

Over Britain's contention that it was a move to "pass the baby," the Assembly's Political and Security Committee sent the question of veto modification to a subcommittee from which there seemed little chance of positive action before the end of the session.

Big 5 United On Veto

The decision came as no surprise. The Five Big Powers—Britain, China, France, Russia and the United States—stood solidly aligned behind the general principle that the veto must be retained even though there was accord aside from the Soviet, that agreement on voluntary modification would increase diplomatic harmony.

Meanwhile, the Council of Foreign Ministers concentrated on peace pacts for the Axis satellites, with their chief immediate problem centering on finding an equation for award of reparations to Greece and Yugoslavia.

The diplomatic chiefs—Ernest Bevin, of Britain; Maurice Couve de Murville, of France; Molotov, and James F. Byrnes, of the United States—were agreed that the two victims of Nazi tryanny should be treated on a fifty-fifty basis, but thus far have been unable to agree on the exact amount for reparations.

Would Ensure Early Pacts

A solution of this question would ensure finished peace pacts for Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland, probably within ten days. Other than reparations, the chief problems stemmed from economic questions involving the five nations.

At Lake Success, headquarters for the Assembly, a political and security subcommittee was scheduled to meet today to take up the veto question. Britain yesterday advanced seven suggestions for softening the special privileges in an unsuccessful effort to get a yes-or-no answer.

Referred By 33-8 Vote

The question was sent to the subcommittee, by a 33-to-8 vote, after Sir Hartley Shawcross, of Britain, had declared that "this is just passing the baby."

30.24-6723

Frisco, Philadelphia High On List For U.N. Home

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 2 (AP)—San Francisco and Philadelphia were reported high on the list of preferred sites today for the permanent headquarters of the United Nations, New York city having apparently been dropped.

Authoritative sources said that while the United Nations subcommittee working on the site question had not yet made a formal decision it seemed definite that New York rated well below the other cities in the minds of many delegates, with San Francisco apparently holding the top spot.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* said last night that it had learned "on high authority" that the United States Army had agreed to give up the Presido—an army post in San Francisco—as a home for the United Nations.

"First Recommendation"

The *Chronicle* said this attitude made it "certain the Presidio will be the first recommendation of the United Nations subcommittee on sites."

The subcommittee held a closed session yesterday and scheduled another today. Informants said it might reach a definite decision today, but there was no indication when that decision would be made public.

The subcommittee has just returned from inspection visits to Philadelphia, San Francisco, Boston and Westchester county, New York.

San Francisco or Philadelphia Recommended as UN Home Site

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Dec. 2.—(AP) A special United Nations site committee announced tonight that it had agreed to recommend the Presidio at San Francisco and the Belmont Plateau-Roxborough areas of Philadelphia as most desirable sites for the permanent UN headquarters.

Second choice of the sub-committee, which will present its report to the full 54-nation headquarters committee on Wednesday, was the White Plains-Harrison site in Westchester County, N. Y.

A minority report of Russia and Yugoslavia is to be drafted by the delegations of those countries and submitted as an annex of the sub-committee report.

It was understood that Russia and Yugoslavia still are supporting a site in the New York area as first choice.

Only Recommendation

The sub-committee's announcement said that its report "of course, does not preclude consideration of other sites" by the full committee, meaning that the merits of the rejected sites in the Boston area, Flushing Meadow in New York City and Crystal Springs near San Francisco, still might be debated.

The announcement said that giving two sites as first choice meant that "the choice between east and west lies within the competence" of the full committee, indicating decided cleavage in the sub-committee over this issue.

Recommendations of the sub-committee, the announcement added, were made irrespective of the merits of the two cities and were solely on the basis of suitability of the proposed sites.

Warren R. Austin, chief of the United States delegation, told the sub-committee this morning that, subject to the approval of Congress, the U. S. government would make the Presidio available to the UN.

In a second statement to the sub-committee this afternoon, he strengthened the offer as coming from President Truman with "a certain sanctity" as an international commitment and expressed confidence that it would receive congressional approval.

He revealed that the question of offering the Presidio to the United Nations had been considered by President Truman and his cabinet "without a dissenting vote."

Under the U. S. Constitution, Austin stated, the offer to make the Presidio available, which he had relayed as the president's personal representative, had "tremendous validity" and "represents an international act between the United States and the United Nations."

However, the U. S. delegate continued, the authority of Congress could not be disregarded, and he quoted the section of the Constitution giving Congress power to dispose of property belonging to the United States.

Interpretation of this statement as indicating U. S. support of San Francisco as the UN's permanent home was stoutly denied by U. S. delegation spokesmen, who said the delegation would maintain its neutral attitude stated by Austin at the reopening of the UN site question several weeks ago.

Senator Connally's Speech in U. N. on U. S. Arms Plan

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Dec. 2—The text of a statement of the United States position toward disarmament and the veto, made by Senator Tom Connally today before the Political and Security Committee, follows:

It seems to me that the Soviet proposal is altogether too narrow and circumscribed. If you will consult the draft you will observe that in paragraph 2 of the Soviet proposal it says that the reduction of armaments should include as the primary object the prohibition to produce and use atomic energy for military purposes. Paragraph 3 says: "shall be established within the framework of the Security Council, etc., etc."

It seems to my untutored mind that the two objectives of the Soviet proposal are to get rid of the atomic bomb, and then whatever regulations with regard to armaments may take place shall be vested in the Security Council, where the "atomic bomb" of the veto awaits anything that may be undesirable to any member of the Security Council.

The United States delegation feels that the question of international disarmament is a much bigger question. We have already expressed our view somewhat on this subject, but I desire to comment briefly upon the copy of the proposal advanced by the United States—on the 30th of November, and I would ask the indulgence of the committee while I read this matter in detail.

'Armaments'—in the Plural

Paragraph 1: "With a view to strengthening international peace and security in conformity with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, the General Assembly recognizes the necessity of an early general regulation and reduction of armaments." Not "armament"—"armaments."

"Accordingly, the General Assembly recommends that the Security Council give prompt consideration to working out the practical measures, according to their priority, which are essential to provide for the general regulation and reduction of armaments pursuant to international treaties and agreements and to assure that such regulation and reduction will be generally observed by all participants and not unilaterally by only some of the participants."

So we thoroughly agree with the fact that it must cover all forms of these extraordinary weapons for mass destruction.

Now, in paragraph 3 we say: "The General Assembly further recognizes that essential to the general regulation and reduction of armaments is the provision of practical and effective safeguards by way of inspection and other means to protect complying states against the hazards of violations and evasions. Accordingly, the General Assembly recommends to the Security Council that it give prompt consideration to the working out of proposals to provide such practical and effective safeguards in connection with the control of atomic energy and to other limitation or regulation of armaments."

We do not mean by that section to suggest that the Security Council would have jurisdiction or authority itself to do the inspecting and to do the regulating. We merely mean that it may draw up a plan, submit it, which if adopted, will thereafter be operative. And the United States will not agree to any plan as to atomic energy, whatever, unless it provides that the operating agency shall have wide and rigid and adequate inspection powers to see that all nations that secure the atomic bomb secrets shall observe the regulations and the inspections without a veto.

For a Comprehensive System

Paragraph 4: "The General Assembly calls upon the government of all states to render every possible assistance to the Security Council and the Atomic Energy Commission in order to promote the establishment of international peace and collective security with the diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources."

Let me say that the United States does not believe in any partial system. We want a comprehensive system of disarmament. Our proposal does not go into the great details of these matters. It outlines merely a set of general principles. But I want to say that this system of inspection and control is absolutely fundamental. There must be adequate international control.

Mr. Molotov, a few days ago, accepted the principle of international control and inspection. How can there be international control and inspection if any member of the Security Council can rise in his seat and interpose a veto at any stage of inspection and control? That is not international; that is individual.

So that we insist that the question of effective safeguards, including inspection and all forms of adequate control, must not be subject to being blocked and destroyed by any state or group of states through the veto. We do not think that at this particular time, when there is a prospect of a subcommittee, the Assembly should undertake to go into too much detail with respect to this matter.

Supports Atomic Commission

We further insist that the Atomic Energy Commission, which is acting by the authority of this Assembly, shall not be interfered with in its jurisdiction. The United States initiated and moved the creation of that commission.

We who, along with Canada and Great Britain, possess the atomic bomb—we were the ones who indicated to the world that we do not want to use it for destructive purposes. Neither do we want any other nation to use it for destructive purposes. Therefore, we do not favor divulging it to the other nations of the world until they admit and acknowledge the inspection and the regulation and all forms of adequate control that shall insure that it shall not be used for military purposes.

By this we mean that the Security Council must devise the plan which will then be subject to the adoption or ratification, through treaties, by the respective nations. We do not mean by that language to agree to the proposition that we turn everything over to the Security Council for its uncontrolled and unbridled action.

Paragraph 2: "The General Assembly recognizes that essential to the general regulation and the reduction of armements is the early establishment of international control of atomic energy and other modern technological discoveries to insure their use only for peaceful purposes. Accordingly, in order to insure that the general regulation and reduction of armaments will be directed towards the major weapons of modern warfare, and not merely toward the minor weapons, the General Assembly recommends that the Security Council give first consideration to the report of the Atomic Energy Commission, which the Atomic Energy Commission will make to the Security Council before Dec. 31, 1946, and facilitate the progress of the work of that commission."

Equality of Weapon Victims

It will be observed that the Russian proposal does not mention the other weapons, such as jet-planes, such as biological warfare, such as poison gas. We think that a victim of poison gas is just as dead as if he is struck by an atomic bomb. We see no reason why one who is infected by a biological germ that kills him has any better prospect of revival and rehabilitation than one who is a victim of the atomic bomb. And we see no reason why these other deadly measures shall not be included in any plan of disarmament. We think that the victim of a jet bomb will be just as uncomfortable as if he is struck by an atomic bomb. He will not be in a position to inquire what kind of a bomb it was that hit him.

There has been some suggestion that this commission has not done a great deal. Well, it has only been in existence a relatively short time, and it has already done a great deal. It will submit its report by the thirty-first day of December of this year. It is now engaged in undertaking to solve this question. And we do not want it robbed of its authority or jurisdiction.

Why did we appoint it by unanimous vote? Why did we invest it with this exclusive authority and jurisdiction? Did we do so in order that we may at this stage rebuke and destroy it, sidestep it, evade it? No, it must go on with its work, must not be interfered with, must not be "hamstrung."

Let me suggest also that, in addition to its particular task, it may set a splendid pattern for the approach to these other weapons and these other controls, and may afford this committee and this assembly very valuable suggestions and lessons with regard to these matters.

So in brief our attitude is that there must be no partial system, which, like the Russian resolution, shall be confined to the atomic bomb. We do not favor turning over to the Security Council the operations as to atomic energy and other weapons of that kind. It may submit a plan of operation, but the Russian resolution emphasizes "that there shall be established within the framework of the Security Council——." That would seem clearly to indicate—and if it does not clearly indicate it clearly implies—that within this Security Council, within that framework, these agencies, inspections and regulations shall be created. That means, of course, that they should be under that jurisdiction, under the jurisdiction and control of the Security Council.

Bars Any Veto on Inspection

We insist that the plan should be submitted by the Security Council and that it shall be made clear in the establishment of the agencies for the inspection and control that the veto shall not apply to the enforcement of the measures of inspection and regulation which these commissions must necessarily possess if they are to perform the high functions which we have in mind.

We further insist that whatever inspection or regulation may be adopted, they shall be effective—effective not on a picture screen, not on a piece of paper, but effective. And that means effective. We have already observed that we do not favor any veto on inspection. We do not believe that it is quite logical to say: Oh, yes, we are for inspection, but do not inspect this and do not inspect that, and do not inspect over there.

No, we believe that the inspection should reach every proper avenue, every factory if need be, every activity, everything which might in any way affect either the atomic bomb or the other warlike measures to which we have heretofore referred.

These are our views and, in short, views which we cannot give up, views as to which we do not propose to tolerate any veto. They remain our views. And so this is a big question and we must meet it in a big way. We must meet it in conformity with the principles and purposes of the Charter and world peace. We must not meet it in any narrow sense. We must not meet it with amendments and resolutions which serve our own individual interests. But we must meet it in a fashion which will serve the world.

The United States has been interested in disarmament for a great many years. We have paid millions of dollars toward disarmament. We have not only poured out our treasure, but we have poured out our blood in behalf of restoring peace to the world. But we want peace in the world. We are willing to pay for peace as we have paid in the past. We ask that all of the nations—all of the United Nations—stand together in the attempt to promote the peace of the world.

Therefore, in dealing with the subject of disarmament, the regulations and safeguards must be set forth with a view to the safety of the entire world—we must ever keep in mind the peace of the world and the well-being of the human race.

U. S. Resolution on Franco

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Dec. 2—The text of a resolution on Spain, introduced by Senator Tom Connally today before the Political and Security Committee:

The people of the United Nations, at San Francisco, Potsdam and London, condemned the Franco regime in Spain and decided that as long as that regime remains, Spain may not be admitted to the United Nations.

The people of the United Nations assure the Spanish people of their enduring sympathy and of the cordial welcome awaiting them when circumstances enable them to be admitted to the United Nations.

Therefore, the General Assembly of the United Nations,

Convinced that the Franco Fascist Government of Spain, which was imposed by force upon the Spanish people with the aid of the Axis Powers and which gave material assistance to the Axis Powers in the war, does not represent the Spanish people, and by its continued control of Spain is making impossible the participation of the Spanish people with the peoples of the United Nations in international affairs;

Recommends that the Franco Government of Spain be debarred from membership in international agencies set up at the initiative of the United Nations and from participation in conference or other activities which may be arranged by the United Nations or by these agencies, until a new and acceptable Government is formed in Spain.

The General Assembly further,

Desiring to secure the participation of all peace-loving peoples, including the people of Spain, in the community of nations,

Recognizing that it is for the Spanish people to settle the form of their Government;

Places on record its profound conviction that in the interest of Spain and of world cooperation the people of Spain should give proof to the world that they have a Government which derives its authority from the consent of the governed; and that to achieve that end General Franco should surrender the powers of Government to a provisional government broadly representative of the Spanish people, committed to respect freedom of speech, religion and assembly and to the prompt holding of an election in which the Spanish people, free from force and intimidation and regardless of party, may express their will;

And invites the Spanish people to establish the eligibility of Spain for admission to the United Nations.

Papers Groom Molotov For Stalin Post

London, Dec. 2 (AP)—An unexpected new publicity buildup for Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov in the Government-controlled Russian press set tongues wagging throughout Europe today in the popular game of trying to pick Prime Minister Stalin's successor.

Many diplomats and others who had not regarded Molotov as the most likely candidate were inclined to guess again after Moscow newspapers, reporting the 56-year-old Russian diplomat's election as an honorary member of the Soviet Academy of Science, lauded him lengthily as Stalin's closest assistant.

Some Say Stalin Is Ill

This almost unprecedented singling out of a Stalin deputy for public praise came less than a month after Stalin, 67 years old and by some accounts in poor health, failed for the second consecutive year to take part in the recent nation-wide celebration of the Russian Revolution anniversary.

To some students of Soviet affairs it looked as though Stalin might be stepping down, or perhaps be gradually relinquishing his powers, and as though Molotov was perhaps being groomed for advancement.

Well Known In Western World

Molotov, undoubtedly the Russian leader best known to the Western world by virtue of his prominence in big-power deliberations at London, Paris and New York, has been a lifelong worker for the Communist party and is one of eight vice chairmen of Russia's Council of Ministers, of which Stalin is chairman.

Should Molotov succeed Stalin it would surprise those who have been "backing" such other leading officials as Georgi M. Malenkov, Andrei Andreyev, Lavrenti P. Beria, A. A. Zhdanov, A. I. Mikoyan and L. M. Kaganovich.

Malenkov, 45, became a vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers only last October, although he had been a member of the Communist party's powerful Politburo since 1941. Often described as a "master in the art of power," he holds a position similar to that occupied by Stalin when Nikolai Lenin's death in 1924 precipitated a struggle for power.

Zhdanov, the only one of the

seven who is not a member of the Council of Ministers, won fame as Stalin's deputy at Leningrad and delivered the speech Stalin had been expected to make on the twenty-ninth anniversary of the Revolution.

Beria, who like Stalin is a Georgian, is in charge of Russia's atomic energy development. Andreyev is directing the purge of collective farming. Mikoyan, an Armenian, is Minister for Foreign Trade. Kaganovich is a vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers.

BRITISH, INDIAN PARLEY DELAYED

LONDON, Dec. 2—(AP) The British government races against time tonight in last minute efforts to push through its independence plan for India and break a deadlock regarded officially as tantamount to civil war.

The London conference of British and Indian leaders was postponed a full day by delay of the airplane bringing the contingent from India, and the talks were compressed into a less than four-day schedule. Gale which grounded the plane, a Malta dispatch said.

Those aboard the plane included Viceroy Lord Wavell; Pandit Jawaharl Nehru, Congress party leader and vice president of the Indian interim government; Mahomed Ali Jinnah and Liaquat Ali Kahn, president and secretary of the Moslem League; Sardar Baldev Singh, leader of the Sikhs. It was scheduled to arrive today but was delayed in Malta and will not arrive before tomorrow morning.

LASKI LOSES LIBEL SUIT

LONDON, Dec. 2—(AP) Laborite Harold Laski lost his widely publicized libel suit today as a jury of five men and two women held "fair and accurate" a newspaper story quoting Laski as saying in the 1945 election campaign that labor might "have to use violence, even if it means revolution."

The king's bench division jury took only 40 minutes to reject Laski's claim to "exemplary damages" from the weekly Newark Advertiser and to rule that Laski must pay the heavy costs of the six-day trial. He declined to say whether he would appeal.

Laski, until last June chairman of the Labor Party and long associated with its left wing, denied making the statement.

LASKI LOSES SUIT AND MUST PAY COST

London, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—Harold Laski, former chairman of the Labor party, today lost his libel suit against a weekly newspaper that quoted him as saying that labor might have to resort to revolution by violence. A jury in the Kings Bench Division in 40 minutes decided for the defendants, the publishers and editor of the Newark Advertiser, with costs against Laski.

Chief Justice Lord Goddard had charged the jury of seven to determine whether the newspaper was fair and accurate in quoting Laski as having said: "As for violence, if Labor could not obtain what it needed by general consent, we shall have to use violence, even if it means revolution."

Goddard told the jurors that if they decided the report was not fair and accurate, they must say whether Laski was an advocate of violence and revolution and whether he used seditious words at a 1945 political meeting. He also left it for the jury to decide whether it was a matter of public concern that heckling at a political meeting should be reported. Personally, he said, he thought it should, explaining: "It is what people go to hear. It is part of the fun.

"The occasion of the speech was election time, when speeches are not always calm and temperate," Goddard said. "Tempers run high. Questions are asked which speakers resent, and no one ought to be too thin-skinned. But because a man ought not to be too thin-skinned, he must not have things fastened on him that he did not say."

face of the earth."

"This is no fantastic nightmare," he said in an address to the Bradford Textile Society. "It is a catastrophe which may come upon the human race within the next 20 or 30 years.

Devastation Described

"There can be little or no doubt that another world war in which the belligerents had atomic bombs would lead to the death or mutilation of tens of millions of human beings and the ruin of cities and towns, the devastation of huge tracts of country so that it would be impossible to grow any food on them, and it is even possible that forces might be set in motion which would sweep belligerents and non-belligerents off the face of the earth.

"Many refuse to believe in the reality of this danger," the Archbishop said. "Sometimes they say the weapon (atom bomb) is so awful that no civilized nation would ever dare to use it; but it has already been used by the two most civilized nations. Is it really to be thought that the Balkan States, for instance, would be more scrupulous about its use than Great Britain and the United States?"

Pleads For Resolute Faith

The Archbishop said it was his own conviction that the Christian religion—"not a vague sentimental faith but a resolute faith"—alone could curb "men's impulse to destroy."

Speaking for Britain, he said, "We must do everything in our power to strengthen our friendship with the United States and to make possible co-operation with Russia." Without a friendly understanding with Russia, he added, "there can be no hope of peace in Europe."

Archbishop Of York Warns Of Atom Bomb Catastrophe

Bradford, England, Dec. 2 (AP)—Dr. Cyril Foster Garbett, the archbishop of York, said tonight that if leading nations failed to reach a good understanding they faced the possibility of another world war which might "sweep belligerents and nonbelligerents off the face of the earth."

"This is no fantastic nightmare," he said in an address to the Bradford Textile Society. "It is a catastrophe which may come upon the human race within the next 20 or 30 years.

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any definite action in the event of certain eventualities."

He issued a statement in denying an assertion in London's Communist Daily Worker that Britain was about to enter secretly into a ten-year far-reaching *de facto* military alliance with the United States.

The informant said that any negotiations now in progress between the two nations involved only the integration of armaments, and cited Prime Minister Attlee's recent replies in th House of Commons concerning standardization of weapons geared to American specifications.

Flurry Of Comment Recalled

He said there was little to add to Attlee's statement that the proposed agreements on armament integration were being considered within the framework of the United Nations and that Attlee had hoped Russia would be a participant.

The story in the *Daily Worker* recalled the flurry of comment set off when Winston Churchill proposed a virtual military alliance between the United States and Britain in a speech at Fulton, Mo., last March. His speech drew vigorous critimism from some Labor members of Parliament. London afternoon newspapers, however, failed to print anything on the *Daily Worker* story.

The Government source said that a program of arms integration based upon British experience in two world wars already has been undertaken in the Army and probably will be extended later to the Royal Air Force and the Royal Navy, where, for the moment, there is less need of change.

The *Daily Worker's* front-paged story reported that a comprehensive military alliance to run for ten years and intended to affect land, sea and air forces would be implemented when A. V. Alexander took over as Defense Minister.

War Office Statement

The War Office commented in a brief statement:

"In view of a report in a morning paper, the War Office denies that any official announcement has been made concerning the conclusion of a military pact between Britain and America."

The *Daily Worker* attributed some of its information to "official" spokesmen of the War Office, and stated that negotiations were under way "behind the back of Parliament."

The War Office statement appeared to some observers to disavow only an "official announcement" and not what might be made known later, and speculation was stimulated rather than subdued by the denial.

Plan For Military Pact Denied

London, Dec. 2. (AP)—A source high in the Labor Government declared tonight that Britain was not formulating plans "for any sort of a military pact with America which would commit one or the other to

Arms Pact With U.S. Pends, London Hears...

London, Dec. 2 (AP)—The *Daily Worker*, British Communist tabloid, said today the Labor Government soon would enter into a ten-year *de facto* military "pact" with the United States, negotiated "behind the back of Parliament."

"The plan, people in closest touch with the Cabinet admit," the newspaper said, "assumes that in the event of war the United States would supply the arms and Britain the fighting men."

The *Worker* reported it had learned "officially" at the War Office that the virtual "merging" of the respective land, sea and air forces was to take effect when A. V. Alexander became Defense Minister under legislation now pending in Parliament.

Secrets Disclosed, Claim

"General Sir William Morgan, now commanding in the Mediterranean, is being sent to Washington as chief of a military mission at the end of the year to put the scheme into effect," the paper said.

The *Worker* declared that Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada proposed the move in April and discussions toward "binding Britain to total dependence on the United States as regards arms" began in May.

"All Britain's military secrets, as officially stated," the article added, "are being given to the United States."

On October 30, authoritative British military informants said British Empire and United States political and military chiefs had agreed in principle to standardize land, air and naval weapons and munitions to United States sizes and patterns and Alexander would put the decision into effect as soon as he took office.

"I don't believe there is a single military secret between ourselves and the Americans," one British source said at that time.

Leahy's Visit Cited

The *Worker* said Admiral William D. Leahy's visit to London some months ago and Lord Montgomery's later visit to Washington were concerned with the plans, and noted that Prime Minister Attlee acknowledged to foreign-policy rebels in the House of Commons November 18 that bilateral staff talks still were taking place.

"As part of the arrangement," it went on, "Britain has completely reversed her position on the atomic bomb."

It said that Sir Hartley Shawcross last Friday at a United Nations meeting in New York "warmly welcomed" Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov's proposal to abolish atomic warfare, but next day described the proposal as "this humbug."

Deportation Of Japs In Canada Upheld

London, Dec. 2 (AP)—The Privy Council, highest British court, ruled today that Canadian orders for deportation of Japanese from Canada were valid.

The council dismissed an appeal made by the Co-Operative Committee of Japanese-Canadians against deportation orders imposed on interned Japanese and also on Canadian or British citizens of Japanese descent who had asked to be repatriated.

Of the 24,000 Japanese in Canada, some 10,632 voluntarily had asked repatriation, but by last August 6,313 had withdrawn the requests. The Labor Ministry said 3,150 had been sent to Japan by August. However, pending outcome of the appeal to the Privy Council, the Canadian Government decided there would be no forcible deportations, but that it would assist anyone who desired to go voluntarily to Japan. The Supreme Court of Canada previously upheld the order.

Under War Measures Act

Orders permitting the Canadian Labor Minister to order the Japanese deported were passed under the War Measures Act and continued by the Transitional Act of last December.

"The interests of the Dominion are to be protected and it rests with the Parliament of the Dominion to protect them," the Privy Council ruled. "What those interests are the Parliament of the Dominion must be left with considerable freedom to judge. It is not pertinent to the judiciary to consider the wisdom or propriety of the particular policy embodied in the emergency legislation. Determination of the policy to be followed is exclusively a matter for the Parliament of the Dominion and those to whom it has delegated its powers."

Baldwin Flies to Palestine.

London, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—Joseph Clark Baldwin (R.-N. Y.) left London by air for Palestine today to confer with Jewish and Arab leaders.

Baldwin, administrative chairman of the Political Action Committee for Palestine, spent two weeks in England, discussing the Palestine question with British officials. His mission is unofficial.

32 Kin Welcome Returning GI Bride

London, Dec. 2 (AP)—Mrs. Rosina Berman, 19, GI bride who celebrates her first wedding anniversary next Friday, slept late today after an uproarious welcome home by all her sisters and her cousins and her aunts—a chartered busload.

Thirty-two relatives in all, including Mr. and Mrs. William Ledger, her parents, piled out as the bus and the plane bringing Rosina and her husband, David, of Detroit, arrived simultaneously at London Airport last night.

Rosina stuck it out in officers' quarters at Fort Bragg, N.C., and later in Detroit, she said, until somebody sent her postcards of Westminister Abbey and somebody else—Papa Ledger—offered David a job in London.

Atomic Power Seen Coal Rival

PARIS, Dec. 2 (AP)—Dr. Arthur H. Compton, noted atom scientist, might become a serious competitor might become a serious competitor to the coal industry in the United State by about 1955, provided "political difficulties do not interfere."

His prediction was contained in a speech on the fourth anniversary of the loosing of nuclear fission in Chicago, made to a gathering of top-ranking scientists at Sorbonne University.

Dr. Compton, chancellor of Washington University in St. Louis, Mo., also upheld the use of the atom bomb against Japan, declaring "not to have used this new found power to stop short the most disastrous war of history would have been unpardonable."

"Humanity's greatest need was a decisive weapon," he said. "We who had atomic power in our hands would have been traitors to mankind if we had not built the wea-

pons and used them with tempered blows."

He said that heat byproducts of atomic energy were being used now in experiments heating water pouring into the Columbia river. He painted a picture of modern cities using heat from central stations without a pall of smoke covering the area, and of atomic power as a source of electricity in areas where coal and water power were scarce or costly.

The Nobel prize winning physicist asserted that the alternative to an agreement that no atom bombs will be made in the future was a

a competitive armaments race, but he added:

"I believe that the odds favor considerably the view that major wars between the great powers are already a thing of the past. I am confident that we have a good fighting chance of establishing a permanent peace."

French Bakers Destroy Bread Coupons In Raid

Paris, Nov. 30 [Reuter]—More than 100 bakers raided the local food office at Mont de Marsan in southwest France and destroyed all bread coupons they could find in protest against the continuance of bread rationing.

Only bread coupons were taken and no other damage was done.

Job Shifts In Russia

GILMORE

Moscow, Dec. 2 (AP)—Russia's manpower pool of "essential" workers will be increased by the release of a considerable number of persons from "nonessential" jobs in factories and offices in order that they can enter work considered more vital to success of the latest five-year plan, it was disclosed today.

NIGHT

How many workers would be funneled into activities connected directly with the five-year plan was not revealed, but it was estimated that releases in some offices would run as high as 30 per cent. The releases will probably take place before the end of the year.

The workers will not be assigned arbitrarily to new jobs, but will be permitted to select their fields of endeavor, it was said. Some will go to technical and trade schools to prepare themselves for skilled jobs in factories, while others will go to work in the transport industry, the mines and the steel and iron industry.

Will Get Better Rations

As compensation for leaving their old jobs the workers will get better rations, and in many cases when they go to new cities in far away sections they will be able to benefit by new housing and other projects of postwar Russia.

The Soviet Union's industrial plan for the next five years envisages a wide diversification of industry, which should see new industrial centers blossoming out in the Urals, in the Southeastern Asia republics and in central, eastern and western Siberia.

Organs of the Government and Communist party have complained several times recently that there are too many people in offices and nonessential jobs, and many persons have voluntarily left this kind of work for something considered more constructive.

Look To Arms Reduction

In connection with the general need for workers, Russians look to world-wide reduction of armaments, which the Soviet delegation is advocating in the United Nations sessions, to provide many more men for heavy industry. Russians hope arms limitation agreements by the great powers will permit the transfer of men from the Army back to the fields and factories.

It can be said with certainty that Russia could give every man now in uniform a peacetime job, so broad is the scope of the five-year plan. This does not mean that the Soviet Union contemplates doing without an army, but many Russians believe that the smaller the army the better.

There is no talk of war here, no talk of new weapons or new armaments.

Youth Enters Trade Schools

The younger people are entering the trade schools in large numbers. A wide choice of work is open now to young Russians. Thousands are choosing to become engineers, perhaps more than are selecting any other work, although there is heavy emphasis on public health and the need for doctors, dentists, nurses.

One sees fewer and fewer men in uniform in Russian cities these days and some of these are just wearing their army clothes, with insignia removed, until they can get others.

In a family with five sons three of the young men had been in the Red Army during the war; two of these are now out of uniform and have factory jobs. They believe they are through with the army forever. Younger sons were students during the war; they are still studying engineering — with no thought or desire of entering the army.

Russians Vacating Nonessential Jobs

Moscow, Dec. 2 (AP)—A large percentage of Soviet workers now engaged in nonessential factory and office work will be released shortly so they can take jobs considered more essential to the five-year plan.

Estimates of the exact percentage vary, but in some Moscow offices it reaches 30 per cent.

Newspapers have complained recently that there are too many people working in offices and nonessential jobs and already many persons have voluntarily left such work for something more constructive.

1946

Given Their Choice

When the new groups are released, probably before the end of the year, they will not merely get new jobs, but will be allowed to pick their assignment.

Some will go to technical and trade schools to prepare for skilled jobs in factories working on capital goods. Others will go into transport, mines and blast-furnace operation.

General disarmament would contribute many more persons to jobs in heavy industry.

Better Rations, Housing

Persons transferring from these nonessential jobs to essential ones will receive better rations and in many cases will benefit from postwar-housing projects.

Russia's industrial plan for the next few years calls for a widespread diversification of industry and for new developments in the Urals, in southeastern Asia republics and in Siberia.

WRITER BLAMED BY ROOSEVELT

Elliott Denies Accusing U. S. Moscow Embassy.

GILMORE

Moscow, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—Elliott Roosevelt, off on a tour of Southern Russia, has denied that he charged the United States Embassy or its officials with being implicated in publication of off-the-record remarks attributed to him.

DAY

The son of the late United States President, visiting the Soviet Union with his wife, issued the denial last night before leaving on a train trip of ten days or longer.

Correspondent Blamed.

"A correspondent who apparently sent out such a story is the very person who suggested to me that the embassy was involved," he said. "I am getting him right now to tell him this. I am also informing the embassy here."

[The United Press in the United States distributed a story quoting Roosevelt as saying that the publication of off-the-record statements he was reported to have made here was a "put up job" of the embassy. The statements were published in Newsweek Magazine, which quoted Roosevelt as saying at a party in Moscow that the United States had broken pledges given at Yalta, Potsdam and Tehran and said that he criticized his country's current foreign policy.]

Roosevelt, who termed the affair a tempest in a teapot, but said he still didn't like to be misquoted, declared: "I may have something to say and something to write about how I think this original story of an off-the-record discussion got out from Moscow, but I am making no accusations and I have made no accusations."

He said that he had talked about the stories with his mother in America by radio-telephone yesterday.

No Reply Received.

In New York, Chet Shaw, Newsweek's executive editor, said that the magazine had received no reply to an offer to print a 500-word statement from Roosevelt. Shaw said that the offer was cabled to Roosevelt Saturday.

"Newsweek stands by the statement in its original story that the material came from a reliable individual who attended the party," Shaw said.

Russian Expresses Fear For China

Moscow, Dec. 2 (AP)—Soviet Commentator M. Markin expressed the view in *Pravda* today that the Kuomintang was incapable of coping alone with internal Chinese affairs and added that he feared the consequences of promulgation of a "democratic constitution."

This is the first Soviet editorial reaction to the convoking at Nanking November 15 of the Chinese National Assembly, without the participation of the Chinese Communists and the Democratic League.

ALL U. S. ZONE STATES NOW SELF-GOVERNING

DeAVE

FRANKFURT, Germany, Dec. 2—(AP) All three states in the American occupation zone of Germany had adopted constitutions permitting or compelling socialization of basic industries and elected parliaments for self government, leaving the U. S. army tonight in only a supervisory role.

Greater Hesse, most strongly leftist and highly industrialized state under American rule, adopted yesterday a proposal requiring immediate socialization of mines, power facilities and railroads and state supervision of banks and insurance companies. The vote was 1,081,124 to 422,159.

NIGHT

Rural, Catholic Bavaria in Sunday balloting adopted a constitution permitting but not compelling moderate socialization of basic industries 2,092,385 to 871,027. A similar constitution was adopted in Wuerttemberg-Baden a week earlier, requiring the immediate socialization of basic industries. The Bavarian constitution, like that adopted in Wuerttemberg-Baden a week ago, permits but does not compel such socialization.

The slightly left-of-center Social Democrats, who sponsored the socialization plank, won the most seats in Greater Hesse's new Landtag (Parliament) with 38 seats out of 90. The conservative, church-supported Christian Democratic Union ran second with 28. Both lost seats, however, in comparison with the number they held in the assembly that drafted the constitution, the Social Democrats losing four and the Christian Democrats seven.

Liberal Democrats, Reds

The seats they lost went to the extreme right-wing Liberal Democratic party, which won fourteen seats, compared with its former six, and the Communists, who won ten compared with their previous seven.

In rural, strongly Catholic Bavaria, biggest of the three American-ruled states, the Christian Social Union retained its majority of the Landtag's 180 seats, winning 104 places for a loss of five. The Social Democrats were second with 54 seats, eight more than they held in the constitutional convention.

No Seats To Reds

By popular vote the Right-wing Economic Reconstruction party and the extreme Right-wing Free Democratic party gained most, although adding fewer parliamentary seats. The Economic Reconstructionists won thirteen seats, a gain of four, and the Free Democrats won nine, a gain of two.

Although the Bavarian Communists gained in popular vote, their votes were so widely distributed they did not win a single Landtag seat. They held nine seats in last summer's constitutional Assembly.

Bavaria's popular vote: Christian Social Union, 1,595,025, against 1,584,679 in the last election; Social Democrats, 873,030, against 785,538; Economic Reconstruction party, 225,922, against 137,525; Free Democratic party, 172,261, against 68,629, and Communists, 185,178, against 144,676.

Constitution Votes

The vote on the Bavarian constitution was 2,092,385 in favor and 871,027 against.

In Greater Hesse, the constitution won by a vote of 1,156,710 to 350,358. The socialization-of-industry provision fared almost as well, with 1,081,124 "yes" votes to 422,159 "no."

The party vote in Greater Hesse was: Social Democrats, 686,423; Christian Democratic Union, 495,667; Liberal Democrats, 251,430, and Communists, 171,373.

Seventy-five per cent of the eligible voters cast ballots in Bavaria and 77.4 per cent in Greater Hesse.

Center Wins, But Rightists Gain In U.S. Zone Voting

DOAVE

Frankfurt, Dec. 2 (AP)—Significant gains by extreme right-wing parties were shown today in final returns from yesterday's elections, in which two American-occupied German States adopted democratic constitutions and elected State Legislatures that will assume almost complete self-government.

Although the two major middle-of-the-road parties retained their established leading positions, both lost ground to rightest minor parties. The Communists also gained slightly at the expense of the centrists.

The constitutions, establishing parliamentary forms of government, were adopted overwhelmingly in both Bavaria and Greater Hesse.

DAY

Socialization Issue

Greater Hesse, the mostly industrialized and the most leftist of the three American-controlled states, also adopted a separately submitted constitutional provision

Gem-Theft Trial For Durant Set

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 2 (AP). Col. Jack W. Durant, the last of three defendants in the $1,500,000 Kronberg Castle jewel theft, was formally served with charges today and his court-martial will begin here in about ten days, United States Army officials said.

His wife, the former WAC Capt. Kathleen Nash, is serving a five-year prison sentence for a part in the theft and Major David Watson, of Burlingame, Cal., former assistant to Colonel Durant, a three-year sentence for receiving a part of the jewels.

Army sources said the court-martial might be moved to Washington or Chicago to hear testimony of witnesses in the United States.

Four charges involving twelve separate counts were served on Durant. The counts included larceny, aiding and abetting larceny, aiding and abetting embezzlement, conspiracy to steal, evading customs duties, improper conversion of an army pistol to his own use, "wrongfully and without authorization" signing another colonel's name to official papers in an effort to speed his army discharge.

He is held under guard in a Frankfurt jail.

Col. Durant Slated For Hesse Case Trial

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 2 (AP). Col. Jack W. Durant, of Chicago, was charged formally today with participation in the theft of the $1,500,000 Hesse family jewels, and United States Army officials said he would be tried by court-martial in about ten days.

His wife, WAC Capt. Kathleen Nash Durant, of Phoenix, Ariz., and Major David F. Watson, of Burlingame, Cal., already have been convicted in the case.

Durant's trial may be held in part in Washington or Chicago. If

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War Department permission is obtained, the court of ten colonels may go to either of the cities to receive testimony, taking the jewels along as court exhibits, army sources said.

Durant, 37, a former executive officer of personnel in the United States Army headquarters here, has been held under guard in a Frankfurt hotel. He was arrested in the United States last June.

Curb On Ruhr Coal Exports Is Predicted

Hamburg, Germany, Dec. 2 (AP)—Informed sources here said today that British occupation authorities are believed about to take a step toward giving greater stability to their zonal economy by declaring a six-month moratorium on all Ruhr coal exports with the exception of certain limited shipments to France.

These sources thought a statement to this effect might be made tomorrow simultaneous with scheduled statements by Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin on developments in the plan for merging the American and British zones.

German Court Tries 6 In Asylum Killings

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 2 (AP). Charged with the "mercy killing" of thousands of old and mentally defective Germans, six Nazi insane-asylum officials went on trial for their lives here today in the first mass trial of war criminal suspects by German courts.

The German prosecutor, Dr. Rudolf Gilmer, Assistant Minister of Justice in the Greater Hesse government, asserted in his indictment that the deaths were carried out under Adolf Hitler's order calling for euthanasia killing of the "incurable sick."

GERMANS INDICT FRITZSCHE

Nazi Freed by Allies Will Face Denazification Board

NUREMBERG, Germany, Dec. 2 (AP)—Hans Fritzsche, German propagandist acquitted in the international trial of German war leaders, was indicted today for trial by a German denazification board. The indictment proposed that Fritzsche be tried in the second half of December before a denazification court as a "principal criminal" in helping to maintain Nazi power through extraordinary propaganda methods.

3,100,000 Parcels for Germans

BERLIN, Dec. 2 (AP)—Americans have delivered 3,100,000 parcel post gift relief packages, containing food and other comforts for Germans, since last June, the American Military Government disclosed today in its weekly review. This service is authorized in the three western zones of occupation. Military government postal officials said there was still a huge backlog of packages in America and that shipments would be increased.

Batt in Berlin for Rubber Talks

BERLIN, Dec. 2 (AP)—William L. Batt, American industrialist and Government coordinator for rubber, arrived here today to consult American Military Government officials on industrial problems in the American zone. Mr. Batt, who heads the SKF ball-bearing plant in Philadelphia, came here from The Hague, where he was a delegate to a world conference on rubber. He is scheduled to leave on Wednesday for England.

SLOVAKIA PUPPET HEAD ON TRIAL

BRATISLAVA, Czechoslovakia, Dec. 2—(AP) The Rev. Josef Tiso, the roundfaced priest who served the Germans as president of the puppet state of Slovakia, went on trial for his life today on a charge amounting to treason.

The stocky defendant unsuccessfully challenged both the authority of the people's court and the impartiality of the presiding judge. He contended it was illegal for the U. S. Army to arrest him 19 months ago.

Dr. Igor Daxner, the presiding judge, was imprisoned by Father Tiso in 1943. The court overruled both protests and started reading the indictment charging crimes against the state.

Special precautions were taken because of divided sentiment. Many persons, including a group of bishops and clergymen, had circulated a petition asking for Tiso's release, asserting he had done his best for Slovakia.

Grenades Explode In Cairo

Cairo, Dec. 2 (AP)—Hand grenades exploded simultaneously tonight in front of seven district police stations in Cairo. Three policemen and three passers-by were injured.

Holy Land Mine Kills 5 Britons

Jerusalem, *Tuesday*, Dec. 3 (AP)—Five British soldieres were killed in Palestine within the last 24 hours in two road mine explosions, a military source said today.

One soldier was killed and a second was injured when their jeep was blown up by a mine near Benjamina south of Haifa last night.

Earlier a mine containing rivets killed four soldiers in a jeep on a mountainous road west of Jerusalem, and touthorities hunted two persons seen speeding from the vicinity in a black taxicab.

This latest outburst of violence occurred as Palestine Jews awaited the arrival in the Holy Land of the first boat load of Jewish immigrants selected from detainees on Cyprus. The selections was made in accordance with a British policy to admit into Palestine Jews on Cyprus for whom immigration certifications could be made available out of the regular quotas.

A dispatch from Famagusta said 298 Jews left there yesterday on the Empire Rival and that another 700 would be leaving soon.

Authorities believed that the mine which killed the British soldiers, members of the 6th Airborne Division, was electrically detonated by the two who fled the scene. The blast occurred on the same spot where mines were detonated on two previous occasions as jeeps or military trucks passed.

PLAN OFFERED FOR PALESTINE

Experts Urge Seven-point Basis for Peace.

Jerusalem, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—A seven-point plan reportedly suggested by Palestine Governmeent experts to bring peace to the Holy Land was the subject of wide discussion here today as the police questioned fifty-two suspects in connection with a machine gun attack on a police station, highlight of a week end of violence.

The latest plan for Palestine was published by the usually reliable Socialist Hebrew paper, Mishmar, which said that the Palestine Government had offered it as a basis for future discussions.

The seven points embodied in the plan are as follows:

Continuance of the present British mandate for fifteen years, with a new decision possible after that time; opening Palestine to 100,000 Jews within the next eighteen months: federalizing of Palestine into purely Jewish, Arab and British sites, with the British sector including places of special interest to Christians; halting further Jewish settlement where Arabs constitute more than 70 per cent of the population and making land purchase for Jewish colonization possible in other areas only under certain conditions; Jewish settlement in the Southern Palestine Desert, namely Neguel, to be permitted; establishment of separate Jewish and Arab police forces jointly headed by the British Supreme Police Command; establishment of a legislative council of 40 per cent Jews, 40 per cent Moslem Arabs and 20 per cent Christians to assist the mandatory administration.

Three British soldiers of the Sixth Airborne Division were killed and one was seriously injured today when a jeep in which they were traveling was blown up by a mine in the Jerusalem-Jaffa Road, it was announced officially.

The police said that two Jews and two British constables were injured in the week end gunfire, described as the heaviest in Jerusalem's modern history.

Athens Sees British Arms Aid

ATHENS, Dec. 2 (AP)—A high Greek source said today that Britain intended to give Greece nearly 10,000 additional pieces of armament—mostly heavy automatic weapons—and has approved an increase, estimated at 5,000 men, in the Greek Army.

The army will be increased to nine battalions, this source said. He added the need for heavy automatic weapons became obvious during fighting against guerrillas in northern Greece, where the guerrillas were often better equipped than the Greek regulars sent against them.

No Decision Yet In London

In London, a Foreign Office spokesman said the question of increased arms supplies to the Greek forces had been under discussion for some time, but that no decision had been reached.

Britain does, he said, determine the size of the Greek Army and gendarmerie "as a practical matter" since their size depends on the arms available to them, and Britain is supplying arms.

IRAN GROUPS HINT OF WAR

Government Plan To Direct Azerbaijan Vote Disputed

CURTIS 1946

Tehran, Dec. 2 (AP)—Reliable reports said tonight that 3,000 Azerbaijan troops were concentrated along the main road and mountain pass between Mianeh and the province border as the Central Iranian Government awaited reaction to Premier Ahmed Qavam's statement that he would insist upon sending Government troops into the province to supervise elections.

The Government troops were about 12 miles south of the border but there was no indication they had entered the Leftist-dominated province—a step that Dr. Salamollah Javid, Azerbaijan Governor General, said would lead to "civil war."

NIGHT

Two Azerbaijan Factions

Qavam announced that parliamentary elections would be held as scheduled in a two-week period beginning in December.

Qavam had informed Javid that "if the sending of troops is met with resistance and insubordination, it will bring a terrible result, the responsibility for which will rest upon the shoulders of provincial authorities."

Javid, who had refused Qavam's request to permit Government troops to cross the Azerbaijan border, sent him a summary of the province council's views which said:

"There are two factions in Azerbaijan—the pro-Democrats and the anti-Democrats. The presence of Government troops would encourage the latter to rise and fight the Democrats. Civil war would ensue, which would spread throughout the country."

Troops To Guard All Voting, Qavam Says

Tehran, Dec. 2 (AP)—Premier Ahmed Qavam said last night that "necessary forces will be sent to Azerbaijan" to supervise elections in the semi-autonomous province despite an assertion by the Leftist-dominated Provincial Council that the presence of Government troops might start a civil war.

Qavam, who had requested and been refused permission to send in Government security forces, telegraphed Azerbaijan's Governor General, Dr. Salamollah Javid:

"If the sending of troops is met with resistance and insubordination, it will bring a terrible result, the responsibility for which will rest upon the shoulders of provincial authorities."

More Deputies Sought

In his earlier request, the Premier had said that hindrances to the entry of troops might delay voting to begin next Saturday on 161 national parliamentary deputies. Azerbaijan has sought to double its parliamentary delegation of 21 deputies.

Government forces last night were reported camped about 12 miles south of the Azerbaijan border at Sarcham, which lies 25 miles south of Mianeh, the first sizable town inside the province.

Earlier reports had said Azerbaijanians were mining bridges and fortifying the main road and mountain pass into Azerbaijan.

In reply to Qavam's original request, Javid sent him a summary of the Council's view, which pointed out that inspectors or local and foreign correspondents might be sent in to oversee the elections, but added that the dispatch of troops might cause trouble.

Explains War Threat

"There are two factions in Azerbaijan—the pro-democrats and the anti-democrats," Javid had told Qavam. "The presence of Government troops would encourage the latter to rise and fight the democrats. Civil war would ensue, which would spread throughout the country."

Yesterday's Left-wing Tehran newspapers carried an open letter to Qavam signed by the Tudeh (Leftist) and five other parties in which they charged Qavam's three-month-old Democrat party with "threats and other means to bring people to your party by force," and said this proved that the elections would not be free.

Four French Soldiers Killed.

Hanoi, Indo-China, Dec. 1 (Delayed) (A. P.).—French sources reported today that Viet-Namese last Saturday killed four French soldiers in an attack on a garrison at Doson, a small French-held seaside resort south of Haiphong.

2 Java Reds Sentenced In Plot

Batavia, Java, Dec. 2 (AP)—The former president and secretary of the Java Communist party, Dr. Jusof and Dr. Suprapto, were sentenced today by an Indonesian Republican court at Cheribon to serve 3½ years in prison.

An Indonesian Information Ministry spokesman said both were involved in a short-lived Communist attempt last spring to seize power in the Cheribon region.

He said Moscow-trained Tann Malaka and several other Communist leaders still were awaiting trial in the interior of Java on charges connected with the kidnaping of Premier Sutan Sjahrir last August in what the spokesman termed another unsuccessful Communist coup d'etat.

Chinese Reds Mass In Mid-Manchuria

Nanking, Dec. 2 (AP)—Government reports said today Chinese Communists had concentrated more than a half-million troops in Central Manchuria for an attack on Yungki (Kirin) and then on the capital city, Changchun, 90 miles to the west.

NIGHT

Communist military and political headquarters had been moved from Harbin to far northeastern Kiamusze, the Government Central News Agency said. Kiamusze is nearly 300 miles from Changchun and 180 from Harbin.

Nationalists "Won't Fire First"

Crack Red troops were reported to have been shifted from Harbin to Shulan, 125 miles northeast of Changchun. Others which had been attacking Government forces in the Nungan area, north of Changchun, were said to have been withdrawn toward the Yungki sector.

Government leaders were watching these movements closely, semi-official military sources said, "but we will not fire the first shots." They said Chiang Kai-shek's troops have been observing his recent cease-fire order, except when attacked.

Reds Accused Of Pillage

As Chiang's troops continued to clean up the Liaotung peninsula of southern Manchuria, reports reaching Peiping accused the Chinese Communists of stripping the industrial section of Dairen, the free port near the tip of the peninsula. These reports, entirely without confirmation and carried by the

pro-Government press of Peiping, said the Reds were shipping the dismantled machinery across the Yellow Sea to the Shantung peninsula.

Communist troops were reported within 8 miles of Tatung, Government communications center 225 miles west of Peiping. It withstood a Red siege last fall.

Nanking Reports 552,000 Reds In Manchuria

Nanking, Dec. 2 (AP)—A Government source said today the Chinese Communists' top military man, Gen. Chu Teh, left for Moscow November 20 with an "important military mission." This was wholly without confirmation.

Nanking, Dec. 2 (AP)—The Government's Central News Agency said today the Chinese Communists had massed 552,000 troops in Manchuria and had moved their military and political headquarters from threatened Harbin to Kiamutze, 180 miles to the northeast.

Military sources said Government leaders were aware of the movements, but "we will not fire the first shot."

Chinese press reports in Peiping, meanwhile, accused the Communists of stripping the industrial section of Dairen, Manchuria's greatest port, and transporting machinery across the Yellow Sea to the Shantung peninsula of North China.

Iron Works Reported Taken

Unconfirmed reports said twelve iron works, one arsenal and several heavy industrial plants had been carried off.

The Nanking newspaper *Ta Kang Pao*, meanwhile, reported in a Peiping dispatch that Government forces were within 12 miles of Dairen, and that one column had already entered the Soviet-occupied port.

Gen. Tu Li-ming's troops last were reported within 40 miles of Dairen and negotiating for Soviet withdrawal.

Government troops have not yet slammed the door to peace by mounting any direct attack upon the North China Communist capital of Yenan.

Mistreatment Denied

Tientsin, Dec. 2 (AP)—Chinese officials of the Changchun Railroad Administration at Mukden today denied the Soviet Embassy's charge that Russian employés had been mistreated.

The Embassy at Nanking said Thursday that Soviet employés of the railroad were being withdrawn because some had been beaten and robbed by Chinese.

"The Soviet staff's treatment is the best," the CRA declared. "They live in the best houses. Some show relaxation in their work, but none is prevented from carrying out his duty."

The CRA said a few scuffles had occurred between individual Chinese and Soviets, but only over minor matters, such as:

"A Soviet staff member met a Chinese with a dog. The Soviet wanted the dog, so he tossed a stone at the Chinese."

Shanghai Resumes Normal Activity

Shanghai, Dec. 2 (AP)—Shops reopened and Shanghai resumed its normal Oriental hubbub today following a week end of rioting in which fully 100 persons were injured and perhaps several killed. Property damage was heavy.

The day passed without further incident, and some of the armed street patrols were removed.

Places of amusement opened for business, restrictions on American service personnel and dependents were lifted and street traffic became as congested as ever.

Many Americans enjoyed outings after being confined to quarters since Saturday night, when the disorders were ignited by the effort of city authorities to clear the sidewalks of thousands of unlicensed peddlers. Mayor K. C. Wu later modified the order to permit the vendors in certain sections, but the rioting continued.

Blaming the outbreak on the Chinese Communists, Mayor Wu said that its purpose was to create "disastrous bloodshed and tragedy" as a prelude to a general strike for which the authorities would be made to appear responsible. He said the agitators had failed but warned "they still exist."

Various reports that up to a dozen persons were killed during the street demonstrations were officially denied.

Don Carlos da Costa Roque, an Associated Press photographer, reported he saw two bodies under blankets in the police station compound Saturday and that Sunday morning he saw "one boy and two men shot" when police fired point-blank into a crowd. The victims were removed before he could determine whether they were dead.

Apparently there was no anti-foreign spirit in the demonstrations.

Some Shanghai Shops Reopen

Shanghai, Dec. 2 (AP)—Some shopkeepers hesitatingly reopened for business today as police with shoot-to-kill orders guarded against any resumption of the week end rioting which resulted in at least 100 injuries and unofficial reports, denied by city officials, of five to twelve deaths.

At midmorning a city spokesman said "we think we have the situation under control." He reiterated that nobody had been killed, by official count.

Many stores remained closed, their owners fearful of further trouble. Numerous shops had been damaged in the demonstration.

Mayor Blames Communists

Rioting began Saturday after municipal authorities sought to clear the streets of the thousands of unlicensed sidewalk peddlers. Mayor K. C. Wu later eased the order by restricting the vendors to certain sections of the city, but the rioting continued.

The Mayor told foreign correspondents he blamed the Communists for the outbreak.

He told newsmen the "purpose behind" the riots was to create "disastrous bloodshed and tragedy" as a prelude to a general strike but that the agitators had "failed in their effort to paralyze Shanghai."

An Associated Press photographer, China-born Don Carlos Roque, found a howling crowd menacing the Whangpoo police station in the former French concession in midafternoon Saturday. He saw two bodies under blankets in the station compound but was chased away by a policeman with drawn bayonet when he sought to take a picture.

Mob Fired Upon, Report

Roque said police fired point-blank to break up the crowd.

Sunday morning Roque saw another riot scene and again reported police fired into the mob.

Boom, Bust China Style

Shanghai, Dec. 2 (AP)—The bloody riots in Shanghai over the week end were tragic for some shopkeepers.

A fruit stand celebrated its opening by setting off a long string of firecrackers—to scare off the evil spirits.

The explosions were mistaken for gunfire and caused a near panic.

Angrily the rioters tore down the stand.

In another part of town a mob threw the furnishings of a print shop into the street and set them afire despite the pleas of the proprietor, tears in his eyes, that the shop had been in his family for 95 years.

Mayor K. C. Wu summoned the printer to his office and gave him a check for 1,000,000 Chinese dollars ($175) as "an expression of my sympathy." The donation set off a public movement to raise funds for the printer.

Japan Finds New Source Of Seals

Tokyo, Dec. 2 (AP)—The newspaper *Mainichi* says Japan has discovered seal-hunting grounds off Haikkaido, her northern home island, "superior to the Karafuto coast" of Shakhalin which Russia took over.

Three ships of a Japanese hunting company returned with 1,080 pelts, encouraging the dispossessed Karafuto seal hunters to prepare for large-scale hunting off the north coast next spring. From 40,000 to 50,000 seals used to be caught off Karafuto yearly.

Fall Kills GI In Japan

Yokohama, Dec. 2 (AP)—An accidental fall into a tunnel shaft caused the death of Pfc. Freeman L. Fitzgerald, of Amelia, Va., the 8th Army announced today. The body of Fitzgerald, who dropped from sight two weeks ago, was found by a salvage crew November 27.

Philippines Face $145,000,000 Deficit

Manila, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—Confronted with an expected deficit of $145,000,000 during the fiscal year, the administration was reported today to be seeking United States loans from sources other than the RFC and the Export-Import Bank.

Budget Commissioner Pio Pedrosa estimated the deficit could be covered if the $400,000,000 loan requested by President Roxas from the United States is approved.

Sites For Bases In Philippines Under Study

Manila, Dec. 2 (AP)—President Manuel Roxas today amplified his November 30 statement regarding United States bases in the Philippines by explaining that while it was agreed that bases would be established, the question of exact location still is under negotiation.

From high United States Army sources it was learned that present bases at the mouth of the Pasig River and at other strategic points along the water front and in metropolitan Manila are not necessarily permanent.

Roxas said that the matter of sites still was under study, although agreement has been reached on the basic principle of permitting the United States to establish bases in the Philippines for the defense of both countries.

100-Year Lease

Under one American plan, understood to be agreeable to Roxas, the jungle-covered Mariveles area of Bataan would be converted into an atomic bomb-proof base with extensive underground installations.

Authorization for such a base would necessarily have to come from the United States Congress and it would cost about one billion dollars. The Mariveles area would be leased to the United States for 100 years.

The American flag still waves over the big prewar Fort Stotsenburg military reservation, which includes the Clark Field network of airfields.

Some Favor Other Isles

Some American officers, however, favor pulling out of the Philippines and building entirely new atom bomb-proof installations in the Western Pacific islands, where there would be no question of their authority or jurisdiction.

It was pointed out that the Navy already has greatly reduced the number of bases it wishes to retain here in favor of Guam, 1,500 miles to the east.

Only 2 Ground Forces Men In Australia

Sydney, Dec. 2 (AP)—A captain and a lieutenant are the only United States Army ground force personnel on duty today in Australia, which saw more than two million Americans during the war.

The United States command base at Sydney, which had shrunk to a handful of officers, enlisted men and civilians, closed November 30 and the last commanding officer, Col. Roy L. Schuyler, with two other officers and four enlisted men, left Sydney in an Army plane today for Manila. Remaining behind in Sydney were Capt. Peter M. Anderson, of Ninety Six, S.C., and Lieut. Richard G. Severson, of Chicago.

There still is an airforce headquarters at Brisbane.

Inquiry Into AMG Believed Up To Vandenberg

Washington, Dec. 2 (AP)—The final decision on how far the new Republican-controlled Senate will go in an investigation of the American Military Government in Germany appears today to rest largely with Senator Athur Vandenberg, of Michigan.

Vandenberg is not a member of the War Investigating Committee whose GOP members, angered over a solid Democratic vote blocking an inquiry now, are determined to launch one as soon as they get command.

Influence To Be Weighty

But as the Senate's prospective new presiding officer and chairman of its Foreign Relations Committee, Vandenberg's influence will be weighty on the conduct of any probe touching on international affairs.

Interested legislators say they believe Vandenberg may want to have the committee's authority defined rather sharply when any investigation it undertakes threatens to encroach on the broad field of foreign policy.

Thus far, Vandenberg's attitude has been that the committee could well go ahead with its inquiry if it is careful to stick to phases of the AMG's operations that are of domestic but not international concern.

Byrnes Opposes Inquiry

Secretary of State Byrnes has opposed any probe at this time, contending that it would interfere with his negotiations on delicate international questions.

When he took that attitude, the six Democrats on the committee voted last week against sending a subgroup to Germany to hold hearings. The four Republican members then joined in a statement contending that the Administration must be "seeking desperately to conceal something wrong with the administration of occupied areas."

Guffey Attacks Republicans

The general effect of Republican congressional control on foreign policy was brought to the front over the week end by an assertion of Senator Guffey (D., Pa.) that GOP leaders had engaged in moves "disheartening" to the supporters of Byrnes's policies.

Contending that Byrnes recognized that the United States cannot side with either Britain or Russia or play one off against another, Guffey said the cabinet member's task "will become an impossible one if Republican leadership continues to widen the difference which he is attempting to bridge."

Senator Ball (R., Minn.) retorted that the "Henry A. Wallace school of Democrats," with which he said Guffey has associated himself, had done more to "undermine" Byrnes's policies than any Republican.

Wartime-Power Acts' Present Need Studied

Washington, Dec. 2 (AP)—Republicans are polling President Truman's Cabinet on the question of which emergency war powers can be safely cut off and which should continue.

Senator Wiley (R., Wis.) said today that he has sent the inquiries to Cabinet members and the head of the Veterans Administration to prepare the way for quick action by the new Congress to terminate all possible war powers and controls.

Wants To Play Safe

"Some people, without thinking, are telling us to decontrol, get rid of everything," he said.

"But we want to be sure we cut off suckers and not the tap roots of these trees. We want to be certain what we are pruning."

Anticipating his election as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Wiley sent identical letters to the Cabinet members and Veterans Administrator Omar Bradley asking a statement on:

1. "Which wartime and emergency powers of the President currently apply to his Cabinet department.

2. "Which powers, in his opinion can be terminated and why, and when.

3. "Which, in his opinion, can-

not be terminated and for how long does he believe it is advisable that they be kept in force."

About 500 Wartime Laws

Wiley said a preliminary survey indicated there are some 500 different statutes dealing with war powers and controls. Their expiration dates vary, but many of the most important continue until six months after the official end of the war.

Republicans are anxious to end them and "bring back the free enterprise system," he said, but want to be certain that "conditions and circumstances" will permit.

The Senator said congressional action must be based upon estimates of "what will be foreign conditions and what will be domestic conditions."

GOVERNORS FAVOR U. S. CONTINUATION OF RENT CEILINGS

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Dec. 2 — (AP) The executive council of the National Governors Conference indicated today that they felt the government should and would continue rent ceilings.

Gov. Millard F. Caldwell of Florida, chairman, who outlined the discussions at the end of the meeting, said a general round table talk was held on the question of whether states should take up rent controls if the federal government dropped them.

"There was an awareness of the problem by all, and it was the consensus that rent controls would be taken up by the states under those circumstances," said Gov. Caldwell.

Favor U. S. Control

"My own feeling is that the national government will continue rent controls and that state control would not be effective or satisfactory. There were indications that other governors favored continued federal control."

The conference also:

1. Selected Utah for the next national governors' conference and set the date of the gathering for July 6, 1947. The invitation was made by Gov. Herbert B. Maw who told his colleagues he wanted them to see a new industrial empire beginning in the west. Governor Maw will name the city, which probably will be Salt Lake City.

2. Discussed state-local and federal-state relationships, including the wisdom of the federal aid system.

3. Discussed the need for better state services, including such problems as better pay for teachers, hospital and airport construction, education, health and welfare.

The session was slow in starting because of the belated appearance of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York.

Other members of the executive council present, in addition to Govs. Caldwell, Maw and Dewey, were E. Gregg Cherry of North Carolina, Horace A. Hildreth of Maine, and Samuel C. Ford of Montana.

The board of managers of the council of state governments begins two days of executive sessions tomorrow, and the southern governors' conference starts Thursday and runs through Saturday. The final day, however, will be one of recreation.

Jewry-Aid Outlook Called Good 1946

Atlantic City, Dec. 2 (AP)—American Jewry, encouraged by a report that the United States would experience record prosperity in the first six months of 1947, today planned a United Jewish Appeal campaign for a fund to relieve world-wide Jewish distress that would exceed this year's $100,000,000 goal.

Robert R. Nathan, New York economist, told the U.J.A. national mobilization conference last night that profits and total income in the first six months of 1947 "may proceed upward and establish new records." He said he could find no evidence to support reports of development of a serious depression next year.

215 Millions Asked

Affiliates of the U.J.A., concerned over the cessation next June of UNRRA and what they term ineffective aid from other intergovernmental relief agencies, have asked a total of $215,000,000 to meet resettlement and repatriation requirements of displaced European Jews next year.

A U.J.A. spokesman said a budget in excess of $100,000,000 for 1947 would be reported by the resolutions committee, but that it probably would be short of the requests of the affiliate organizations.

Nathan, former deputy director of reconversion, said the "underlying economic picture of America is strong" and, "personally, I think, on the whole, the first half of 1947 is likely to be a very active one and that profits and total income may proceed upward and establish new records.

Possible "Economic Reaction"

"Supplies of raw materials and of critical components are increasing rapidly, and therefore total production and efficiency of operation will improve further.

"Even if we do have an economic reaction in the second half of 1947, it will not represent the beginning of a serious depression.

Army's Decision On Draft Likely This Week

Washington, Dec. 2 (AP)—An army decision is expected this week on whether to resume the draft in January after a two-month holiday—a step that manpower advisers are reported to favor.

Officials said recommendations are awaiting action by Secretary Patterson and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, chief of staff.

Those advisers favoring a call on selective service for a quota next month are understood to contend it would spur volunteer recruiting as well as supplement it.

Slight Rise Reported

Latest reports show that volunteer recruiting rose in the third week of November, after a steady decline for more than a month.

Recruits, including regulars who re-enlisted or extended shorter terms of service to three years, totaled 5,006, compared with 4,444 the previous week.

But for the entire month only about 20,000 were expected, representing little more than half the 37,000 fixed by the War Department as a minimum monthly requirement of the regular Army.

Reason For Postponement

It was to determine the recruiting trend that the draft decision has been postponed since the October quota of 25,000 was unexpectedly canceled, when only half filled, along with the November quota of 15,000.

Selective Service was informed at that time that there would be no more calls for men from the War Department at least until after the year's end.

The action was laid to a temporary state of army overstrength which has since been reduced by discharges. It left Selective Service with a supply of qualified registrants, between 19 and 25, considered ample to meet renewed monthly calls of 25,000 the first quarter of 1947.

No Hints Received

Officials are giving no hints whether the Army will ask extension of the draft beyond March 31.

That question is wrapped up with the War Department's announced intention of pressing in the new Congress for universal military training on grounds that some form of compulsion is imperative to meet needs of the regular Army, the National Guard and organized reserve units.

If extension should be asked, officials have said that the War Department would propose that the draft terminate with the start of universal training.

Proximity Torpedo Warhead Disclosed By Navy Officials

Washington, Dec. 2 (AP)—The Navy disclosed today that in the last days of the war it possessed a new proximity torpedo warhead described as "a versatile and deadly weapon of almost foolproof performance."

The new warhead, the Mark 9 torpedo exploder, designed to function either by proximity to the target or by actual contact, was developed by the applied physics laboratory at the University of Washington in Seattle.

Versatility Of Launching

Equipped with this exploder, a torpedo may be launched from aircraft traveling at high speeds, PT boats or submarines.

The Mark 9 has several distinct advantages over the conventional mechanical exploder. For one, its firing is not dependent upon collision with a ship.

Design of the device was predicated on the fact that ships are built of steel, which is magnetic and therefore distorts the magnetic field in the ship's vicinity.

Highly Sensitive Mechanism

By responding only to this distorted field the explorer triggers a highly sensitive electrical mechanism that sets off the destructive charge in the warhead with a degree of control never before attained, the Navy said.

The first test of the exploder against a large vessel was in May, 1945, off the coast of Curacao, Dutch West Indies. Torpedoes launched from aircraft were fired at the Ampetco, a 13,000-ton tanker. The ship sank ten minutes after the second hit.

REICH REPORT IS PROTESTED BY PATTERSON

Release On Conditions In U.S. Zone Opposed; Called Distorted

1946

Washington, Dec. 2 (AP)—Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War, today strongly opposed release of a confidential report on conditions in the American occupation zone in Germany, prepared by George Meader, chief counsel for the Senate War Investigating Committee.

His protest was made public by Senator Kilgore (Dem., W.Va.), committee chairman, after the four Republican members of the committee announced their intention of making the report available for publication.

Purported portions of the report, each page of which is marked "confidential," have appeared in print in the last two weeks.

Misconduct Charged

Published versions have stated that the report charges there is widespread misconduct among American occupation troops, an exceedingly high venereal rate, a low quality of replacement troops, a tremendous migration of Jews into the United States occupation zone, and excessive occupation costs.

Meader wrote the report after making a spot check of conditions in the American zone, which he had been authorized to undertake preliminary to a general committee investigation. The proposed excursion abroad of the senators themselves, however, was called off last week by a straight 6-to-4 party-line vote with the current Democratic majority on the winning side.

"A Distorted Picture"

Kilgore called a news conference to make public Patterson's criticisms after he had heard of the Republicans' plan to release the report and allied testimony taken at executive sessions of the committee in Washington.

"The War Department is opposed to the release of this report," Patterson wrote Kilgore. "It is the view of this department that as written, this report gives a distorted and frequently erroneous picture of the military government in Germany.

Byrnes's Stand Cited

"From information available it appears that the subject matter of the report is based upon unsworn statements and in many cases upon hearsay evidence."

Patterson's letter explaining that Meader had "informally submitted" a copy of the report to the War Department for security clearance.

Kilgore said that James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, and his senatorial advisers, Tom Connally (D., Texas) and Arthur H. Vandenberg (R., Mich.), "felt that publication of the report would severely impair their effort at the United Nations conference."

Special Meeting Friday

Kilgore handed reporters copies of a letter he addressed today to all members of the committee, summoning them to a special meeting Friday to pass upon requests that the Meader report be made public.

In view of the impending issuance of the report by the Republicans, Kilgore admitted that the Friday session might turn out to be "just a meeting between the chairman and himself." He said many members are out of the city. Senator Brewster (R., Maine) is in South America.

In his letter, Kilgore expressed the strongest opposition to publication of the confidential report.

"The Senate has authorized the committee — not employés of the committee—to conduct investigations. . .. If we are going to allow this report to be released as an investigator's report, we must ourselves take the responsibility of everything contained in it and it will, in fact, be a committee report," Kilgore wrote.

"In this instance, the major portion of the subect matter contained in this report has already been voted by the committee to be outside our jurisdiction and within the scope of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee."

Deploring that any part of the report became public before the committee had a chance to study it, Kilgore contended that in sections dealing with displaced persons, refugees and certaitn bodies of American troops, it attacks groups "upon evidence gleaned with reference to small members of those groups or on hearsay evidence."

Action In Ruhr Called Barrier To Recovery

Washington, Dec. 2 (AP)—British occupation management of the German Ruhr was described as "uncertain, ineffective, and on the whole, incompetent," today in a National Planning Association report on European recovery.

Written by John Kenneth Galbraith, of the association's committee on international policy, the report lists restoration of Ruhr coal production as "the single most urgent requirement of both German and European recovery." He termed the Ruhr's "long stagnation" a "scandal from which all Europe suffers."

The report listed these as the prime barriers to European recovery:

Fears that the United States will withdraw its interest in Europe.

Apprehension that competition between East and West will increase.

Europe's shortages of materials.

The disorganized state of the German economy.

Germany, said the report, remains "the major counter in the adjustment between East and West. A Communist Germany would do much to insure a Communist Europe. A Germany with strong western affiliation and orientation would be a deep bridgehead into Eastern Europe."

ROOSEVELT'S SON WILL FACE QUIZ

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 2 — (AP) The Herald and Express today quoted Ernie Adamson, chief counsel for the House Committee on Un-American Activities, as saying the committee will subpoena Elliott Roosevelt, son of the late President, as soon as he returns from Moscow and question him concerning his reported statements there.

Adamson was quoted as saying he had discussed the matter with

Representative John S. Wood (D-Ga), committee chairman, and that Wood agreed young Roosevelt should be questioned.

Roosevelt has denied reports published in the United States that he publicly criticized American foreign policy during his Russian visit.

Judge Wood and I read his several denials and we think he should be asked just what he did say," Adamson was quoted.

Neither Adamson nor Representative Wood could be reached immediately.

Adamson was quoted as saying the committee will open hearings here tomorrow involving "some agitators and propagandists around Los Angeles." Representative John R. Murdock (D-Ariz), a member of the committee, will sit with Chairman Wood in the hearings, he said.

Has No Comment

Elliott Roosevelt said in Moscow Sunday that he had no comment on earlier reports that he might be summoned before the committee on un-American activities. Roosevelt left Moscow Sunday night for a 10-day trip in Southern Russia and was not quickly available for further comment.

TRUMAN GETS BUTTON

Washington, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—A world war II Congressional Medal of Honor wearer pinned a diamond-studded membership button of the Thirty-fifth Division Association in President Truman's lapel today.

The presentation, by Staff Sgt. Junior Spurrier of Bluefield, W. Va., took place in the President's White House office before a group of members of the division, which won fame in two world wars.

Mr. Truman, who commanded Battery D, 129th Field Artillery, in world war I, removed his familiar discharge button from the lapel to make room for the new insignia.

Major-Gen. Butler B. Miltonberger, chief of the National Guard Bureau, also gave the President membership card No. 1 in the association. Mr. Truman is a past president of the association.

Anniversary Of Atom

Chicago, Dec. 2 (AP)—Four years ago today scientists first learned that atomic energy could be released and controlled.

On December 2, 1942, a small group watched the first nuclear chain reaction fashioned by man, under the stands of Stagg Field, at the University of Chicago. To commemorate the anniversary, many of those who aided in the original experiments met today to discuss the progress of nuclear fission in the past four years.

Catholics Urge Truman Action On Stepinac

Philadelphia, Dec. 2 (AP)—More than 20,000 Catholics—the largest throng ever assembled in Philadelphia's convention hall—urged President Truman and the United States State Department to "insist on the immediate release" of Archbishop Aloysius Stepinac, imprisoned prelate of Yugoslavia.

At the same time, the protest meeting participants unanimously adopted a resolution calling on the President and State Department to halt "cessation of the persecution of Catholics in Yugoslavia."

The huge meeting, held under the auspices of the Philadelphia county chapter, Catholic War Veterans, was one of 1,100 protest meetings which will be held throughout the country within the next few weeks by Catholic veterans' and other organizations.

So many persons attended the rally yesterday that police were confronted with a major traffic snarl. Two large parades converged on the meeting place, bringing motor traffic to a standstill.

Frenchwoman Sues Yank For Balm

1946

Dixon, Ill., Dec. 2 (AP)—A Frenchwoman who said her American romances in both world wars had soured, sought $20,000 heart balm from a veteran who she said broke a promise to marry her when she arrived here recently from France.

Claire Kulbicki, 46, said "this is my country and I want to stay here," in filing the circuit court suit against Charles P. Herzog, of Amboy, Ill., 35-year-old lineman for the Illinois Northern Utilities Company.

Mrs. Kulbicki, the former Claire Freminet, of Toul, France, said she was married in France in 1920 to Joseph Kulbicki, who fought in World War I. She said they came to America, subsequently were divorced, and she returned to France in 1936.

Then she met Herzog when the Yanks came again to France. She charged he wooed her and won her consent to marry, but when she came to Amboy last August 14 on Herzog's promise to marry her, she said he changed his mind.

Mrs. Kulbicki said she has been employed in recent weeks as a housekeeper in Ashton, Ill. She said her father and two brothers were killed in the war and that her 77-year-old mother and her three other brothers now live in Toul. She became a United States citizen by marriage.

War Romance Wins After Year's Red Tape

Salt Lake City, Dec. 2 (AP)—A romance between an English girl and an American soldier blossomed today despite a fourteen-month "red-tape" separation.

Reunited were Gordon Christensen, 22, now an employé of a commercial airline, and his British fiancé, Joan Parker, of Manchester, England.

Miss Parker made the trip by plane, leaving England last Saturday.

"We'll be married as soon as possible," at any rate before Christmas," Christensen said.

FINLAND. THEIR DECISION WILL BECOME A BIG FACTOR IN DECIDING
THE BIG POWERS WILL BE ELIMINATING TRADE BARRIERS. ADD SINGLETON NEW YORK

SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES AND BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY BEVIN GOT TOGETHER EARLY TODAY, PRESUMABLY TO DISCUSS ECONOMIC MERGER OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ZONES OF OCCUPATION IN GERMANY. LT. GEN. LUCIUS CLAY, DEPUTY AMERICAN COMMANDER IN GERMANY, RECENTLY RETURNED HERE FROM WASHINGTON WITH A TENTATIVE DRAFT OF AN AGREEMENT, SUBJECT TO AN OK BY BYRNES AND BEVIN.

A GOVERNMENT SOURCE IN LONDON SAID TODAY THE BRITISH CABINET HAD DECIDED TO ACCEPT THE DRAFT PLAN ON A 50-50 FINANCIAL BASIS, PROVIDING THAT THE PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT WAS NOT CONFINED TO DOLLAR COUNTRIES.

THIS PLAN WAS AIMED AT MAKING THE AMERICAN-BRITISH TERRITORY IN GERMANY SELF-SUSTAINING WITHIN THREE YEARS, WITH THE REQUIRED CAPITALIZATION ESTIMATED AT $1,000,000,000.

THE COUNCIL, MEANWHILE, WAS CONCERNED PRIMARILY WITH THE AMOUNT OF REPARATIONS FROM ITALY AND BULGARIA. RUSSIA LATE LAST WEEK RELUCTANTLY AGREED THAT GREECE AND YUGOSLAVIA SHOULD RECEIVE A FIFTY-FIFTY TREATMENT IN THE TOTAL ALLOCATION. THE CHIEF CONTROVERSY STEMMED AROUND A SOVIET DEMAND FOR A FIFTY PERCENT REDUCTION IN THE SIZE OF THE BULGARIAN ASSESSMENT.

ASIDE FROM THE QUESTION OF REPARATIONS, THE COUNCIL APPEARED TO HAVE HURDLED ITS MAJOR DIFFICULTIES, ALTHOUGH A FEW TECHNICALITIES REMAINED ON THE DISPUTE OVER THE SETUP OF A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FOR TRIESTE BEFORE A FREE ELECTION CAN BE HELD.

THE FOUR MAJOR POWERS WERE AGREED IN PRINCIPLE ON A STATEMENT CALLING FOR FREE NAVIGATION OF THE DANUBE. THE UNITED STATES HAS RUN INTO RUSSIAN OPPOSITION ON INCLUSION OF SUCH A STATEMENT IN THE BALKAN TREATIES. RUSSIA HAS ADVOCATED A CONFERENCE AFTER CONCLUSION OF THE BALKAN PACTS TO DRAFT AN ECONOMIC TREATY GOVERNING FUTURE CONTROL OF THE DANUBE.

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FOREIGN MINISTERS

NEW YORK,DEC.2-(AP)-A PRIVATE HUDDLE BETWEEN BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN AND SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES TOUCHED OFF TODAY A CONCENTRATED DRIVE TO SPEED COMPLETION OF PEACE TREATIES FOR THE AXIS SATELLITES AND A BILATERAL PACT FOR ECONOMIC MERGER OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONES IN GERMANY. 1946

THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON THE NATURE OF THE CONVERSATIONS. THE MEETING BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC CHIEFS WAS HELD AT BEVIN'S REQUEST. OBSERVERS IN A POSITION TO KNOW RULED OUT THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE CONFERENCE DEALT WITH THE TICKLISH PALESTINE QUESTION.

BELIKEF PREVAILED THAT BEVIN AND BYRNES GOT TOGETHER TO SEAL A LONG PENDING AGREEMENT TO BLEND ECONOMIC POLICIES IN GERMANY IN A MOVE DESIGNED TO MAKE THEIR ZONES SELF-SUSTAINING AT THE END OF A THREE-YEAR PERIOD.

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U.N.-FOREIGN MINISTERS (400)
BY ALEX H. SINGLETON
NEW YORK, DEC. 2-(AP)-A SMALL NATION DRIVE TO CURTAIL THE VETO PRIVILEGES OF THE BIG FIVE WAS SIDETRACKED TODAY AS TWO INTERNATIONAL GROUPS -- THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY AND THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS -- GRAPPLED WITH THE TWIN TASKS OF PENALIZING THE AGGRESSORS OF THE LAST WAR AND PREVENTING A NEW ONE.

OVER BRITAIN'S CLAIM THAT IT WAS A MOVE TO "PASS THE BABY," THE ASSEMBLY'S POLITICAL AND SECURITY COMMITTEE SENT THE QUESTION OF VETO MODIFICATION TO A SUB-COMMITTEE FROM WHICH THERE SEEMED LITTLE CHANCE OF POSITIVE ACTION BEFORE THE END OF THE SESSION.

A DEFINITE SHOWDOWN ON THE ISSUE, ONE OF THE MOST ACRIMONIOUS CONFRONTING THE DELEGATES, WHO ARE UNDER PRESSURE TO FIND METHODS FOR BARRING AGGRESSION, CAME AS THE ASSEMBLY PREPARED TO RESUME DEBATE ON WORLD-WIDE LIMITATION OF ARMS.

THE DECISION CAME AS NO SURPRISE.

THE FIVE BIG POWERS -- BRITAIN, CHINA, FRANCE, RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES -- STOOD SOLIDLY ALIGNED BEHIND THE GENERAL PRINCIPLE THAT THE VETO MUST BE RETAINED EVEN THOUGH THERE WAS ACCORD, 7&3 !49.
THE SOVIET, THAT AGRE

1946

VETO MUST BE RETAINED EVEN THOUGH THERE WAS ACCORD, ASIDE FROM THE SOVIET, THAT AGREEMENT ON VOLUNTARY MODIFICATION WOULD INCREASE DIPLOMATIC HARMONY.

MEANWHILE, THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS CONCENTRATED ON PEACE PACTS FOR THE AXIS SATELLITES, WITH THEIR CHIEF IMMEDIATE PROBLEM CENTERING ON FINDING AN EQUATION FOR AWARD OF REPARATIONS TO GREECE AND YUGOSLAVIA.

THE DIPLOMATIC CHIEFS -- ERNEST BEVIN OF BRITAIN, MAURICE COUVE DE MURVILLE OF FRANCE, V.M. MOLOTOV OF RUSSIA AND JAMES F. BYRNES OF THE UNITED STATES -- WERE AGREED THAT THE TWO VICTIMS OF NAZI TYRANNY SHOULD BE TREATED ON A FIFTY-FIFTY BASIS, BUT THUS FAR HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO AGREE ON THE EXACT AMOUNT FOR REPARATIONS.

SOLUTION OF THIS QUESTION WOULD INSURE FINISHED PEACE PACTS FOR ITALY, ROMANIA, BULGARIA, HUNGARY AND FINLAND, PROBABLY WITHIN 10 DAYS. OTHER THAN REPARATIONS, THE CHIEF PROBLEMS STEMMED FROM ECONOMIC QUESTIONS INVOLVING THE FIVE NATIONS.

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AT LAKE SUCCESS, HEADQUARTERS FOR THE ASSEMBLY, A POLITICAL AND SECURITY SUB-COMMITTEE WAS SCHEDULED TO MEET TODAY TO TAKE UP THE VETO QUESTION. BRITAIN YESTERDAY ADVANCED SEVEN SUGGESTIONS FOR SOFTENING THE SPECIAL PRIVILEGES IN AN UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORT TO GET A YES-OR-NO ANSWER.

THE QUESTION WAS SENT TO THE SUB-COMMITTEE, BY A 33 TO EIGHT VOTE, AFTER SIR HARTLEY SHAWCROSS OF BRITAIN DECLARED THAT THE "THIS IS JUST PASSING THE BABY."

ALTHOUGH THE UNITED STATES SUPPORTED MODIFICATION OF THE VETO, CUBAN DELEGATE GUILLERMO BELT DECLARED THE U.S. WAS BACKING RETENTION OF THE POWER "BECAUSE THERE ARE STILL, UNFORTUNATELY, VESTIGES OF ISOLATION." X X X THE VETO CONTINUES TO BE A RAMPART OF ISOLATIONISM WHICH ALLOWS SOME COUNTRIES TO BELONG TO THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS WITHOUT BEING BOUND BY ITS RESOLUTIONS."

A148UN ADD HARRELSON
LAKE SUCCESS-THIRD ADD FIRST LEAD U.N. XXX HAMSTRUNG."
ANDREI Y.VISHINSKY, DEPUTY SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER, DEFENDING THE SOVIET PROPOSALS, SAID CONNALLY HAD DESCRIBED THEM AS "TOO NARROW," BUT THAT RUSSIA HAD NOT INTENDED TO LIMIT CONTROL TO ATOMIC WEAPONS.

VISHINSKY SAID THE OUTLAWING OF THE ATOMIC BOMB WAS THE "MAIN TASK" BUT THAT RUSSIA ACTUALLY HAD STRESSED THE NEED FOR GENERAL SLASHES OF ARMAMENTS AND THAT SHE WAS WILLING TO "SPECIFY ALL WEAPONS."

HE SAID HE BELIEVED THE ARGUMENT CONCERNED ONLY "TRIFLES" AND SAID CONNALLY'S STATEMENT "MERITS CLOSE ATTENTION." AT THE SAME TIME HE URGED THAT THE DEBATE BE KEPT OPEN TO ALLOW A FULL OPPORTUNITY FOR DISCUSSION.

VISHINSKY DID NOT MENTION THE VETO.

1946

APPARENTLY INTERPRETING A REFERENCE BY CONNALLY TO "REPARATIONS" AS A REFLECTION ON RUSSIA, VISHINSKY LAUNCHED INTO A LENGTHY REVIEW OF RUSSIA'S SACRIFICES DURING THE WAR AND SAID:

"THAT IS WHY WE WILL EXACT BOTH PUNISHMENT AND REPARATIONS. WE ARE RIGHT--THAT OUGHT TO BE UNDERSTOOD BY A NEW-BORN BABY."

CONNALLY TOOK THE FLOOR AGAIN TO CLARIFY HIS STATEMENT.

"WHEN I SPOKE OF THE UNITED STATES NOT ASKING FOR REPARATIONS," HE SAID, "I MADE NO REFLECTION ON ANYONE. THESE MATTERS MUST BE SETTLED IN THE PEACE TREATIES."

BRITISH DELEGATE SIR HARTLEY SHAWCROSS SAID IT WAS NOT PROFITABLE TO ENTER INTO A PROFIT AND LOSS INVENTORY OF THE WAR, AND ADDED:

"THE PLAIN FACT IS THAT SOMETHING LIKE 20,000,000 PEOPLE LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE WAR--AND IT WAS NOT THE ATOM BOMB WHICH KILLED THEM. WE MUST PROHIBIT THE MOST TERRIBLE WEAPONS AND WE CANNOT SAY ANY LONGER THAT THE ATOM BOMB IS THE MOST TERRIBLE."

HE PROPOSED THE APPOINTMENT OF A SUB-COMMITTEE TO BEGIN DETAILED STUDY IMMEDIATELY ON THE SOVIET, AMERICAN, AUSTRALIAN AND CANADIAN PROPOSALS ON ARMS LIMITATIONS NOW BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

AFTER HEARING FRENCH DELEGATE ALEXANDRE PARODI, THE COMMITTEE DECIDED TO DISCONTINUE THE DEBATE UNTIL TOMORROW TO GIVE RUSSIA MORE TIME TO STUDY THE UNITED STATES PROPOSALS. VISHINSKY SAID HE HAD NO OBJECTION TO THE CREATION OF A SUB-COMMITTEE TO TRY TO RECONCILE THE VARIOUS PLANS, BUT THAT HE WAS NOT READY TO DISCUSS THE U.S. PLAN TODAY.

A149UN

PARODI SAID THE QUESTION OF THE VETO WAS BEING OVER-EMPHASIZED. HE ASKED WHETHER ANY SYSTEM OF INSPECTION COULD OPERATE IN ANY COUNTRY IF THAT COUNTRY OBJECTED AND ANSWERED "CERTAINLY NOT."

HE SAID THAT IF ANY COUNTRY USED THE VETO TO PREVENT INSPECTION WITHIN ITS BORDERS THE WHOLE QUESTION OF DISARMAMENT WOULD BE RE-OPENED AND "OTHER COUNTRIES COULD RESUME LIBERTY OF ACTION." THIS WAS INTERPRETED AS MEANING THAT ALL ARMS LIMITATIONS AGREEMENTS WOULD BE CANCELLED.

A SMALL NATION, ETC., AS BEFORE.

GH1236PES

MAINTAIN ITS NEUTRAL ATTITUDE STATED BY AUSTIN AT THE RECESS ON THE U.N. SITE QUESTION SEVERAL WEEKS AGO. ADD PURDUE-

THE SUB-COMMITTEE IS TO MAKE ITS REPORT TO THE FULL 54-NATION HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE TOMORROW AND THAT BODY, IN TURN, IS TO RECOMMEND A SITE FOR PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS TO THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

WITH WESTCHESTER COUNTY REDUCED TO SECOND CHOICE, THE SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT APPEARED LIKELY TO PROVOKE A CLEAR-CUT COMPETITION BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND PHILADELPHIA IN THE FULL COMMITTEE AND, PERHAPS, IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

WITH THE PRESIDIO, THE U.N. WOULD RECEIVE, IN ADDITION TO LAND, A NUMBER OF BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR SECRETARIAT OFFICES, INCLUDING THE LETTERMAN GENERAL HOSPITAL BUILDING, AND SOME RESIDENCES.

IN THE PHILADELPHIA AREAS, BELMONT PLATEAU WOULD BE USED AS THE SITE OF OFFICIAL BUILDINGS, OFFICES AND CONFERENCE AND ASSEMBLY ROOMS, WHILE THE RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS WOULD BE BUILT AT ROXBOROUGH, SEVERAL MINUTES' DISTANCE BY AUTOMOBILE.

BY OLEN CLEMENTS

SAN FRANCISCO, DEC.2-(AP)-THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO IS HALF A FORT AND HALF A TOWN.

UNDER THREE FLAGS--SPANISH, MEXICAN AND THE U.S.--IT HAS GUARDED THE GOLDEN GATE SINCE 1776. 1946

UNDER THE FLAGS OF MANY NATIONS IT MAY KEEP FREEDOM'S WATCH AS THE HOMESITE OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

SPANISH SOLDIERS FIRST BUILT IT OF MUD AND WOOD, HAULED 30 MILES.

IT STANDS HIGH ON THE PROMONTORY THAT OVERLOOKS GOLDEN GATE AND SAN FRANCISCO BAY. THE RAMBLING OLD FORT ORIGINALLY WAS LAID OUT OVER 3,000 SQUARE YARDS.

SEVENTEEN SPANISH SOLDIERS UNDER DON JUAN ANZA, A SUBORDINATE OF THE MONTEREY (CALIF.) PRESIDIO COMMANDANTE, DON JOSE MORAGA, LAID CLAIM TO IT AFTER DON JUAN DE AYALA FIRST SAILED A SHIP THROUGH THE STRAIT.

THEY CLAMBERED OVER BARE ROCKS AND SAND DUNES BUILDING A HIGH, THICK MUD WALL AROUND THE SITE. BEHIND THE WALL THEY ERECTED ADOBE BUILDINGS COVERING THEIR ROOFS WITH STRAW AND TULE FROM THE BEDS OF RUSHES NEARBY. THE WALL WAS STUDDED WITH BRONZE CANNON.

FOG, SUNSHINE AND SALT WINDS BEAT DOWN ON THE FORT. THE CLIMATE WAS NEVER TOO WARM FOR COMFORT. THERE THE 17 SOLDIERS LAZED OUT THEIR LIVES, AUGMENTED NOW AND THEN BY CATLAN VOLUNTEERS AND A FEW ARTILLERYMEN WHO STRAYED THEIR WAY FROM THE SOUTH.

THEY BUILT A HOUSE FOR THE COMMANDANTE. THAT BUILDING, RENOVATED GREATLY, STILL STANDS AND IS THE OLDEST BUILDING IN SAN FRANCISCO, ALTHOUGH MANY PEOPLE THINK THAT OTHER PARTS OF THE FORT ARE OLDER. IT IS USED NOW AS AN OFFICER'S CLUB.

SLOWLY THE PRESIDIO GREW. BY 1812 IT WAS A GOOD VILLAGE BUT THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE OF THAT YEAR LEVELLED THE CHURCH AND PART OF THE FORT. HARDLY HAD THE SPANISH REBUILT IT WHEN THE MEXICANS REVOLTED IN 1821 AND TOOK OVER THE PRESIDIO.

THE MEXICANS IMPROVED IT GRADUALLY. BY JULY 9, 1846, WHEN U.S. NAVY COMMANDER JOHN B.MONTGOMERY RAISED THE U.S. FLAG OVER SAN FRANCISCO, IT WAS A SMALL CITY.

THE NAVY AND MARINES GARRISONED THE PRESIDIO UNTIL 1847, WHEN THE ARMY'S STEVENSON REGIMENT TOOK OVER. IT HAS BEEN THE ARMY'S SINCE, ALTHOUGH IT WAS NOT OFFICIALLY THEIRS UNTIL AN EXECUTIVE ORDER IN 1850.

THROUGH THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES, THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR, THE BOXER UPRISING, THE PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION AND BOTH WORLD WARS, THE PRESIDIO HAS BEEN A BASTION OF DEFENSE ON THE WEST COAST. BUT THERE IS NO RECORD OF HER HAVING FIRED A SHOT IN ANGER IN ALL THOSE YEARS. AT PRESENT IT IS HEADQUARTERS FOR THE SIXTH ARMY, COMMANDING ALL ARMY FORCES IN THE WESTERN STATES.

NOTHING MUCH WAS DONE TO IMPROVE THE GROUNDS UNTIL 1880 WHEN GENERAL GRAHAM SENT TO AUSTRALIA FOR SOME EUCALYPTUS TREES. TO THESE A FEW YEARS LATER GENERAL MCDOWELL ADDED PINES. THE TREES WERE PLANTED IN ROWS SO THAT GATLIN GUNS COULD COMMAND THE AREA IN BETWEEN.

WHEN THE GREAT 1906 EARTHQUAKE ROCKED THE CITY, THE PRESIDIO WAS USED FOR REFUGEES. IT GAVE GENEROUSLY OF ITS MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

BUT AS LATE AS 1911 IT WAS STILL AN OLDTIME FORT THAT CLUNG TO KEROSENE LAMPS AND MILDEWED WALLS. CONGRESS THAT YEAR GAVE THE WAR DEPARTMENT $6,000,000 TO SPRUCE IT UP AND MAKE IT INTO THE WEST'S GREATEST FORT.

BIG GUNS WERE INSTALLED. NEW BUILDINGS AND A HOSPITAL, NOW LETTERMAN GENERAL HOSPITAL, WERE ERECTED. STREETS WERE PAVED. GOLF COURSES AND TENNIS COURTS WERE ADDED, ALTHOUGH GOLF WAS BANNED THERE IN 1912 FOR A SHORT WHILE. THERE IS A HUGE NATIONAL CEMETERY.

DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR IT WAS A TRAINING CAMP. DURING THE SECOND IT WAS A PARK-LIKE ADMINISTRATIVE CENTER, ITS EUCALYPTUS AND PINES NOW FULL GROWN AND ITS ROLLING HILLS STUDDED WITH GREEN GRASS. IT WAS A POST MUCH SOUGHT AFTER BY ARMY OFFICERS WHO KNEW ITS COMFORT AND SPACIOUSNESS.

SAN FRANCISCANS ARE PROUD OF THE PRESIDIO. IT IS A SHOWPLACE IN THE WEST.

1946

THERE HAVE BEEN MOVES TO SELL THE PRESIDIO FOR A RESIDENTIAL SITE. ONE OF THE MOST NOTABLE WAS IN 1923 WHEN REP.MARTIN R.MADDEN OF ILLINOIS PROPOSED THAT T BE SOLD FOR $20,000,000. SAN FRANCISCANS REBELLED AND BLOCKED THE MOVE. REAL ESTATE DEALERS WANTED TO SUBDIVIDE IT AGAIN THIS YEAR, BUT WERE TURNED DOWN.

BY JOHN WALLACE

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC 2-(AP)-SOVIET RUSSIA ASSERTED FLATLY TODAY THAT IT WOULD NOT ACCEPT ANY CRITICISM OF HER USE OF THE BIG POWER VETO IN THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL--AND DESCRIBED THIS STAND AS "THE THESIS OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION."

DEPUTY SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI Y.VISHINSKY, ARGUING AGAINST APPROVAL OF AN AUSTRALIAN RESOLUTION CENSURING RUSSIA FOR HER FREQUENT USE OF THE VETO, TOLD A SPECIAL SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S POLITICAL COMMITTEE, HOWEVER, THAT "IT IS IMPORTANT TO SEIZE EVERY POSSIBLE OPPORTUNITY AT AGREEMENT AMONG US."

RUSSIA'S EXPRESSED HOPE FOR AGREEMENT, ALTHOUGH REFUSING TO COMPROMISE ON THE VETO ISSUE, BROUGHT A REPLY FROM GREAT BRITAIN THAT IT WAS "NOT ENTIRELY IN AGREEMENT WITH MR.VISHINSKY'S URGING THAT WE REACH

30.24-6733

AGREEMENT (ON THE VETO) AT ALL COST--IT SOUNDS TOO MUCH LIKE PEACE AT ANY PRICE."

THE BRITISH DELEGATE, W.G.LAWFORD, ADDED THAT "THERE IS NOTHING MORE SINISTER ABOUT THE WORD VETO THAN THERE IS ABOUT THE WORD UNANIMITY--ALTHOUGH MR.VISHINSKY DOESN'T SEEM TO LIKE THE WORD VETO."

AFTER MORE THAN FOUR HOURS OF DEBATE, THE SUB-COMMITTEE APPEARED DEADLOCKED WHEN AUSTRALIAN DELEGATE PAUL HASLUCK ASSERTED THAT HE WOULD NOT "BACK DOWN" ON HIS PROPOSAL TO CONDEMN PAST USES OF THE BIG POWER VETO.

JOSEPH E.JOHNSON, UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE, COMMENTED ON VISHINSKY'S REPEATED REFERENCES TO THE NEED FOR UNANIMITY BETWEEN THE MAJOR POWERS AND SAID THAT "ONE OF THE ELEMENTS OF UNANIMITY IS THAT NO ONE MEMBER OF THE (SECURITY) COUNCIL BY ITS VETO SHOULD BLOCK THE WORK OF THE COUNCIL."

1946

NIGHT LEAD U.N. SPAIN (330)

BY JOHN A.PARRIS, JR.

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC 2-(AP)-TINY EL SALVADOR'S VOICE WAS RAISED IN DEFENSE OF SPAIN TODAY AS THE UNITED STATES CALLED UPON THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY TO ASK GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO TO STEP DOWN AS HEAD OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

BOTH EL SALVADOR AND COSTA RICA OPPOSED U.N. ACTION AGAINST FRANCO SPAIN ON THE CONTENTION THAT THE WORLD ORGANIZATION HAS NO RIGHT TO INTERVENE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF ANY COUNTRY. AND EL SALVADOR SUGGESTED THERE WERE GOVERNMENTS INSIDE THE U.N. WHICH MIGHT BE AS "UNDEMOCRATIC" AS THE FRANCO REGIME.

THEY SPOKE AFTER SEN.TOM CONNALLY (D-TEX), U.S. REPRESENTATIVE ON THE 54-MEMBER U.N. POLITICAL COMMITTEE, INTRODUCED A RESOLUTION WHICH PROPOSED:

1. THAT THE SPANISH PEOPLE SEE THAT FRANCO SURRENDERS HIS POWERS.
2. THAT AN INTERIM GOVERNMENT BE SET UP IN SPAIN IMMEDIATELY.
3. THAT THE PEOPLE PROCEED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER THE SETTING UP OF THE PROVISIONAL REGIME TO HOLD FREE ELECTIONS.

HECTOR CASTRO OF EL SALVADOR ARGUED THAT THE UNITED NATIONS UNDER ITS OWN CHARTER HAD NO RIGHT TO INTERVENE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.

"THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT," HE DECLARED, "HAS NOT HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO BE HEARD OR TO DEFEND ITSELF."

AT ANOTHER POINT, CASTRO SAID:

"LET'S NOT FORGET THAT THE UNITED STATES IN UPHOLDING HIROHITO DID CONSTRUCTIVE WORK IN JAPAN. IT WOULD BE INCONGRUOUS IF IN UPHOLDING HIROHITO WE SHOULD TRY TO UPSET FRANCO XXX AND PERHAPS FORCE THE SPANIARDS INTO AN EVEN BLOODIER CIVIL WAR BY TRYING TO SOLVE THEIR INTERNAL PROBLEMS."

THEN DMITRI MANUILSKY OF THE SOVIET UKRAINE, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE, SAID "THE ATMOSPHERE IN THE ROOM IS VERY HEAVY AND I SUGGEST WE HAVE THE VENTILATION INCREASED."

RICARDO FOURN

ER OF COSTA RICA NEXT TOOK THE FLO

RICARDO FOURNIER OF COSTA RICA NEXT TOOK THE FLOOR AND DECLARED "WE WILL ALWAYS RECOGNIZE ANY KIND OF GOVERNMENT IF IT HAS JURISDICTION IN ITS OWN BORDERS."

OSCAR LANGE OF POLAND LED OFF THE DEBATE ON THE FRANCO ISSUE, REVIEWING THE WHOLE CASE AND URGING THAT THE COMMITTEE SUPPORT HIS RESOLUTION TO BREAK DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE FRANCO REGIME.

DY947PES

U.N.-SPANISH

LAKE SUCCESS,N.Y., DEC.2-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES TODAY CALLED ON THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY TO ASK GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO TO STEP DOWN AS HEAD OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT AND AT THE SAME TIME URGE THE SPANISH PEOPLE TO SEE THAT FRANCO SURRENDERED HIS POWERS.

IN A RESOLUTION WHICH SEN. TOM CONNALLY (D-TEX) WAS READY TO INTRODUCE BEFORE THE 54-NATION POLITICAL COMMITTEE, THE AMERICAN DELEGATION ALSO PROPOSED:

1. THAT AN INTERIM GOVERNMENT BE SET UP IN SPAIN IMMEDIATELY.
2. THAT THE PEOPLE PROCEED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER THE SETTING UP OF THE PROVISIONAL REGIME TO HOLD FREE ELECTIONS SO THAT SPAIN MIGHT TAKE A PLACE AMONG THE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD.

THE UNITED STATES SUGGESTED FURTHER THAT THE FRANCO REGIME BE BARRED FROM ALL ORGANIZATIONS STARTED BY THE UNITED NATIONS.

WHILE THE RESOLUTION DID NOT SPECIFY THAT THE RESIGNATION OF FRANCO WAS TO BE SOUGHT WITHOUT VIOLENCE, A SPOKESMAN FOR THE U.S. DELEGATION SAID THE UNITED STATES ALWAYS STOOD FOR ACTION BY PEACEFUL MEANS.

1946

U.N.-FOOD (180)

BY SIGRID ARNE

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC 2-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS COMMITTEE ON ECONOMICS ADOPTED PLEDGES TODAY WHICH WOULD IN EFFECT RETURN THE UNITED STATES, AMONG OTHER NATIONS, TO THE FOOD CONTROLS OF LAST SUMMER.

THE FOOD CONTROL PLEDGES ASK THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO "URGE" THE MEMBER GOVERNMENTS TO TAKE THE FOLLOWING STEPS:

TO INCREASE THE OUTPUT AND COLLECTION OF FOOD, TO PREVENT THE REDUCTION OF ACREAGE IN GRAIN, TO INCREASE EXPORTS OF FOOD, TO ALLOCATE FOOD TO THE COUNTRIES IN MOST URGENT NEED, AND TO PREVENT "UNWARRANTED INCREASES" IN THE PRICE OF FOOD.

COMPLAINTS HAVE BEEN MADE HERE BY NATIONS IN NEED OF FOOD THAT GRAIN RAISERS ARE BEGINNING TO CUT BACK ACREAGE IN FEAR OF A FUTURE DROP IN PRICES.

THE VOTE TODAY ALSO ASKS NATIONS TO CONTINUE TO INSIST ON THE HIGH EXTRACTION RATES AT GRAIN MILLS WHICH GAVE THE UNITED STATES, EARLIER THIS YEAR, ITS "GRAY" BREAD; AND TO RESTRICT THE USE OF GRAINS FOR BEVERAGES AND FOR FEEDING LIVE-STOCK.

REPORTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO THE COMMITTEE THAT FOOD WILL CONTINUE SHORT AND WILL PROBABLY DEMAND THE SAME SORT OF EMERGENCY MEASURES AS WERE PUT INTO EFFECT BY THE UNITED STATES LAST SPRING.

DY947PES

A46 (27)

NEW YORK, DEC 2-(AP)-YUGOSLAVIA CHARGED TONIGHT THAT THE AXIS FIFTH COLUMN WHICH OPERATED IN WARTIME WITHIN HER OWN BORDERS STILL EXISTED IN THE FORM OF SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATIONS IN REFUGEE CAMPS UNDER ALLIED CONTROL IN ITALY, AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

THE YUGOSLAV CHARGES WERE CONTAINED IN A DOCUMENT FORMALLY SUBMITTED TO THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY. THE DOCUMENT ACCUSED WAR TIME FIFTH COLUMNIST GROUPS OF INSTIGATING FRATRICIDAL WARS, PROVOKING RACIAL AND RELIGIOUS HATRED AND COMMITTING MASS MURDERS IN YUGOSLAVIA ON BEHALF OF HITLER AND MUSSOLINI.

DECLARING THAT THESE "SUBVERSIVE" ORGANIZATIONS REMAINED UNDISTURBED IN ALLIED-CONTROLLED REFUGEE CAMPS, THE REPORT SAID:

"THEIR COMPLETE ORGANIZATION STILL EXISTS AS WELL AS THE SYSTEM ACCORDING TO WHICH THEY WORK--QUISLING MILITARY FORMATIONS WHICH NOT ONLY FUNCTION AS SUCH, BUT WHICH ARE BEING EDUCATED IN THEIR IDEOLOGY.

"AND SO, THE PEOPLE LIVING IN THESE CAMPS, WILL GET THE CONVICTION THAT THEIR FORMER QUISLING ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN HONEST AND THAT THEY CAN, WITH THE HELP OF THE ALLIES, RESUME THEIR WORK AGAINST THEIR COUNTRY, AS THEY HAVE DONE DURING THE WAR."

THE REPORT ASKED WHY "THESE FORMER FASCIST NUCLEI" SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO "COMPROMISE ALLIED AUTHORITY," AND DECLARED THAT THE SUBVERSIVE GROUPS HAD A DEMORALIZING EFFECT ON THE "UNSPOILED ELEMENT" IN THE REFUGEE CAMPS.

IN THE MIMEOGRAPHED DOCUMENT YUGOSLAVIA CHARGED THAT SOME OFFICERS WHO SERVED UNDER THE EXILED GOVERNMENT OF KING PETER HAD USED THEIR POSITION TO TRAVEL BETWEEN THEIR HOMELAND AND ITALY DURING THE WAR FOR PERSONAL PROFIT.

THE REPORT CITED CASES OF OFFICERS WHO, IT CLAIMED, CROSSED THE BORDER TO SELL CURRENCY, JEWELRY, AND OTHER VALUABLES, AND SAID THAT THEY HD FORGED BRITISH AND AMERICAN DOCUMENTS TO FILL THEIR POCKETBOOKS.

1946

DW712PES

U.N.-GREEK

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC.2-(AP)-THE GREEK DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY SAID GREEK PREMIER CONSTANTIN TSALDARIS WAS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN NEW YORK BY AIR TODAY TO FILE CHARGES WITH THE UNITED NATIONS CONCERNING FIGHTING ALONG GREECE'S NORTHERN BORDERS.

GREEK AMBASSADOR VASSILI DENDRAMIS SAID HE WOULD MEET THE PREMIER AT THE AIRPORT AND THAT THEY WOULD THEN DECIDE JUST HOW THE CHARGES WERE TO BE BROUGHT. IT HAD NOT YET BEEN DETERMINED WHETHER THE CASE WOULD BE LAID BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL OR THE ASSEMBLY, IT WAS SAID.

MJ1154AES

LONDON, DEC.2-(AP)-A MOSCOW RADIO COMMENTATOR DECLARED TODAY THERE COULD "NO LONGER BE ANY DOUBT" THAT VICE PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCYK'S POLISH PEASANT PARTY HAD "TIES ABROAD AND WITH THE UNDERGROUND TERRORIST MOVEMENT" WITHIN POLAND.

THE RENEWED ATTACK ON MIKOLAJCZYK WAS COUPLED BY COMMENTATOR D.MELNIKOV, BROADCASTING IN ENGLISH, WITH A BLAST AT "INTERFERENCE" BY THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN IN THE POLISH ELECTIONS SCHEDULED FOR JAN. 19.

"QUITE A SHORT TIME AGO BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SECOND TIME SENT A NOTE TO THE POLISH GOVERNMENT, TRYING TO EXERT PRESSURE UPON IT WITH REGARD TO THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ELECTIONS," MELNIKOV SAID.

"BUT EXPERIENCE SUCH AS THAT OF THE RECENT ELECTIONS IN BULGARIA AND ROMANIA, TO SAY NOTHING OF THE WHOLE POLITICAL STRUGGLE IN POLAND, SHOWS VERY CLEARLY THE USELESSNESS OF SUCH ATTEMPTED OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE IN THE AFFAIRS OF DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES."

LONDON - ADD CREECH

CONSERVATIVE NEWSPAPERS HAD SEIZED UPON THE STATEMENT AS A LEADING CAMPAIGN ISSUE.

THE STATEMENT, AS QUOTED BY THE NEWSPAPER, SAID: "AS FOR VIOLENCE, IF LABOR COULD NOT OBTAIN WHAT IT NEEDED BY GENERAL CONSENT, WE SHALL HAVE TO USE VIOLENCE, EVEN IF IT MEANS REVOLUTION."

THE JURY CONCURRED WITH THE DEFENSE CONTENTION THAT THE NEWSPAPER'S ACCOUNT OF THE MEETING WAS FAIR AND ACCURATE AND THAT THE MATTER WAS ONE OF PUBLIC CONCERN, THUS MAKING IT PROPER FOR PUBLICATION. TESTIMONY DISCLOSED THAT THE STATEMENT WAS GIVEN TO THE NEWSPAPER BY WENTWORTH DAY, CONSERVATIVE PARTY PUBLICIST WHO SAID HE HAD BEEN HECKLING LASKI AT THE MEETING.

LASKI TESTIFIED DURING THE TRIAL THAT HE BELIEVED VIOLENCE WOULD OCCUR ONLY IF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY FAILED TO ACCEPT THE SOCIAL CHANGES OF THE LABOR PARTY'S GOVERNMENT.

LASKI, AN ECONOMICS PROFESSOR AND AUTHOR OF MANY BOOKS ON SOCIALISM, HAS THREE OTHER LIBEL SUITS PENDING AGAINST PUBLICATIONS WHICH PRINTED THE "WE SHALL HAVE TO USE VIOLENCE" STATEMENT. HE REFUSED TO SAY WHETHER THEY WOULD BE AFFECTED BY TODAY'S DECISION.

1946

FS323PES

LONDON - ADD GHANDI

THE SIKHS. IT WAS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE TODAY BUT WAS DELAYED IN MALTA AND WILL NOT ARRIVE BEFORE TOMORROW MORNING.

PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE, WHO WILL LEAD THE BRITISH IN THE DISCUSSIONS, WENT OVER WITH HIS CABINET PLANS FOR BRINGING THE INDIANS TOGETHER IN TIME FOR THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OPENING DEC. 9.

GOVERNMENT SOURCES HAVE DESCRIBED THE DEADLOCK OVER THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY AS CREATING A SITUATION AMOUNTING TO CIVIL WAR.

ATTLEE, FORCED TO CANCEL HIS DINNER TONIGHT WITH LORD WAVELL, WAS EXPECTED TO CONFER WITH THE VICEROY SOON AFTER HIS ARRIVAL, NOW EXPECTED AT 7:30 A.M. TUESDAY.

A GOVERNMENT SOURCE SAID ATTLEE AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, LORD PETHICK-LAWRENCE, WOULD HOLD INDIVIDUAL TALKS WITH THE INDIAN LEADERS TUESDAY "TO SEE HOW FAR APART THEY ARE ON THEIR VIEWS FOR THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY."

THE MAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE PREDOMINANTLY HINDU CONGRESS PARTY AND THE MOSLEM LEAGUE, THE GOVERNMENT SOURCE SAID, ARE OVER WHAT POWERS OF LEGISLATION THE CONSTITUTION WILL DELEGATE TO THE PROVINCES.

THE SOURCE SAID THE CABINET HAD REAFFIRMED ITS INTENTION TO MAKE THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY SUCCESSFUL, BUT EMPHASIZED THE PURPOSE OF THE CONFERENCE WAS NOT TO REVISE OR SCRAP THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT PLAN FOR INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE.

30.24-6735

LONDON, DEC.2-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE REVIEWED FOR THE BRITISH CABINET TODAY THE STEPS HE AND HIS FELLOW-NEGOTIATORS WILL TAKE THIS WEEK TO SUPPORT THE INDIAN INDEPENDENCE PROGRAM.

RIVAL INDIAN LEADERS, TOGETHER WITH THE VICEROY, FIELD MARSHAL LORD WAVELL, WERE EN ROUTE TO LONDON BY PLANE WHILE THE CABIMET HELD A TWO-HOUR SESSION.

A GOVERNMENT SOURCE SAID THE CABINET REAFFIRMED ITS INTENTION TO MAKE THE MEETING OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, SCHEDULED TO BE HELD IN NEW DELHI DEC. 9, SUCCESSFUL AND EFFECTIVE "WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S PLAN, ANNOUNCED LAST MAY, FOR INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE."

ED951AES NM

LONDON, DEC.2-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT SOURCE SAID THE CABINET DECIDED TODAY TO ACCEPT THE DRAFT PLAN FOR UNITY OF THE U.S. AND BRITISH ZONES IN GERMANY ON A 50-50 FINANCIAL BASIS, PROVIDED THE PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT WAS NOT CONFINED TO DOLLAR COUNTRIES.

THE CABINET'S DECISION WAS IMMEDIATELY CABLED TO FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN IN NEW YORK.

UNDER THE AGREEMENT SUBMITTED TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOR APPROVAL, THE ESTIMATED CAPITALIZATION OF THE TWO ZONES IN GERMANY WAS PLACED AT $1,000,000,000, SPREAD OVER A THREE-YEAR PERIOD.

1946

PRIMARILY AIMED AT REHABILITATING INDUSTRY IN THE TWO ZONES, THE BUDGET WILL ALSO COVER FOOD PURCHASES. THE BULK OF THESE MUST OBVIOUSLY COME FROM THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, WHERE DOLLAR PAYMENT IS CALLED FOR, THE GOVERNMENT SOURCE SAID.

B78 (120)

LONDON, DEC. 2-(AP)-THE HOUSE OF COMMONS APPROVED IN PRINCIPLE TONIGHT THE LABOR GOVERNMENT'S PLAN TO CONTINUE THE WARTIME SYSTEM OF BULK BUYING OF RAW COTTON BY A BRITISH STATE COMMISSION, WITH THE LIVERPOOL COTTON EXCHANGE REMAINING CLOSED.

THE COTTON BILL WAS APPROVED ON SECOND READING BY 291 VOTES TO 144, DESPITE ARGUMENTS BY THE CONSERVATIVE OPPOSITION THAT CONTINUANCE OF THE PROGRAM WOULD DAMAGE THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, SAID THE GOVERNMENT ITSELF WOULD NOT BE BUYING COTTON.

"NOR WILL THE GOVERNMENT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DAY-TO-DAY OPERATIONS OF THIS COMMISSION, NOR WILL PROFITS GO TO THE GOVERNMENT," HE ADDED. X X X "THEY WILL GO TO BUILD UP A RESERVE OR TO REDUCE THE PRICE OF COTTON SOLD TO SPINNERS."

GN1056PES

Adoption of the bill was urged earlier in the dabate by H. A. Marquand, secretary of the Overseas Trade Department of the Board of Trade.

Marquand said that the commission had a stockpile of 1,500,000 bales of cotto[illegible]--about 50 per cent greater than amounts held by private importers in Britain before the war--and expected to accumulate about

1,800,000 bales by next March.

He predicted the commission would reap a profit of $100,000,000 on its transactions for the current fiscal year. Marquand explained that the commission would receive $840,000,000 with which to do its buying, although he added it was doubted whether such a sum would ever be needed.

He defended keeping the Liverpool cotton exchange closed on the grounds that it would shut off the "opportunity for outsiders to dabble in the fortunes of this great industry."

1946

Oliver Lyttleton, Conservative and former president of the Board of Trade, charged that Marquand's estimate of profits was "juggling with figures" and described the trading in cotton as being carried out on a "thoroughly unsound basis."

night lead unesco

Paris, Dec. 2--(ap)--Delegates to the United Nations educational scientific and cultural organization approved today a frenchamerican proposal for information broadcasts by Unesco with supplemental cultural broadcasts to be handled by national radio systems on an international exchange basis.

In the group on natural sciences important scientists from 15 nations agreed that former axis countries should pay part of their reparations in scientific products to allied countries whose science suffered in the war.

They agreed on setting up five scientific liaison offices in the world's weak zones, in the far east, the middle east and latin america to help retarded science in those areas.

Among projects approved for 1947 were the study of nutrition in india and among starving primitive tribes in the northern areas of south america, the setting up of an important astronomical observatory in south america.

A GOOD FIGHTING CHANCE OF ESTABLISHING
AM CONFIDENT THAT WE HAVE PARIS - AND GOLDBERG
PERMANENT PEACE."
HE DESCRIBED THE WORK OF SCIENTISTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD WHO
COOPERATED IN THE ATOMIC FISSION PROJECT TO THE MOMENT WHEN ENRICO
FERMI, ITALIAN SCIENTIST WHO DIRECTED THE BUILDING OF THE CHAIN
REACTOR, WITHDREW THE RODS THAT SET GOING THE NEUTRON COUNTER AND THE
GALVONOMETER POINTER SAID THAT ON THE SUCCESS OF THE EXPERIMENT
FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY WAR DEPARTMENT REVIEW ENGINEERS DECIDED TO
PROCEED WITH THE MANUFACTURE OF THE ATOMIC BOMB.
HE RECOUNTED HOW SOMEONE HANDED FERMI A BOTTLE OF ITALIAN WINE AND
A CHEER WENT UP.
"THE MEN IN THE SUICIDE SQUAD BREATHED AN AUDIBLE SIGH OF RELIEF."
HE SAID. "I CALLED JAMES CONANT AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY ON THE
TELEPHONE AND SPOKE IN OUR USUAL EXTEMPORANEOUS WARTIME CODE:' I SAID.
"'THE ITALIAN NAVIGATOR HAS JUST LANDED IN THE NEW WORLD,' I SAID.
"'WERE THE NATIVES FRIENDLY?' CONANT ASKED.
"'EVERYONE LANDED SAFE AND HAPPY' WAS THE REPLY."
DY645PES

(ADVANCE) PARIS, DEC.2-(AP)-ATOMIC POWER MAY BECOME A SERIOUS
COMPETITOR TO COAL IN THE UNITED STATES BY ABOUT 1955 "IF POLITICAL
DIFFICULTIES DO NOT SERIOUSLY INTERVENE," DR.ARTHUR H.COMPTON SAID
TODAY.
THE ATOMIC SCIENTIST, WHO IS CHANCELLOR OF ST.LOUIS' WASHINGTON
UNIVERSITY, SPOKE TO A SORBONNE GATHERING OF SAVANTS ON THE FOURTH
ANNIVERSARY OF THE LOOSING OF NUCLEAR FISSION IN CHICAGO.
UPHOLDING THE USE OF TH BOMB AGAINST JAPAN, COMPTON SAID:
"NOT TO HAVE USED THIS NEWFOUND POWER TO STOP SHORT THE MOST
DISASTROUS WAR OF HISTORY WOULD HAVE BEEN UNPARDONABLE. HUMANITY'S
GREATEST NEED WAS A DECISIVE WEAPON. WE WHO HAD ATOMIC POWER IN OUR
HANDS WOULD HAVE BEEN TRAITORS TO MANKIND IF WE HAD NOT BUILT THE
WEAPONS AND USED THEM WITH TEMPERED BLOWS."
(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 12 NOON EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY
MONDAY DEC.2)

1946

(110)
PARIS, DEC.2-(AP)-INTERNATIONAL SCIENTISTS VOTED AT A UNESCO MEETING TODAY TO ASK THE UNITED NATIONS TO INCLUDE NEWLY-MANUFACTURED OR RESERVE SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTS IN FORMER AXIS COUNTRIES AS PART OF REPARATIONS PAYMENTS TO HELP RESTORE SCIENCE IN WAR-DAMAGED COUNTRIES.

DR.NABER CARRILLO OF MEXICO URGED THE NATURAL SCIENCE SUBCOMMITTEE OF UNESCO THAT SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES IN GERMANY AND JAPAN NOT BE DISMANTLED TO SATISFY REPARATIONS DEMANDS.

DR.ARTHUR H.COMPTON, CHANCELOR OF WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, ST. LOUIS, MO., AND ONE OF THE AMERICAN ATOMIC ENERGY EXPERTS, JOINED DR.CARRILLO IN DECLARING THAT "REPARATIONS, IF CARRIED OUT, SHOULD ACCENT THE HELP TO SCIENCE AND NOT HINDER IT--IN AXIS COUNTRIES AS WELL AS IN NON-AXIS COUNTRIES."

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1946

Moscow, Dec. 2--(ap)--The new periodical Culture and Life today called soviet historians to task for such faults as "idealing the past" and "nationalistic errors."

The publication urged historians in the soviet union to devote more attention to the history of western europe, america, and the oriental world, and to produce works on the post-revolutionary era of the soviet union.

1946

It asked the historians show the influence of the russian historical process on world history and to expose "anti-scientific conceptions of bourgeois historiography," referring particularly to racial interpretations of history.

The magazine declared that book markets in the United States and Britain were filled with works of "falsifiers" of history,

culture and life, and demands that russian historians counter with

1946

The periodical criticised "serious nationalist errors" in

recently published works on the history of the ukrainian kazakh, bashkir and tatar peoples and noted defects in a new history of the white russians which "idealized conditions of white russian life under the

Lithuanian state in medieval times."

The new magazine also called on Soviet psychologists to produce texts for secondary school use, warning them not to take revolutionary or contemporary "bourgeois" texts as models, since the latter "explain the origin and development of the human mind purely idealistically."

The Communist Party's Central Committee, pronouncing the absence of logic and psychology from the curriculum of Soviet secondary schools directed that those subjects be taught to "utterly abnormal."

1946

30.24-6737

graduating classes of all such schools ~~x~~ from the beginning of the 1947-48 school year.

1946

INDUSTRIES 2,092,385 TO 871,027. A SIMILAR CONSTITUTION WAS APPROVED IN WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN A WEEK EARLIER. FRANKFURT- ADD DURANT U.S. AUTHORITIES HAD APPROVED THE CONSTITUTIONS BEFORE THE VOTERS ACTED.

COMMUNISTS WERE BLANKED OUT OF THE BAVARIAN PARLIAMENT BUT THEY WON TEN SEATS, A GAIN OF THREE, IN GREATER HESSE. IN BOTH STATES, MIDDLE OF THE ROAD PARTIES REMAINED FIRMLY IN CONTROL, ALTHOUGH MINOR RIGHT WING PARTIES GAINED AT THEIR EXPENSE.

THE CHRISTIAN SOCIAL UNION RETAINED A MAJORITY OF 104 SEATS IN THE 180-PLACE PARLIAMENT OF BAVARIA, LARGEST OF THE STATES UNDER AMERICAN RULE, LOSING FIVE SEATS THEY HELD IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS WERE SECOND WITH 54, A GAIN OF EIGHT. THE RIGHT WING ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION PARTY WON 13 SEATS, A GAIN OF FOUR, AND THE EXTREME RIGHT WING FREE DEMOCRATS WON NINE, A GAIN OF TWO.

1946

BAVARIAN COMMUNISTS GAINED IN POPULAR VOTES BUT THE VOTES WERE SO WIDELY DISTRIBUTED THAT THEY LOST ALL NINE SEATS HELD IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL ASSEMBLY.

IN GREATER HESSE, THE SLIGHTLY LEFT-OF-CENTER SOCIAL DEMOCRATS WON 38 OF THE 90 SEATS IN PARLIAMENT, A LOSS OF FOUR. THE CONSERVATIVE DEMOCRATIC UNION, BACKED BY THE CHURCH, WAS SECOND WITH 28 SEATS, A LOSS OF SEVEN. THE EXTREME RIGHTWING LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY WON 14 SEATS, A GAIN OF EIGHT. THE TEN COMMUNISTS COMPLETED THE BODY.

THE DOMINANT SOCIAL DEMOCRATS SPONSORED THE SOCIALIZATION PLANK.

"THIS IS THE BEST PROOF OF OUR GOOD FAITH WHEN WE SAID WE WANTED A DEMOCRATIC GERMANY, BUT NOT NECESSARILY A DEMOCRATIC GERMANY MODELLED ON AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS," SAID DR. JAMES NEWMAN, DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GREATER HESSE. "WE LEAVE IT TO THE THE PEOPLE HERE TO DETERMINE WHAT FORM BEST SUITS THEM."

FS439IES

HE WAS ARRESTED IN THE UNITED STATES ~~AT~~ ONCE.

FRANKFURT- ADD DURANT

SPECIFICALLY HE WAS ACCUSED OF LARCENY, AIDING AND ABETTING LARCENY, AIDING AND ABETTING EMBEZZLEMENT, CONSPIRACY TO STEAL, EVADING CUSTOMS DUTIES IN TAKING THE STOLEN JEWELS TO THE UNITED STATES, IMPROPER CONVERSION OF AN ARMY PISTOL IN HIS OWN USE, AND "WRONGFULLY AND WITHOUT AUTHORIZATION" SIGNING ANOTHER COLONEL'S NAME TO OFFICIAL PAPERS IN AN ATTEMPT TO SPEED HIS DISCHARGE FROM THE ARMY LAST SPRING.

MRS.DURANT IS SERVING A FIVE-YEAR TERM. WATSON, FORMERLY DURANT'S ASSISTANT IN PERSONNEL, IS SERVING THREE YEARS.

MAJ.JOSEPH S.ROBINSOM OF 99 WALL ST., NEW YORK. WILL PROSECUTE DURENT. HE FILLED A SIMIV

1946

MAJ.JOSEPH S.ROBINSON OF 99 WALL ST., NEW YORK. WILL PROSECUTE

T SUMMER AGAINST COL. JAMES A.
LICHFIELD CASES. CAPT. DAVID
ALSO A LICHFIELD PROSECUTOR, WILL

DURANT. HE FILLED A SIMILAR ROLE LAT SU
KILIAN OF HIGHLAND PARK,ILL.; IN THE LIC
M.PROCTOR, JR., OF KANSAS CITY,MO., ALSO
ASSIST.

DURANT IS A NATIVE OF DECATUR,ILL.; AND A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVER-
SITY OF ILLINOIS. HE LIVED IN CHICAGO AND LATER IN WASHINGTON,
WHERE HE WAS A CLERK AT THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR WHILE ATTENDING
LAW SCHOOL AT GEORGE TOWN UNIVERSITY. HE BECAME A MEMBER OF THE
WASHINGTON BAR BEFORE JOINING THE ARMY EARLY IN THE WAR.

DUESSELDORF, REMANY, DEC 2-(AP)-LABOR UNION LEADERS IN THE RUHR
PRIVATELY EXPRESSED CONCERN TONIGHT OVER A SECRET MEETING OF
REPRESENTATIVES OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES HERE LAST FRIDAY.

(IN BERLIN MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT'S ECONOMICS
DIVISION REPORTED THEY WERE MAKING INQUIRIES INTO THE MEETING. EARLIER
THE BRITISH-LICENSED BERLIN DAILY TELEGRAF COMPARED THE CONFERENCE
TO A MEETING IN 1932 OF GERMAN INDUSTRIALISTS WHO GAVE ADOLF HITLER
THEIR FINANCIAL SUPPORT AFTER HE HAD ADDRESSED THEM.)

THE DUESSOLDORF GATHERING WAS HELD IN AN EXCLUSIVE RESTAURANT
UNDER THE SPONSORSHIP OF A DR.RASCHE, FORMER JUSTICIARY OF
THE MANNESSMANN WORKS AND NOW A DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE BRITISH-
AMERICAN BIZONAL OFFICE OF ECONOMICS. ANOTHER SPONSOR WAS A DR.
MUELLER OF THE OFFICE OF STEEL AND IRON.

1946

THOSE ATTENDING INCLUDED REPRESENTATIVES OF HEAVY STEEL AND IRON
INDUSTRIES IN THE RUHR, WITH A SPRINKLING OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS ALSO
PRESENT. THE SECRET NATURE OF THE GATHERING AROUSED THE ANGER OF LABOR
LEADERS WHEN THE CONFERENCE WAS DISCLOSED.

ALTHOUGH MANY LEADING INDUSTRIAL FIGURES IN THE RUHR NOW ARE
UNDER ARREST FACING POSSIBLE TRIAL FOR WAR CRIMES AT NUERNBERG
AND OBVIOUSLY WERE NOT AT THE SECRET SESSION HERE, MANY FORMER
DEPUTY DIRECTORSOF BIG FIRMS ARE FREE.

BY1902ES

Hamburg, Germany, Dec. 2--(AP)--The Hamburg Radio tonight broadcast a report from Berlin that the "general order for dismantling factories has

1946

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been revoked" in the British occupation zone.

Last week the British Military Government officially announced that the dismantling of steel works would be halted but canceled the announcement a half hour after it was made available to the press.

Cairo, Dec. 2--(AP)--The Palestine Arab Executive Committee will ask the seven states represented in the Arab League to request British government permission for Haj Amin el Husseini, mufti of Jerusalem, to return to Palestine, a member of the executive committee said tonight.

The mufti was granted sanctuary by King Farouk, of Egypt, after his mysterious flight from France in June. 1946

The Arab League, at a three-hour session tonight, decided to instruct representatives of the seven league states to the U.N. to express to President Truman and his government "Arab annoyance at the disturbances" resulting from the "partial American interference in the Palestine question."

The league secretariat also was authorized to send a memorandum to President Truman along the same lines.

Famagusta, Cyprus, Dec. 2--(AP)--The first boatload of 298 Jewish

refugees departed at the Caraolos camp left today for Palestine as legal

immigrants, aboard the Another 750 were to leave soon.

Orphans, parents with children and pregnant women and their husbands were

priority. The camp was established several weeks ago to hold immigrants

without certificates who were intercepted approaching Palestine.

1946

ROMANIAN (2225)

BUCHAREST, DEC. 2-(AP)-AMID A SCENE REMINISCENT OF OLD-TIME POMP AND SPLENDOR, ROMANIA'S FIRST POST-WAR PARLIAMENT HEARD KING MIHAI STATE YESTERDAY THAT THE COUNTRY DESIRED BETTER RELATIONS WITH THE U.S. AND BRITAIN.

NO AMERICAN OR BRITISH MILITARY OR POLITICAL REPRESENTATIVES WERE PRESENT.

THE KING WHO WAS LOUDLY ACCLAIMED BY APPROXIMATELY 100 COMMUNIST AND SOCIALIST DEPUTIES, SAID HE HOPED ROMANIA WOULD RECEIVE A PLACE AMONG THE UNITED NATIONS, ASSERTING THE NATION DESERVED IT AFTER BREAKING WITH THE AXIS POWERS. HE ALSO LAUDED THE RUSSIAN FORCES WHICH LIBERATED HIS COUNTRY.

THE KING BRIEFLY OUTLINED THE NATION'S ECONOMIC GOAL, MENTIONING NATIONALIZATION OF THE STATE BANK, ENCOURAGEMENT OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE, AND A WAR AGAINST SPECULATORS.

PREMIER PETRU GROZA, WHO TOOK THE OATH OF OFFICE FRIDAY AS HEAD OF A RESHUFFLED CABINET, COMMENTED AFTER THE CEREMONIES ON THE FAILURE

OF SOME WESTERN NATIONS TO RECOGNIZE THE PRESENT ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT AND SAID HIS REGIME WAS WORKING FOR PEACE AND ORDER. GROZA HAS BEEN HEAD OF A LEFTIST GOVERNMENT BLOC CABINET SINCE MARCH 1945.

SOME OF THE DEPUTIES WORE FULL EVENING DRESS AT THE CEREMONIES, WHILE MOST OF THE REST WORE BLACK COATS AND STRIPED TROUSERS. COLORFUL DRESSES AND CHIC PARISIAN HATS REMINDED ONLOOKERS THAT WOMEN HAD TAKEN THEIR SEATS IN ROMANIA'S PARLIAMENT FOR THE FIRST TIME.

NATIONAL PEASANT AND LIBERAL PARTY MEMBERS, CONSTITUTING THE OPPOSITION, FOLLOWED OUT THE DECISIONS OF THEIR CENTRAL PARTY COMMITTEES, WHICH REFUSED TO ACCEPT RESULTS OF THE RECENT ELECTION AND WERE NOT PRESENT FOR THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE LATTER TO RISE AND FIGHT THE DEMOCRATS. CIVIL WAR WOULD ENSUE WHICH WOULD SPREAD THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY." TEHRAN-ADD CURTIS

QAVAM REPLIED THAT THE DECISION TO SEND TROOPS WAS "NOT RELATED TO THE ACCEPTANCE OR REFUSAL OF THE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL," AND THAT "UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THE PRESENT AZERBAIJAN FORCES GAIN THE CONFIDENCE AND ASSURANCE OF THE PUBLIC AND THEIR ORGANIZATION IS STRENGTHENED, THEY ARE NOT THOUGHT STRONG ENOUGH" TO SUPERVISE ELECTIONS.

THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS WERE CAMPED AT SARCHAM, ABOUT 12 MILES SOUTH OF THE AZERBAIJAN BORDER. MIANEH IS 25 MILES FROM THE BORDER AND IS THE FIRST SIZEABLE TOWN INSIDE THE PROVINCE. THE AZERBAIJANS WERE REPORTED MINING BRIDGES AND FORTIFYING THE MAIN ROAD AND MOUNTAIN PASS INTO THE PROVINCE.

MEANWHILE THE LEFTIST NEWSPAPER RAHBAR IN TEHRAN DECLARED THAT 1946 PUBLIC OPINION NO LONGER IS BEHIND QAVAM BUT THAT HIS MAIN SUPPORT COMES FROM U.S. AMBASSADOR GEORGE ALLEN.

THE NEWSPAPER DECLARED THAT THE UNITED STATES IS "CONDUCTING A POLICY TO BRING THE WHOLE WORLD UNDER HER DOMINATION. THIS POLICY IS ESPECIALLY BEING CARRIED OUT IN TEHRAN."

"IS IT TRUE THAT DISCUSSIONS ARE GOING ON FOR EXPANSION OF MILITARY RELATIONS BETWEEN IRAN AND THE UNITED STATES FOR AN UNFRIENDLY MANEUVER AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION? THE NEWSPAPER ASKED.

FS&M J449PES

NEW DELHI, INDIA, DEC.2-(AP)-THE MOSLEM MINORITY IN BIHAR PROVINCE SHOULD BE EXCHANGED FOR THE HINDU MINORITY IN SOME OTHER PROVINCE, THE BIHAR PROVINCIAL MOSLEM LEAGUE TOLD THE VICEROY IN A 12-PAGE STATEMENT TODAY.

THE LEAGUE ESTIMATED "NO LESS THAN 30,000 WERE KILLED" IN RECENT RIOTING BETWEEN HINDUS AND MOSLEMS IN BIHAR AND DECLARED:

"IT WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE MOSLEM MINORITY HERE TO LIVE UNDER THE PERPETUAL FEAR AND DREAD OF HINDU VIOLENCE."

IT ASKED "IMMEDIATE STEPS" TOWARD THE POPULATION SWAP.

TOKYO, TUESDAY, DEC.3-(AP)-A NETHERLANDS WAR CRIMES PROSECUTOR CHARGED TODAY THAT JAPANESE "DURING ONE FRANTIC WEEK, WHILE NEWS OF THEIR SURRENDER WAS BEING KEPT SECRET," INSPIRED THE POSTWAR NATIVE REVOLT IN INDONESIA.

ASSOCIATE PROSECUTOR MAJ.GEN.W.G.F.BORGERHOFF MULDER MADE THE CHARGE AS HE OPENED THE NETHERLANDS PHASE OF THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIAL OF 27 WARTIME JAPANESE LEADERS. BORGERHOFF MULDER SAID HE WOULD PRODUCE EVIDENCE THAT SURRENDER HAD NOT HALTED WHAT HE

TERMED THE JAPANESE CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE RESOURCE-RICH NETHERLANDS INDIES.

"THE PREPARATIONS HAD HARDLY STARTED," HE ADDED, "WHEN ON AUG.14, 1945, JAPAN SURRENDERED. REGARDLESS OF THIS, THE JAPANESE SAW TO IT THAT A JAPANESE-FOSTERED STATE WOULD STILL BE ESTABLISHED.

X X X.

TOKYO, TUESDAY, DEC.3-(AP)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TODAY ANNOUNCED NAMES OF 24 MILITARY PERSONNEL KILLED NOV. 16 IN THE CRASH OF AN ARMY C-46 TRANSPORT PLANE INTO THE SEA OFF IWO JIMA. ABOARD WERE 16 MEMBERS OF A NEGRO BASEBALL TEAM RETURNING FROM A TOURNAMENT AT GUAM.

HEADQUARTERS LISTED THESE DEAD:

CREWMAN: CAPT.JAAMES C.QUEEN, PILOT, SON OF MRS.HELEN QUEEN, WALDORF, MD.; LT.RICHARD G.DAVIS, NAVIGATOR, HUSBAND OF MRS.MARY JO DAVIS, ROCHESTER, N.Y.; LT.GEORGE EISENHOUR, CO-PILOT, PALMYRA, PA.; SGT.STANLEY BRUDNY, RADIOMAN, 941 EXCHANGE ST., BUFFALO, N.Y.; AND SGT.EARL C.GLASS, BROTHER OF MISS LOIS GLASS, BLUEFIELD, W.VA.

PASSENGERS: LT.DWIGHT K.GILBERT, ADDRESS UNLISTED; WARRANT OFFICER A.J.DIPIETRO, HUSBAND OF MRS.LEAH DIPIETRO, 150 VANDUXER ST., STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.; PFC.GEORGE A.KNOLL, HUSBAND OF MRS.DOROTHY JEAN KNOLL, LYNWOOD, CALIF.; AND THESE BASEBALL PLAYERS:

T/4 FRED BROWNISON, HUSBAND OF MRS.STELLA BROWNISON, AMA, LA.; CPL.HARRY L.EDMONDS, SON OF MRS.MARY H.EDMONDS, 418 WEST ACADEMY ST., CANTON, MISS.; T/5 ROBERT L.GOINS, SON OF MRS.ROMA GOINS, WEST MIAMI ST., LOGANSPORT, IND.; STAFF SGT.VIVIEN L.HARRIS, HUSBAND OF MRS.LUCY HARRIS, 285 NORFOLK ST., NEWARK, N.J.; PFC.L.C.HOLLINS, SON OF AUSTIN HOLLINS, ORE CITY, TEX.; PFC.ROBERT HILLMAN, JR., HUSBAND OF MRS.GLADYS HILLMAN, THOMASTON, GA.; CPL.JESSIE L.GLOVER, SON OF MRS.MARY G.GLOVER, 1701 RUSSELL ST., EAST ST.LOUIS, ILL.; T/5 EMANUEL M.JACKSON, SON OF MRS. SARAH E.JACKSON, OCCOQUAH, VA.;

T/5 ROBERT BOYD, SON OF MRS.HATTIE BOYD, HICKORY VALLEY, TENN.; PFC.JOHN T.EATMON, BROTHER OF MISS MYRTLE EATMON, 335 PUTNAM, BROOKLYN, N.Y.; PFC.WILLIAM JENKINS, SON OF MRS.THEOLA JENKINS, 1113 LIBERTY AVE., SE, CANTON, O.; SGT.JOSEPH BOWENS, JR., SON OF MRS.LOUISE S.BOWENS, 604 KING ST., CAMDEN, S.C.; PFC.JOSHUA CULBERTSON, HUSBAND OF MRS.ELIZABETH CULBERTSON, 1837 EAST BIDDLE ST., BALTIMORE, MD.; PFC.CLARENCE W. BROWN, SON OF MRS.ELSIE BROWN, 312 WEST 127TH ST., NEW YORK CITY; SGT. ERNEST FLOWERS, 2737 GILES AVE., CHICAGO, ILL; AND PFC.ARTHUR BROWN, SON OF MRS.MARIE FLOWERS, SON OF MRS.HAZEL BROWN, PORTLAND, ORE.

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PACIFIC BASES

TOKYO, DEC.2-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES ALONE MUST CONTROL MILITARILY IMPORTANT PACIFIC ISLANDS, SAY TWO MEMBERS OF A HOUSE NAVAL SUBCOMMITTEE TOURING THE ORIENT.

REP.ED V.IZAC (D-CALIF), CHAIRMAN, TOLD JAPANESE AND ALLIED NEWSMEN YESTERDAY THAT "UNILATERAL CONTROL" WAS NECESSARY AND THE PACIFIC "IS DEFINITELY OUR OCEAN."

"WE EVIDENTLY ARE THE ONLY ONES WHO HAVE THE RESOURCES TO ADMINISTER THESE ISLANDS," HE ADDED, LISTING UNITED STATES POSSESSIONS, ISLANDS MANDATED TO JAPAN AND THOSE MANDATED TO OTHER COUNTRIES. "FRANCE IS TOO FAR AWAY AND ENGLAND IS TOO FAR AWAY. UNITED STATES CONTROL WOULD BE FOR PEACE..."

REP.C.W.BISHOP (R-ILL), A MEMBER OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE, SAID THAT STRATEGIC ISLANDS MIGHT WELL BE CALLED "UNITED STATES ISLANDS." 1946

SENDAI, JAPAN, TUESDAY, DEC. 3-(AP)-PFC.LEONARD SANDERS, 109 NORTH MAPLE ST., DU QUOIN, ILL., AND PVT.BINFORD H.SMITH, 831 SUMMIT ST., DARBY, PA., HAVE BEEN SENTENCED BY COURT MARTIAL TO FIVE YEARS IMPRISONMENT AND DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED, THE ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY. THEY WERE CONVICTED OF ASSAULTING A JAPANESE WITH INTENT TO ROB. THE SENTENCES ARE SUBJECT TO REVIEW BY HIGHER AUTHORITY.

WITH SHANGHAI

TIENTSIN, DEC.2-(AP)-MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES TODAY ORDERED SIDEWALK MERCHANTS TO MOVE FROM THE MAIN THOROUGHFARE, TURNING DOWN A PETITION THAT THEY BE ALLOWED TO OPERATE THERE UNTIL THE END OF THE CHINESE YEAR.

SIDEWALK VENDORS IN PEIPING ALREADY HAVE BEEN RESTRICTED TO BACK STREETS.

DS718APS NM

SHANGHAI, DEC.2-(AP)-AN UNRRA SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT CHINESE POLICE HAD ARRESTED HUBERT R.HEATH, AN AUSTRALIAN, DEPUTY MANAGER OF THE CHINESE RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION'S ENGINEERING WORKS, ON CHARGES OF COMPLICITY IN THE UNAUTHORIZED SALE OF UNRRA ALUMINUM AND PLYWOOD.

FIVE CHINESE WERE ARRESTED SATURDAY ON THE SAME CHARGES, AND ANOTHER FOR THE ALLEGED PURCHASE OF A TRUCKLOAD OF ALUMINUM KNOWING IT WAS STOLEN PROPERTY.

HEATH WAS AN UNRRA EMPLOYE ON LOAN TO CNRRA.

FJ646ACS NM

SUNDAY MORNING, ROQUE SAW ANOTHER RIOT SCENE [illegible] POLICE FIRED INTO THE MOB. SHANGHAI—ADD MOOSA

"I SAW ONE BOY AND TWO MEN SHOT," HE RELATED. "THE BOY WAS ONLY FIVE FEET FROM ME. I THINK HE WAS DEAD. BEFORE I COULD MAKE SURE, THE MOB STOPPED A BUS, LOADED THE VICTIMS INTO IT AND DROVE IT AWAY."

ROQUE MADE PICTURES FOR 20 HOURS FROM PRECARIOUS SPOTS -- ONCE DRAWING FIRE FROM A POLICEMAN'S AUTOMATIC RIFLE -- BEFORE BEING ARRESTED. HE WAS RELEASED AFTER AN APPEAL TO THE MAYOR.

THERE APPEARED TO BE NO ANTI-FOREIGN ELEMENT IN THE DEMONSTRATIONS, ALTHOUGH SOME FOREIGNERS REPORTED THEIR CARS WERE STOPPED AND THEIR FACES PUNCHED BY THE RIOTERS.

SOME OF THE DEMONSTRATORS, THEY SAID, WERE SHOUTING "DOWN WITH NANKING", AND "CHOU EN-LAI IS RIGHT." CHOU EN-LAI IS THE CHIEF COMMUNIST NEGOTIATOR WHOSE PEACE TALKS FAILED IN NANKING.

DS325APS

RIOT BACKGROUND
BY FRED HAMPSON

SHANGHAI, DEC. 2-(AP)-SIDEWALK PEDDLERS, NOTORIOUS AND NOISY FEATURE OF POSTWAR SHANGHAI, WERE THE CAUSE OF, OR THE PRETEXT FOR, THE CURRENT RIOTS IN THIS CITY OF 4,000,000.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES SAY THE COMMUNIST UNDERGROUND FOMENTED THE TROUBLE BY CAPITALIZING ON THE MUTUAL ANIMOSITY OF PEDDLERS AND POLICE AND ENLISTING THE EAGER AID OF HOODLUMS AND OTHER UNRULY ELEMENTS.

SINCE THE JAPANESE SURRENDER, SEVERAL THOUSAND PEDDLERS HAVE SET UP BUSINESSES ON SHANGHAI'S PRINCIPAL STREETS. THEY SELL MEALS AND HAWK ALL SORTS OF MERCHANDISE, INCLUDING CIGARETTE LIGHTERS, CHOCOLATE, BELTS, CLOTHING, BOLTS OF CLOTH AND U.S. ARMY RATIONS, MUCH OF WHICH IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN STOLEN.

THESE VENDORS UNDERSELL REGULAR STOREKEEPERS AND MAKE MANY OF THE STREETS VIRTUALLY IMPASSABLE, INCLUDING THE FAMOUS BUND.

FOR A LONG TIME MAYOR K.C. WU WAS RELUCTANT TO CLEAN THEM OUT, SAYING THAT MANY WERE REFUGEES FROM COMMUNIST-CONTROLLED AREAS AND THAT THEY HAD TO MAKE A LIVING. MANY SHANGHAI CITIZENS, HOWEVER, CONTENDED THE PEDDLERS INCLUDED MORE LOCAL BUSINESS RACKETEERS THAN BONA FIDE REFUGEES.

POLICE DRIVES WERE STARTED AGAINST THEM, BUT AFTER EVERY ROUNDUP THE HAWKERS RETURNED TO THEIR OLD BEATS, AS CLAMOROUS AS EVER. MANY SPREAD THEIR WARES ON CLOTHS WHICH THEY COULD GATHER UP HURRIEDLY AND RETREAT WHEN POLICE APPEARED.

IN THE PAST FEW DAYS POLICE DETERMINED TO STAMP OUT THIS CONDITION, WHICH WAS GENERALLY REGARDED AS A PUBLIC NUISANCE. SCORES WERE ARRESTED SATURDAY AND JAILED IN THE WHANGPOO POLICE 1946

STATION.

RUMORS, WHICH AUTHORITIES SAID WERE COMMUNIST-INSPIRED, SPREAD THAT SEVERAL HAD DIED IN JAIL. IMMEDIATELY THOUSANDS OF PERSONS GATHERED OUTSIDE THE STATION AND BEGAN DEMONSTRATIONS WHICH TURNED INTO GENERAL RIOTING.

NOW MAYOR WU HAS ANNOUNCED RELEASE OF THE ARRESTED PEDDLERS AND HAS AUTHORIZED THEM TO OPERATE ON CERTAIN STREETS. THIS COMPROMISE MIGHT LEAD TO RESTORATION OF NORMAL CONDITIONS UNLESS, AS THE MAYOR STATES, THE COMMUNISTS HAVE SEIZED UPON A MINOR EPISODE AS THE CHANCE FOR A LONG-PLANNED CAMPAIGN TO PARALYZE THE CITY.

SHANGHAI WAS DARK AND UNEASY TONIGHT, AND OLDTIMERS WERE BETTING ON WHICH WAY THINGS WOULD GO.

CY134PPS NM

1946

BY RICHARD CUSHING

(FORMERLY OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SHANGHAI BUREAU)

SAN FRANCISCO, DEC.2-(AP)-YOU DEVELOP A CURIOUS, DODGING, CAT-LIKE TREAD WHEN YOU WALK SHANGHAI STREETS -- FOR SELF PROTECTION.

OTHERWISE YOU'RE LIKELY TO BARK YOUR SHINS ON A JERRY-BUILT PEDDLER'S STAND, SUFFER A CRACKED HEAD UPON CONTACT WITH A PORTABLE KITCHEN OR STUMBLE OVER PILES OF TANGERINES, CHEAP NECKTIES OR BLACKMARKET U.S. ARMY GOODS SPREAD OUT ON THE SIDEWALK IN A MANNER CAREFULLY DESIGNED TO BLOCK TRAFFIC.

THESE ARE THE PEDDLERS WHO ARE CAUSING THE TROUBLE IN SHANGHAI. THE CITY GOVERNMENT FIRST MOVED TO BAN THEM ALTOGETHER, THEN RESTRICTED THEM TO CERTAIN AREAS, BUT THE REACTION WAS SO VIOLENT (WITH COMMUNIST AID, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES SAY) THAT BLOOD WAS SHED AND STOREKEEPERS SHUTTERED THEIR SHOPS IN FEAR OF A MINOR REVOLUTION.

ALL CHINA HAS ITS PEDDLERS, BUT ONLY SHANGHAI HAS THEM IN SUCH NUMBERS. THEY CLUTTER EVERY THOROUGHFARE, EVEN THE WIDE BUND WHICH FRINGES THE DOCK AREA.

MOST OF THEM CAME INTO BEING AFTER THE JAPANESE SURRENDER, DURING THE HECTIC WEEKS WHEN CONTROLS WERE LAX. POLICE DRIVES AGAINST THEM WERE INEFFECTUAL; THE PEDDLERS WOULD BE BACK AT THEIR POSTS IN THE MORNING.

YOU CAN BUY EVERYTHING FROM A HOT BOWL OF RICE AND GREENS TO A DIAMOND RING FROM THE STREET PEDDLERS, AT PRICES SUBSTANTIALLY UNDER THOSE IN THE STORES. THE HAWKERS ARE THE BEST SOURCE FOR BLACKMARKET CIGARETTES, CANDY BARS AND RATIONS STOLEN FROM U.S. ARMY SUPPLIES.

IN A TWO-BLOCK WALK ALONG THE BUND PEDDLERS HAWK SUCH A VARIETY OF ITEMS AS LIVE PHEASANTS, NECKTIES, TWISTED CHUNKS OF GREASY, MALODOROUS DOUGH, YOUR FAVORITE BRAND OF CIGARETTES, PORNOGRAPHIC LITERATURE, HOT SOUP, SHOESTRINGS, TOY PUPPETS FOR THE KIDS, RICE CAKES, AND BOLTS OF CLOTH. THEY'LL TAKE LOTTERY BETS ON THE SIDE, AND TELL YOU WHERE TO GET A GOOD HOUSEBOY.

MOST OF THE PEDDLERS ARE SEVERE HAZARDS TO PEDESTRIAN NAVIGATION. ESPECIALLY THE "FLYING KITCHENS," AS THE AMERICANS CALL THE PORTABLE STOVES CARRIED BLITHELY THROUGH THE MOST CROWDED STREETS. IF YOU FAIL TO SMELL THESE COMING IN TIME TO DUCK, YOU'RE LIABLE TO GET CONKED BY A HOT STOVE FULL OF YELLOW CHINESE PANCAKES FLOATING IN BOILING OIL.

MOST FOREIGNERS WHO HAVE BECOME ARTFUL DODGERS CONSIDER THE SIDEWALK PEDDLERS AN EQUAL HAZARD WITH THE SPEEDING RICKSHA COOLIES. YOU'RE NOT SAFE ON THE SIDEWALK OR THE STREET.

DSA55APS

(179)

HONOLULU, DEC.2-(AP)-GEN.THOMAS C.HANDY, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, TOLD INTERVIEWERS TODAY THAT "WE HAVE REACHED THE MINIMUM OF OCCUPATION TROOPS IN JAPAN," THAT "SO FAR AS I KNOW THERE IS NO PLAN TO REDUCE FORCES EITHER IN GERMANY OR JAPAN." HE ADDED THAT HALF OF AMERICA'S TROOPS NOW ARE OVERSEAS.

THE ARMY, HE SAID IS "DOING SOMETHING" ABOUT WHAT HE TERMED ITS BIGGEST PROBLEM--LACK OF TRAINED PERSONNEL.

THE VIRGINIAN, GENERAL EISENHOWER'S DEPUTY, IS RETURNING FROM A TOUR OF ARMY UNITS IN ALASKA, HAWAII, THE PHILIPPINES, JAPAN AND CHINA.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN JAPAN ARE NOW AT "THE MINIMUM SET BY GENERAL MACARTHUR FOR EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION."

"ALTHOUGH THERE ARE ABOUT 18,000,000 PEOPLE IN THE AMERICAN ZONE IN GERMANY AND ABOUT 75,000,000 PEOPLE IN JAPAN, THE ARMY HAS PROPORTIONATELY MORE TROOPS IN GERMANY THAN IN JAPAN," HE NOTED. JAPAN HAS AN EFFICIENT CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, THE COUNTRY IS NOT SPLIT INTO ZONES, AND OCCUPATION PROBLEMS ARE VASTLY DIFFERENT THAN IN GERMANY.

TERMING OCCUPATION TASKS "THE BIGGEST AND MOST IMPORTANT JOB THE ARMY HAS TODAY," HE REPORTED:

THE ARMY IS HAVING DIFFICULTIES, BUT MORALE AMONG TROOPS IN THE PACIFIC IS GOOD; CONDITIONS ARE NOT AS BAD AS REPORTED; "BASICALLY OUR PROBLEM IS PERSONNEL--AND THIS GOES BACK TO RAPID DEMOBILIZATION."

HIS TOUR, CONVINCED HIM A MERGER OF THE ARMED FORCES IS INEVITABLE--"THE ONLY LOGICAL, REASONABLE THING."

MANILA, TUESDAY, DEC.3-(AP)-THE BOOM OF ARTILLERY WAS CLEARLY AUDIBLE IN MANILA EARLY TODAY AS FILIPINO MILITARY POLICE OPENED A FULL SCALE BATTLE AGAINST INFILTRATING HUKBALAHAP BANDS 15 MILES EAST OF THE CAPITAL. THE U.S. 86TH DIVISION HEADQUARTERS WAS JUST ACROSS A MOUNTAIN RIDGE FROM THE SCENE.

A SPOKESMAN SAID, HOWEVER, THAT NO UNUSUAL PRECAUTIONS WERE BEING TAKEN AND THE AMERICAN CAMP WAS NOT AFFECTED. HE SAID MORTARS, MACHINEGUNS AND MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY EVIDENTLY WERE BEING USED AGAINST THE HUKS--AN ANTI-ADMINISTRATION PEASANT FACTION WHICH HAS RETAINED ARMS FROM ITS WARTIME GUERRILLA DAYS.

THE HUKS REPORTEDLY WERE HIDING IN CAVES BUILT BY JAPAN AS DEFENSES IN THE SHIMBU LINE--SCENE OF A SIX-MONTHS CAMPAIGN LAST YEAR AS FIVE U.S. DIVISIONS ROUTED OUT THE UNSURRENDERING JAPANESE.

1946

PRECEDE LONDON DAY

OTTAWA, DEC 2-(AP)-THE QUESTION OF COMPULSORY DEPORTATION OF JAPANESE FROM CANADA WILL HAVE TO BE REVIEWED BY THE CABINET BEFORE ANY FURTHER ACTION IS TAKEN, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SAID TODAY.

THIS WAS THE REACTION HERE TO A DECISION BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL, LAST BRITISH COURT OF APPEAL, IN LONDON TODAY UPHOLDING THE VALIDITY OF CANADIAN LEGISLATION ORDERING THE REMOVAL OF JAPANESE FROM THIS COUNTRY.

WHILE THE CASE WAS BEFORE THE COURTS, NO ACTION ON FORCIBLE DEPORTATIONS WAS TAKEN UNDER THE ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL PASSED LAST DEC. 15. HOWEVER, THE GOVERNMENT PROCEEDED WITH THE SHIPMENT TO JAPAN OF THOSE JAPANESE IN CANADA WILLING TO RETURN. SO FAR, ABOUT 4,000 HAVE BEEN MOVED ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

MEANWHILE, THERE HAS BEEN A SPORADIC MIGRATION OF JAPANESE EASTWARD ACROSS THE COUNTRY, AND SOME OFFICIALS HERE BELIEVED THIS SCATTERING

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HAD LARGELY ELIMINATED ANY NECESSITY FOR WHOLESALE DEPORTATIONS.
IT WAS RECALLED THAT THE GOVERNMENT, IN ITS CASE BEFORE THE COURTS SAID THAT ONLY ABOUT 500 OF THE 24,000 JAPANESE IN CANADA WOULD COME UNDER THE COMPULSORY DEPORTATION ORDER. HOW MANY OF THESE, IF ANY, WERE AMONG THOSE WHO HAVE ALREADY DEPARTED VOLUNTARILY WAS NOT KNOWN.
-DY851PES

Buenos Aires, Dec. 2--(ap)--Soviet Ambassador Mikhail Sergueiev is leaving for New York by plane Wednesday to confer with Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, it was learned tonight.

1946

Sergueiev and Constantino Shevelev, head of a Russian commercial mission here, conferred at length during the day with Argentine Foreign minister Juan Bramuglia. Bramuglia later went to the government palace to report to President Juan D. Peron. There was speculation that the conferenes dealt with negotiations for a Russian-Argentine trade treaty which have been stalemated for several months.

U. S., Britain Flatly Oppose Coercive Action on Franco

Split Sharply with France, Russia, Who Ask Complete Break.

F. Carpenter

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Dec. 3.—(AP) The United States and Great Britain turned thumbs down tonight on direct coercive United Nations measures against Franco Spain, splitting sharply with France and the Russian group which demanded a complete and instant rupture of relations by all the UN states with Generalissimo Francisco Fra[illegible]

NIGHT

The United States contended that such stringent action conceivably could lead the world into another war.

The political committee of the UN assembly heard the Spanish question debated at length in two sessions lasting more than six hours all told and then adjourned until tomorrow at 10:30 a. m., E. S. T. with more speakers on the list. The schedule calls for the committee to discuss disarmament in the morning and to continue the Spanish discussion tomorrow afternoon (3 p. m., E.S.T.).

The Developments

Elsewhere on the accelerated United Nations program today:

1. Soviet Russia came out officially for the Flushing Meadow site in New York City, where the assembly is now meeting, as permanent home of the UN. Russia suggested exclusion of the Presidio of San Francisco, which President Truman said today he would help the United Nations obtain if it wants it. A headquarters site committee will begin debate tomorrow on a lengthy report of a sub-committee which reported that Philadelphia and San Francisco have "equal merit" as top choices in the headquarters derby. The United States is neutral in the fight. The British lean toward Philadelphia; Australia and China are for San Francisco.

2. Great Britain opposed efforts of the Philippine Republic to obtain assembly approval of regional conferences among non-self-governing territories.

3. There was no change on the veto question, with a sub-committee appointed to draft an acceptable resolution for the political committee still deadlocked over Russian and Australian viewpoints.

4. China asked the United Nations commission on narcotic drugs for a provision in the eventual Japanese peace treaty prohibiting Japan from production and traffic in narcotic drugs.

5. The UN atomic energy commission was called to meet Thursday (6 p.m. EST) for what was said to be an important session on its future course in view of assembly consideration of general arms limitation, including prohibition of the atomic bomb. Some delegates have insisted the atomic commission must not be hampered by any assembly action.

Split Over Franco

Some United Nations observers said after the long debate that the positions of the nations on the Spanish question had not changed from their previous expressions toward Franco. Mexico demanded an end to the talk and a vote just before the session adjourned but several delegates remained to be heard.

Sir Hartley Shawcross, acting chief of the British delegation to the assembly, followed the United States with an endorsement of its resolution which would have Franco step down in favor of a provisional government which would be replaced, the United States said, by a freely-elected regime.

Sir Hartley said the British would do nothing "which might precipitate the shedding of blood again over the question of Spain's form of government, whether it be the blood of British soldiers or of the Spanish people."

He opposed a break in diplomatic relations and economic sanctions.

Leon Jouhaux, of France, secretary general of the Trade Union Congress, told the committee that the United States resolution would not be effective; that France, which has closed its border with Spain, supported the Polish proposal for a complete break.

Senator Tom Connally (D-Tex), U. S. delegate, emphasized before the 54-member political committee of the assembly that the United States is opposed to Franco but that his government does not believe Spain is a present threat to the peace." (ADD)

Spain Civil-War Warning Given

D. Hartigan

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 3 (AP)—The United States contended today that adoption of Polish and White Russian measures to isolate Franco Spain could lead to bloody civil strife that might eventually involve other nations in a new war.

Senator Tom Connally (D., Texas), setting forth the views of the United States before the 54-member Political Committee of the United Nations Assembly, declared that the approval of either proposal would produce no positive results beyond cutting the Spanish people off from the rest of the world.

DAY

Civil War Prophecy

On the negative side, he said, they might well "lead to civil strife, with serious international complications." He added that the proposals might array various Spanish factions against each other and "enlist the support of various members of the United Nations."

He referred to Poland's resolution calling for a world-wide diplomatic break with the Franco Government and the White Russian proposal asking for economic sanctions.

Arms Debate Delayed

Connally joined the Spanish debate after delegates of several small countries had spoken for and against the various measures now before the committee, including a United States resolution introduced late yesterday proposing that the Assembly ask Generalissimo Francisco Franco to step down as leader of the Spanish Government.

Connally summed up the American position as follows:

"1. We are opposed to Franco and welcome any democratic change in Spain which protects basic human rights and freedoms.

"2. We shall take part in any necessary action against the Franco regime, under the United Nations Charter, if and when this regime becomes a threat to international peace and security."

Opposed To Coercion

"3. Pending such an eventuality, we are opposed to coercive measures by the United Nations, such as severance of diplomatic relations or the imposition of economic sanctions, because they would either aid Franco by uniting the Spanish people against outside interference, or would precipitate the Spanish people themselves into the disaster of civil war with unknown but inevitable costly consequences.

"4. We shall join in continuing to oppose the admission of the Franco regime, not only to the United Nations, but to any international agencies set up at the initiative of the United Nations.

Self-Determination

"5. Finally, we believe that the Spanish people should determine their own destiny. Following the withdrawal of the Franco regime it is our hope that they will establish a provisional government and hold a free election so that Spain may once again assume her rightful place as a member of the family of nations."

The committee decided to defer debate on the arms-limitation question until its afternoon session, when Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vishinsky was expected to give Russia's views on an American proposal.

The political subcommittee on the veto debated a series of proposals for three hours without decision and then put the question over until tomorrow.

Not Prepared

Vishinsky told the committee yesterday that the Soviet delegation was not prepared to discuss the United States proposal at that time. It was understood that the Soviet delegation has asked Moscow for instructions.

The United States rejected Russia's disarmament proposal as "too narrow and circumscribed."

Veto 'Atom Bomb'

Senator Connally told the committee that "the two objectives of the Soviet proposal are to get rid of the atomic bomb and then whatever regulations with regard to armaments may take place shall be vested in the Security Council, where the 'atomic bomb' of the veto awaits anything that may be undesirable to any member of the Security Council."

Connally said the United States felt the necessary safeguards, including inspection and control, "must not be subject to being blocked and destroyed by any state or group of states through the veto."

Russia's resolution called for a general reduction of armaments, with the atomic weapons stipulated as the primary task. She accepted inspection and control within the framework of the Security Council, where the veto could be applied.

Censure Move

Meanwhile, Russia fought bitterly to block United Nations approval of an Australian resolution censuring the Soviet Union for her frequent use of the big-power veto in the Security Council.

Vishinsky told a subcommittee yesterday that the Australian measure must be rejected on grounds that it violated the fundamental principles of the subcommittee's work—that it should not "condemn past practices of the Security Council."

On the question of a permanent home for the United Nations, a headquarters site subcommittee shaped a report recommending the Presidio, army post at San Francisco, and the Belmont Plateau-Roxborough areas of Philadelphia as having "equal merit." The committee indicated a site in Westchester county, New York, at Harrison, east of White Plains, would be a secondary choice.

Text of Senator Connally's Speech in U. N. on Spain

1946

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Dec. 3 —The text of Senator Tom Connally's statement on Spain before the Political and Security Committee today:

Yesterday, on behalf of the United States delegation, it was my privilege to present to this committee for its consideration a resolution relating to the Spanish question. Today, with your permission, I would like to examine briefly the resolution we have introduced and explain the position the United States has taken.

The attitude of the United States toward the Franco regime is well known. We have made that perfectly clear at San Francisco, Potsdam and London and on other occasions. Its fascist origins, nature and policies are completely alien to our way of life. We reaffirm the basic concept of the inherent worth of the individual, which such totalitarianism denies, and we advocate the establishment of effective democracy in all nations, where, through free elections, the people can select their governments and representatives.

It is for these reasons that we are unalterably opposed to the Franco regime, its totalitarian character and its suppression of human rights and freedoms. We would like to see it replaced by a democratic government chosen by the freely expressed will of the Spanish people.

Opposes Pressure

We are convinced, however, that the restoration of the Government of Spain to the Spanish people cannot be achieved through action by the General Assembly involving pressure, such as that proposed in two of the resolutions under consideration.

The Polish delegation proposes that members of the United Nations terminate diplomatic relations with the Franco regime. The Byelo-Russian delegation apparently does not consider that this form of moral condemnation will be adequate to achieve the objective and would amend the proposal to include the termination of economic relations.

In the opinion of the delegation of the United States, both proposals are inherently defective and would not lead to the realization of the common objective.

The proponents of a break of relations have not explained the sequence of events which they hope would follow and how these events would contribute to the desired end. For its part, the United States delegation believes that such a measure would produce no result beyond cutting off the Spanish people from communication with the rest of the world and thus making worse their present condition.

More extreme coercive measures, such as the application of economic sanctions against Spain, would, in the long run, almost certainly produce economic and political chaos in that country. Political and economic chaos in Spain would undoubtedly lead to widespread civil strife.

Against Such an Imposition

We would not desire to impose upon the General Assembly the responsibility of a course of action leading to economic and political chaos which could not be prevented from degenerating into civil war with serious international complications, which would array different Spanish factions against each other and enlist in varying degrees the support of different members of the United Nations.

The United States does not believe that such conditions, particularly at a time when the economic and political reconstruction of Europe is of paramount importance, would contribute either to the development of a democratic regime in Spain or to the cause of international peace and security.

The coercive measures proposed are the appropriate methods set out in the Charter for dealing with threats to and breaches of the peace. The Security Council has already considered this question of a threat to peace. After a full examination of the facts, the Council defeated by a vote of 7 to 4 a Polish resolution which called on the members of the United Nations, under Chapter VII of the Charter, to sever diplomatic relations with the Franco Government.

In our view, the situation has not changed. We do not believe Spain is a present threat to the peace. We do not, therefore, favor either the Polish or the Byelo-Russian resolutions or any similar proposals designed to bring forceful coercion to bear on the development of the situation in Spain.

We are, of course, ready to take our part in any action that may be necessary against the Franco regime under the Charter when and if it is found to constitute a threat to the peace. We believe that the Council, which is able to take prompt and effective action on behalf of all the members of the United Nations, should keep that aspect of the question under the closest surveillance in order that it may be ready at all times to take whatever action may be necessary. Experience has shown that, under circumstances favorable to them, totalitarian regimes can become a danger to neighboring states and ultimately to world peace.

Our resolution sets forth clearly the action which we feel the General Assembly can and should take at this time.

Would Banish Regime

Firstly, the Assembly should confirm and complete the banishment of the Franco regime from the organized community of nations. To this end it should not only continue to deny the regime admission to the United Nations, but should exclude it from membership in all international agencies set up at the initiative of the United Nations, and from participation in international conferences, until an acceptable government is formed by the people of Spain.

Secondly, the Assembly should express its profound conviction that the Spanish people themselves, through their united action, should peacefully restore self-government in Spain. This could be accomplished, following the withdrawal of Franco by the establishment of an interim Government under which the Spanish people could hold a free election.

We are confident that the democratic ideals of the Spanish people will reassert themselves to create the foundation of a stable Government, based on the will of the people and dedicated to the promotion of their fundamental rights and liberties. It is our expectation that in this manner the people of Spain will be able to find a solution which will make it possible for Spain to resume an honorable place in the family of nations.

In conclusion, I would like to summarize very briefly the position of the United States with respect to the Spanish question.

(1) We are opposed to Franco and welcome any democratic change in Spain which protects basic human rights and freedoms.

(2) We shall take part in any necessary action against the Franco regime, under the United Nations Charter, if and when this regime becomes a threat to international peace and security.

(3) Pending such an eventuality, we are opposed to coercive measures by the United Nations, such as a severance of diplomatic relations or the imposition of economic sanctions, because they would either aid Franco by uniting the Spanish people against outside interference or would precipitate the Spanish people themselves into the disaster of civil war, with unknown but inevitably costly consequences.

(4) We shall join in continuing to oppose the admission of the Franco regime, not only to the United Nations but to any international agencies set up at the initiative of the United Nations.

(5) Finally, we believe that the Spanish people should determine their own destiny. Following the withdrawal of the Franco regime, it is our hope that they will establish a provisional government and hold a free election so that Spain may once again assume her rightful place as a member of the family of nations.

Non-Intervention Still Rules

In yesterday's debate a number of delegations expressed their opposition to any action by the United Nations which might constitute intervention in the internal affairs of Spain. Let me reassure the members of the committee on this point. The United States is fully committed to the fundamental principle of non-intervention. It is a basic tenet of our foreign policy. Our resolution in no way violates this fundamental principle.

The Government of Spain belongs to the Spanish people and it is for them to determine the form of government they shall have and the people who shall administer it. We are not here proposing intervention. The United Nations in this resolution would simply explain to the Spanish people in the clearest possible terms why their country is not at present eligible for membership and full participation in the community of nations and the conditions which they themselves must create in order to remove those obstacles.

It seems to the United States that this proposed course of action is both prudent and wise, and the one most likely to accomplish the end we all desire. It is submitted for your serious consideration and we hope that it will meet with your approval.

SPAIN ASSAILS U.S. REQUESTS

Offended By Suggestions For Change, Madrid Reports

F. West

Madrid, Dec. 3 (AP)—The Spanish Foreign Ministry, in a note handed to Philip W. Bonsal, United States charge d' affaires, declared today that the Spanish nation was offended by an American request to the United Nations asking for a change in the Spanish Government.

The note denied that Generalissimo Francisco Franco's regime was Fascist, that it had been imposed by force on the Spanish people or that it owed its existence to the Axis.

NIGHT

A resolution introduced yesterday at Lake Success, N.Y., by Senator Tom Connally (D., Texas) prompted the Foreign Ministry's note. Connally, United States representative on the 54-nation United Nations Political Committee, proposed that the Spanish people see that Franco surrenders his powers, that an interim regime succeed the Generalissimo and that free elections be held in Spain as soon as possible.

Action What He Expected

[At Lake Success, Senator Connally said that Franco's action was about what was to be expected and that he preferred not to comment further at this time.]

Connally's proposal for a provisional Spanish government was heard here on foreign radios and was the subject of wide comment in cafés.

In its note the Foreign Ministry rejected Connally's proposal on these seven counts:

1. Spain is not Fascist because it has a "regime which respects the fundamental liberties of the human person."

Foreign Volunteers 2%

2. Franco's regime was not imposed by force but was brought "by the people . . . at the price of its blood in a fight against Communist tyranny."

3. The regime does not owe its existence to the Axis because foreign volunteers in Franco's army during the civil war "constituted under two per cent of its forces."

4. The regime is not unrepresentative because the people are "demonstrating loyalty despite fomentation to rebellion from abroad."

5. The regime does not constitute an obstacle to co-operation with the United Nations if the United Nations respects national sovereignty since Spain's tradition of neutrality entitles her particularly to participate.

Liberties 'Protected'

6. In Spain fundamental liberties "are defined, protected and respected" more than in many countries which are accusing her.

7. Spain rejects interference in her internal affairs and "therefore the Spanish Government actively deplores that the United States representative in the United Nations Assembly . . . has in Spain's absence expressed himself in terms which, although they will not produce any positive effect, offend the Spanish nation by their injustice."

Britain Backs Philadelphia In Battle Over UN Home Site

L. Hauck

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Dec. 3 —(AP) Great Britain has decided to spearhead the fight for Philadelphia as permanent headquarters for the United Nations, it was learned tonight as a three-way battle shaped up over the long-delayed decision.

San Francisco was expected to draw its strongest support from Australia and China while Russia was pictured as leader of a stay-in-New York movement.

These developments emerged from last-minute lobbying on the eve of opening of general debate in the 54-nation headquarters committee.

NIGHT

Truman Urging Aid

Meanwhile, in Washington President Truman said today he will help the United Nations get the historic Presidio in San Francisco for its permanent meeting place if the U. N. wants it.

Mr. Truman was questioned at his news conference about a statement at Lake Success yesterday by Warren R. Austin, chief United States delegate, offering on the president's behalf to turn over the Presidio to U. N.

Austin's statement, the president said, was absolutely correct.

He added that the president wants to help the United Nations get the San Francisco site if the United Nations wants it.

The headquarters committee has before it a lengthy summary from an inspecting sub-committee which reported after a coast-to-coast tour covering Boston, San Francisco, Philadelphia and New York that Philadelphia and San Francisco had "equal merit" as top choices.

The United States delegation, which holds a key position in the battle, has reiterated its neutrality but supporters of San Francisco point to the strenuous efforts made by the Americans to get the army to release the Presidio site in the California city.

Political Angle

With the east and west coast sites being given equal rating as to physical qualities, the issue now has developed into a political one.

Britain based its preference for the east on the contention that attendance of Europe's top-flight diplomats would be assured by an east coast headquarters with additional travel time causing inconvenience and cancellation of some visits.

France, the other member of the big five, has not committed itself. Britain, however, expected to draw support from western European nations and some Latin American countries.

The Arab bloc was expected to join in the San Francisco movement, as were some of the Latin-American states.

Russia would be joined in the New York move, which could mean either Westchester County or the old World's Fair site in Flushing Meadows, by Poland, Yugoslavia and other Slav states.

Mayor Roger Lapham of San Francisco returned here today to press the case for his city. He expressed special pleasure at "freeing" of the Presidio.

Philadelphia has had members of its city planning commission here and site models have been set up in a conference room.

Byrnes Hopes Work On Austria May Be Started At N.Y.

New York, Dec. 3 (AP)—Secretary of State Byrnes, jointly announcing with Foreign Minister Bevin a British-American economic merger in Germany, declared today that he would ask the Big Four Foreign Ministers to discuss peace plans for Austria as well as Germany before ending their New York sessions.

Byrnes and Bevin said in a statement that the zone economic merger would become effective January 1, that it should make 40,000,000 Germans self-sufficient

in three years and that they hoped it would lead to discussions with Russia and France for the economic unification of all Germany.

Held News Conference

Byrnes discussed the radical new agreement, which diplomats consider the most important development in Allied policy on Germany since the occupation started, at a news conference. It was his first meeting with reporters since the Foreign Ministers Council opened here a month ago.

He made these major disclosures:

1. The Foreign Ministers Council, in his opinion, may wind up this week the peace treaties for Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland and proceed at once to a discussion of the German question.

2. On Germany, Byrnes intends to insist, as he had previously said he would, on a discussion of Germany's western frontiers—chiefly whether France should get the Saar and have the Ruhr internationalized.

[Diplomatic authorities said that, since French President-Premier Georges Bidault is not attending the New York four-power meeting, France would oppose any such important talks on Germany here and the Big Four will probably agree to delay the boundary talks.]

Withdrawal From Austria

3. The United States will ask that the Austrian question be taken up here. The main issue, diplomatic informants said, is whether an arrangement can be made for the early withdrawal of Russian and other Allied troops from Austria.

4. Byrnes is adhering strictly to his policy—contrary to what the Russians want—that the Allied powers should not take any German reparations from current German production. The Russians are known to want an agreement by which they might collect reparations for many years to come.

5. The probable result of the four-power talks on Germany here will be the appointment of a commission of deputies to do the spade work for a Foreign Ministers' meeting in Europe early next year. Byrnes will favor hearings on the German question for Belgium, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Luxembourg, all of which have asked to be heard, but it is uncertain whether any of them will be allowed actually to participate in the German discussions.

Boundary Issues

Byrnes said there were about seven questions into which the deputies should go in blocking out the future of Germany and, while he did not enumerate them, he made clear that they would include the boundary issues and probably the kind of government Germany ought to have.

The joint Byrnes-Bevin press release on economic fusion of the German zone said:

"The two Secretaries of State declared that they considered this agreement a first step in the economic unification of Germany as a whole, which they hope will lead to discussions with the other occupying powers for the extension of these or similar arrangements to the other zones of occupation.

To Cut Occupation Costs

"The agreement contemplates an economic program designed to make the area self-sustaining in three years. By this program it is expected not only to decrease the costs of occupation for the area, but also to make possible the gradual restoration of a healthy nonaggressive German economy which will contribute materially to the economic stability of Europe."

The agreement provides for two classes of imports into the merged zone—those such as food and medicine for prevention of disease and unrest and those for the restoration of peaceful German industries.

On Future Account

Imports in the food category will cost the United States and Britain about $1,000,000,000 through 1949, but they are charging the sum on Germany's future account for ultimate collection, according to Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, United States deputy military chief in Germany.

The agreement will raise the American cost for German occupation by an estimated $100,000,000 in 1947 because the United States and Britain agreed to share on a fifty-fifty basis the net deficit of the two zones. The deficit for the British zone has been about $400,000,000 a year while that for the American zone is only about $200,000,000.

The main method for making the zones self-sufficient is to build up their exports to the rest of the world. In order to restore production of exportable goods, the United States and Britain have agreed to build up a fund of about $140,000,000, none of which will require appropriations from Congress, but will come rather from such sources as British and American loans, German funds in Sweden and the like.

Byrnes and Clay said their hope is that this money, plus the first returns on future exports, would make it unnecessary ever to ask Congress for money specifically to promote Germany's economic recovery.

1,800-Calorie Diet

The economic agreement provides for an increase in the German ration standard from 1,550 calories per person per day to 1,800 calories, Byrnes said, under questioning, that actually the United States is at present hard pressed to meet the 1,550 level because of transportation difficulties in this country.

He said that he is working to break the bottleneck and hopes the Office of Defense Transportation and Interstate Commerce Commission can take emergency powers to give food exports to Germany priority in transportation.

Clay reported that he had lined up fairly good shipments for December but faced tough problems in obtaining a satisfactory export rate.

Negotiation Team

The British-American economic agreement, Byrnes said, was worked out in a series of conferences in Washington with Assistant Secretary of State Hilldring, heading an American negotiation team including Clay and spokesmen for the State, War and Treasury departments.

Clay made clear that while the merger would mean a joining of British-American economic agencies in Germany it would not mean combining the zonal military commands.

In the Big Four session last night, the Foreign Ministers wiped out several more controversies.

They agreed that Greece and Yugoslavia should each collect a total of $150,000,000 in reparations from Italy and Bulgaria, but they failed to decide how the $300,000,000 should be assessed between the two former enemy countries.

It was reported that the Big Four virtually agreed to end the Greek-Bulgarian border argument by Fixing Bulgaria's frontiers as they were in 1941.

Other Agreements

Other points settled, at least tentatively: that Albania, though not a United Nations member, should be allowed to sign the Italian treaty; that the Austrian-Italian agreement for settlement of the South Tyrol boundary dispute should be included in the Italian treaty; that if Yugoslavia refused to sign the Italian treaty (in protest against internationalization of Trieste) it should get no benefits such as reparations from Italy; that the Balkan satellites and Finland should be permitted to have some motor torpedo boats.

Scheduled for possible decision late today was the dispute between Russia and the Western powers over whether a clause guaranteeing freedom of navigation on the Danube should be written into the Balkan treaties.

New Slav Proposals On Trieste Reported

New York, Dec. 3 (AP)—Diplomatic informants said today the Yugoslav Government of Premier Marshal Tito had sent to the Four-Power Foreign Ministers certain new proposals for settlement of the Trieste issue and related boundary disputes between Yugoslavia and Italy.

Persons familiar with the proposals said they did not seem to change substantially the Yugoslav ideas which the Western Powers have already flatly rejected.

The Big Four themselves have agreed on a plan for the internationalization of Trieste which is now virtually complete. Western power diplomats appear unanimous in the view that at this stage nothing short of mutual agreement between Italy and Yugoslavia would have any chance of acceptance here as an alternative to internationalization.

Yugoslav officials here said their new proposals would, like previous plans of theirs, provide that Trieste should go to Italy and Gorizia to Yugoslavia. The latter city, which is north of Trieste, has been steadily claimed by Italy and Italy recently decided against a move by Tito to trade Gorizia for Trieste.

The principal concession which the new proposal would make to Italy beyond previous Yugoslav plans, informants said, is the proposition that Mount Salcone should be Italian.

Vishinsky Says Russia Is Set To Make Trade Treaties

New York, Dec. 3 (AP)—Andrei Y. Vishinsky, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, says his country is guided by a policy of peace and stands ready to negotiate nonaggression, disarmament and commercial treaties with capitalist countries.

Speaking at a "Get Together With Russia" rally at Madison Square Garden last night, Vishinsky called for lifting "the iron curtain that hides the truth about the Soviet Union from the rest of the world."

Need for Credits

Vishinsky said that Generalissimo Stalin expressed confidence as far back as 1927 that the Soviet could reach commercial accords with capitalist states and added that "trade forms the basis for agreement."

"We need credits and the capitalists need returns on those credits," Vishinsky declared. He said "the Soviet Union always pays promptly on its credits."

In regard to Russian foreign policy, Vishinsky declared that "it is based on the principle of friendly and peaceful co-operation with all friendly states. Observe the work of the Soviet delegation at the General Assembly and you will understand what the foreign policy of the Soviet Union is."

Vishinsky criticized "false prophets" in the United States whom he charged with seeking to undermine mutual confidence and disrupt cordial relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Publisher Named

He singled out William Randolph Hearst, newspaper publisher, and referred specifically to a paid advertisement on "Red Fascism" signed by Hearst which he said appeared in the November 25 issue of the New York *Herald Tribune* (not a Hearst publication). Vishinsky said the advertisement described the Soviet system as "the least successful and least humanitarian system of society."

He declared that "Hearst is not alone—he is not the only one who makes false prophecies. Are not these prophets a social danger? I might ask, here in our intimate circle, is it not time a straitjacket were used?"

Seen As Vain

Vishinsky said efforts to undermine Soviet-American relations would be in vain but suggested that they be counteracted by "sanitary measures against moral and political dirt."

He said that Hearst, Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D., Mont.) and others, including the New York *Times* military observer, had forecast defeat of the Soviet Union by Germany and declared that "I would not be wrong if I say that the defeat of Hitler's Germany was their defeat as well.

"Having suffered this defeat, these gentlemen have not calmed down and are still practicing their shameful trade to the detriment of their own country, though they consider themselves patriots," he said.

Soviet-Danish Pact Ratified.

London, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—Tass reported today from Moscow that the presidium of the U. S. S. R. Supreme Soviet ratified Sunday a treaty on trade and shipping between Russia and Denmark.

BRITISH, INDIAN LEADERS START CRUCIAL PARLEY

LONDON, Dec. 3—(AP) Prime Minister Attlee and his cabinet ministers opened talks with India's political leaders today against a background of simmering civil strife and warned them that world peace is related to the stability of the populous subcontinent.

Urgency was the keynote of the discussions, with the schedule cut short by delay in the arrival of the Indian leaders and with only three or four days allotted to the effort to break the deadlock which has threatened the fruition of the British plan for Indian independence. Civil conflict might arise from a breakdown.

Talks Discussions

An India office spokesman said the talks were being carried on frankly and on the broad issues, with Britain stressing the importance of peace in India to the general state of world peace.

(Dean Acheson, as acting U. S. secretary of state, told a news conference in Washington that "it will be in the interest of India as well as that of all the world, for its leaders to grasp this opportunity to establish a stable and peaceful India.")

Two hours and a half after the tired and worn-looking party had arrived in London from its two-day plane trip from India, Viceroy Lord Wavell went into conference with Attlee and the cabinet at No. 10 Downing Street, bringing them up to date on recent events in a two-hour session.

Then Attlee spoke for two hours with Jawaharlal Nehru, congress party leader in the interim government, while Pord Pethick-Lawrence, secretary of state for India, discussed the tense situation with the president of the rival Moslem league, Mahomed Ali Jinnah, and the secretary of the league, Liaquat Ali Khan.

It was Jinnah's boycott of the constituent assembly, scheduled to convene six days hence, that precipitated the crisis and threatened to break down the British plan for India's transition to independence.

Attlee also saw the Sikh leader, Sardar Baldev Singh, while Lord Pethick Lawrence met with Nehru.

Concessions Sought

Principal aims of the first round of talks, an India office spokesman said, was to obtain the minimum demand and maximum concessions the rival political leaders were prepared to make.

The central issue appeared to revolve around Moslem insistence upon vesting practically all power in provincial governments, and its advocacy of an independent Moslem state. The congress party favors a powerful central government.

Upon the possibility of compressing these divergent views into a workable solution hinged the question of whether the Indians could be brought together around a conference table. An open date for such a round table has been left for Thursday, if it materializes.

Possibly the key talk in the whole situation—between Attlee and Jinnah—will take place tomorrow.

BRITISH COTTON MILLS TO EXPAND THEIR PRODUCTION

Government to Aid Plants Re-equip Under New Five-year Plan.

Manchester, England, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—A comprehensive five-year plan for rebuilding Great Britain's cotton industry—to raise production despite a drop in manpower below pre-war levels—was announced today by Sir Stafford Cripps, president of the Board of Trade.

Cripps told a meeting attended by representatives of all sections of the industry that the Government would pay 25 per cent of the cost of mechanical re-equipment with the remainder to be borne by the industry itself.

Average output per worker must be increased through the introduction of labor-saving machinery, Cripps said, and the mills must work two shifts a day—instead of one as at present—for more effective use of the machinery.

Cripps did not estimate the cost of the program, which he said was the only one of its kind that the Government planned for any British industry. The program is based on recommendations of a Government-appointed working party that surveyed the

industry.

"This scheme," Cripps said, "will apply only to groups of that size or new groups formed for the purpose.

"One of the objects of the scheme is to encourage a grouping of mills. The scheme is not a compulsory one in the sense that any mill will be compelled to re-equip, nor will there be any outside interference with the form of re-equipment chosen by any particular group. That will be for them to decide."

Cripps said the present labor force was about 245,000, compared with 370,000 before the war.

Approves Cotton Bill.

London, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—Britain's Labor Government has a House of Commons indorsement for its plan to keep the Liverpool Cotton Exchange closed and go on with the wartime system of bulk raw cotton buying by a state commission. Commons, disregarding Conservative arguments that the textile industry and the country as a whole would suffer, approved a bill to this effect, 291 to 144, on second reading last night.

Sir Stafford Cripps, Board of Trade president, said in debate that the Government itself would not be buying the cotton and that profits would not go to the Government, but into a reserve or toward reduction of the price of cotton to spinners.

Suspects U. S. on Free Trade

STOCKPORT, England, Dec. 3 (AP).—Lord Croft, chairman of the Empire Industries Association, said tonight: "You might as well book a passage by rocket to the moon" as expect the United States to adopt free trade. He added in a prepared speech: "The United States would lower their tariffs perhaps for a year or two whilst they are demanding that we eliminate imperial preference for fifty years. This is preposterous."

Paris, Wednesday, Dec. 4 (AP). The Socialists voted today to support the candidacy of Maurice Thorez, Communist leader, for the interim premiership of the new French Government, but it was not immediately announced whether they also would consent to enter his Cabinet.

Paris, Dec. 3 (AP)—Felix Gouin, Socialist leader, urged tonight that his party support the Communists in their bid for the interim premiership of the new French Government.

His recommendation came soon after the Communist candidate for temporary president of the National Assembly lost to a Socialist, Vincent Auriol.

The Communists in a last-minute gesture of impatience with the Socialists for refusing to make an early deal with them on the National Assembly presidency and interim premiership—put up 77-year-old Marcel Cachin as an opposition candidate to Auriol. The Radical Socialists put forward a third candidate, Alexandre Varenne.

Grave Economic Situation

Gouin, a former interim president after Gen. Charles de Gaulle resigned last winter, said the gravity of France's economic and financial situation demanded that the Socialists back Maurice Thorez, Communist leader, for the interim premiership and enter Thorez's cabinet.

"The masses will never understand a Socialist party failure to do for Thorez what it found itself able to do for Bidault," Gouin told a Socialist national congress. He was referring to the Socialist support of Georges Bidault, leader of the relatively conservative Popular Republican Movement (MRP) party and head of the last interim government.

Not Shared Wholeheartedly

Gouin's views were not shared wholeheartedly by his party's congress. Deputy André Philip opposed either supporting the candidacy of Thorez or entering a Communist-led government.

Another delegate, Marcoau Pivert, urged that the Socialists vote for Thorez for premier but with the understanding that they would not enter his Cabinet.

The election of Auriol as National Assembly president had been interpreted in some quarters as a setback to the Communists' bid for leadership of the new French Government.

Full Support Of MRP

The 62-year-old Auriol, with the full support of Georges Bidault's MRP party and some Rightist deputies, received 284 votes, 5 more than necessary for an absolute majority. Cachin received 170 and Varenne 98.

Only a few days ago the Communists had proposed to support Auriol for the legislative presidency in return for Socialist aid in putting Thorez in as premier.

The Communists have taken a stand for "popular front" government with the Socialists, in which Bidault's MRP would be excluded.

Auriol's election as president of the Assembly marked him as a possible strong contender for first president of the Fourth Republic. He presided over France's two constituent assemblies and was a member of the French delegation to Washington for the 1925 war debt talks.

Post Only Temporary

His new post is only temporary. The Assembly will re-elect officers in mid-January when, with both Houses of Parliament elected and sitting, the president of the republic and its first premier will be chosen. The MRP has proposed to support General de Gaulle for the presidency then, if he is a candidate.

It was believed certain the MRP would oppose Thorez for premier with a candidate of their own.

If this created a deadlock the Radical Socialists might come forward with Edouard Herriot as a compromise candidate.

French Socialists to Back Thorez for the Premiership

Socialist Elected Assembly Head By French

Paris, Dec. 3 (AP)—Socialist Vincent Auriol was elected President of the new French National Assembly today, defeating the Communist and Radical-Socialist candidates.

Auriol received 284 ballots, Cachin, Communist, 170, and Alexandré [illegible], Radical-Socialist, 98.

Auriol's election was made possible by the support of the conservative Popular Republican Movement (MRP), headed by Georges Bidault, retiring President-Premier.

The premiership is sought by Communist Maurice Thorez.

Thorez Only Open Candidate

Thorez thus far is the only announced candidate for the premiership, vacated last Thursday by Bidault in a constitutional step to open the way for the Fourth Republic.

The Communist bid for Socialist support grew out of the Assembly election November 10. No party got a majority of the Assembly's 618 seats. Balloting two weeks later for electors to help choose Parliament's other house, the Council of the Republic, likewise was inconclusive.

Selections Next Sunday

Most members of the Council of the Republic will be chosen by electoral colleges next Sunday. Once the council is seated on December 24, the two houses will join in the election of a president of the republic, who will nominate a premier to form a permanent government.

Many MRP members admit that they are thinking of Gen. Charles de Gaulle for president. De Gaulle is not talking.

Throng Seeks Copy of Leda and Swan

Replica of Painting Banned by Hitler as Obscene Attracts American and German Art Lovers.

Augsburg, Germany, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—Hundreds of American and German art lovers jammed a tiny store in Augsburg today, attracted by a life-sized replica of a painting personally ordered banned by Adolf Hitler in 1943 for its alleged obscenity.

The art lovers went to dealer Max Duschl's small art shop to bid for the recently uncovered replica of the Nazi painting, "Leda With the Swan," the original of which was the work of one of Hitler's favorite artists, Max M. Padua of Munich. Duschl said that the replica was copied in 1943 from Padut's original by a young Augsburg painter and was found a few weeks ago in a private Augsburg art collection.

When the original canvas was exhibited at a Nazi art show in 1943, it caused such a stir of indignation that Hitler himself ordered its removal from the exhibit. Press photographers at the time were forbidden to make pictures of the canvas. The public storm died after the painting disappeared. According to Duschl, it was destroyed by Nazi edict.

Duschl said, however, that Friedrich Schuller, a painter of the Augsburg Maximilian Art Museum, took a snapshot of the canvas at the exhibition, despite the strict ban, and began a copy. Schuller died late in 1943 at the age of 35, a few months after completing the replica of Padua's work.

Duschl said that the model for "Leda" was reported among art dealers to be the wife of a former high Nazi leader.

Army May Cut Food For German Children

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 3 (AP)—The United States Army tonight said it would be forced to halt its supplemental feeding of 245,000 undernourished German children soon unless [illegible] volume of imported food was increased.

The relief food is contributed chiefly by combined relief agencies licensed to operate in Germany and the International Red Cross. Army officials said the low supply of relief food was attributable to the dislocation of trans-Atlantic transport by the recent shipping strike.

U. S. Troops Arrest 82 Displaced Poles

Frankfurt, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—American constabulary troops arrested eighty-two displaced Poles and seized narcotics, pencillin and Ul[illegible] Government property valued at approximately $53,000 in a raid on a displaced persons camp at Bamberg November 25, United States Constabulary Headquarters announced today.

Reich Dropped Atom Bomb Idea, Hahn Says

Hamburg, Germany, Dec. 3 (AP)—Prof Otto Hahn, Nobel prize winner in chemistry for 1944, told reporters today that Germany never was likely to have produced an atomic bomb during [illegible] II.

The German scientist said German research had reached the stage of a parting of the ways between the atomic bomb and atomic energy. He said German scientists chose atomic energy and were trying to find a new form of energy for military purposes. This explained Germany's need for "heavy water" from Norway, he said.

ANTI-NAZIS 'ABUSED'

Frankfurt, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—United States Third Army officials said today that they were investigating charges published by the Munich newspaper Sueddeutsche Zeitung that anti-Nazi German prisoners of war returning from England were abused by fellow Germans at the Heilbronn Discharge Camp. The camp is supervised by American military personnel, but many German inmates are used to perform administrative duties, the officials said.

The Zeitung reported that 1,600 especially selected anti-Nazi war prisoners who returned to Heilbronn from England were pushed around and threatened and their personal belongings were requisitioned by the Germans who processed them into the camp.

Mysterious Leaflets Urge German Sabotage

Berlin, Dec. 3 (AP)—Leafleets inciting the Germans to sabotage and to resist occupation by the Americans and the British have been found circulating in the United States zone, American authorities said today.

Officials [illegible] endeavoring to trace the [illegible] of the flysheets, which they said were "more outspoken" than others which circulated earlier. The signature is "Red Front."

While the leaflets would appear to be "Communist - inspired," sources said, the possibility that they were "a Nazi or some other lunatic-fringe plant" was not being discounted.

Prison Brings Cure For Hess's Cramps

Nuernberg, Germany, Dec. 3 (AP). Rudolf Hess has thrown away his bicarbonate.

For the first time since the one-time Deputy Führer became prisoner, he is free from stomach cramps.

Prison doctors today said Hess's stomach aches were genuine, but were caused simply by nervous strain. Now that he no longer faces trial and his fate is settled—life imprisonment—his nerves are returning to normal and he is in good health.

WARNS GERMANS ON U. S. ZONE RULE

Stuttgart, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Frank A. Keating, acting deputy military governor, told a meeting of the American zone's German Council of States today that the military government is handing over to the Germans the functions of internal civil government, but intends to maintain a sharp watch to guarantee that democratic processes are observed. Keating addressed the first meeting of the Council to be held since the adoption of new constitutions by all three States, thus inaugurating, he said, a "new era in German history."

Keating said that the Americans must retain control of all international agreements affecting Germany, of all quadripartite policies and decisions connected with the occupation and of all basic policy decisons involved in the economic merger of the American and British zones. Additionally, he said, the Americans intend to retain such powers as are needed to insure that the Germans do not misuse any powers granted to them.

"In carrying on its remaining functions," Keating added, "military government will generally restrict itself to a process of review, observation and advice with regard to your efforts."

Jersey G.I. Killed in Reich.

Frankfurt, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—Pfc. William A. Jacobus of 244 Eastern Parkway, [illegible]s, N. J., was killed November 30 when a gun he was loading accidentally discharged at his constabulary post near Berchtesgaden, the United States Third Army announced today.

Greece Expected To Change Army

Athens, Dec. 3 (AP)—A well-advised foreign informant said today the Greek Army probably will be reorganized this winter along the lines of the mountain-trained, mule-packed artillery force which threw back Italian motorized columns in 1940 in order to wage effective warfare with the country's Leftist guerrillas.

This [illegible] the program of the British military mission here to

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modernize the Greek Army on mechanical lines and train it on a "World War strategy basis" which would make it "in a broad sense only three divisions of the British Army," had proved a handicap to the Greeks in fighting the hit-and-run guerrillas.

Advocated By Montgomery

The change, however, was "strongly advocated" by Marshal Lord Montgomery, chief of the British Imperial Staff, in conversations yesterday with high Greek Government and foreign diplomatic officials, the informant said.

Foreign military observers estimate that two thirds of Greece's approximately 80,000-man army has been engaged in training for the British objective of a fully mechanized three-division field force, while the other poorly equipped third has been pitted against well-armed guerrillas of the north.

Commanders of army posts in the embattled north complained to correspondents that they lacked especially radio communications and light mountain artillery to battle the swift-striking bands.

Roads Only For Mules

Word of the recent Leftist attack at Notia near the Yugoslav border was brought to a battalion headquarters an hour after it took place. Battalion headquarters attempted to dispatch reinforcements over roads intended only for mules. Motor-drawn guns sent from Salonika were halted 10 miles from the scene by impassable terrain.

The small gendarmerie unit at Mavron and Mandhalos, attacked a few days later, was wiped out because it did not have a radio to call for help. Army units sent to the scene were delayed while local farmers reinforced the bridges for the heavy trucks.

Monty Advocates New Training For Greeks

Athens, Dec. 3 (AP)—A well-posted foreign informant said today that British Field Marshal Lord Montgomery had strongly advocated that the partisan-buffeted Greek Army be reorganized this winter on a 'prewar hand-to-hand mountain fighting basis.'

Montgomery, chief of the British Imperial staff, talked yesterday with ranking Greek Government and foreign diplomatic officials. The British Military Mission now training the Greek Army, was said, however, to have opposed such a program, advocating the maintenance of a mechanized three-division field force. The mission said the partisan fighting was "disrupting the schooling."

Small Greek Army garrisons on the northern frontier, apparently baffled by hit-and-run tactics of the guerrilla bands and unable to communicate rapidly with supporting forces, have been sittin gducks for the mountain-based partisan attack groups.

Bulgars Moving, Report

A reliable source here said that Bulgarian military equipment termed "disproportionate" to needs had been concentrated along the Greek-Bulgarian border near the Turkish frontier.

Greek Army mobile equipment has been seen moving east toward the juncture of the Turkish-Bulgarian border, he said, and some military action has been reported against guerrillas in Thrace.

These developments followed a recent announcement of the Greek command at Salonika, even before stabilization of fighting just south of the Yugoslav border, that it would start mopping up Thracian bands.

[Constantin Tsaldaris, Greece's Royalist-Populist Premier-Foreign Minister, reached Paris yesterday on a flight to new York to complain to the United Nations against alleged violations of his country's northern boundary. He was quoted by the French press agency as saying he would ask that a mission be sent to study the situation.]

Fascists Active In Milan

Rome, Dec. 3 (AP)—An Ansa dispatch from Milan said Neo-Fascist leaflets praising Benito Mussolini and calling on Fascists and others to organize "black militias" in vengeance for fallen comrades" were posted on walls and scattered on streets in Milan early today.

Poles Put on 46-Hour Week

WARSAW, Dec. 3 (AP).—Poland's industry and trade are operating on a forty-six-hour work week. A new government decree, prescribing schedules in all industry, trade, mining, cummunications, transport "and all other undertakings, whether they are private, state, or self-government property," says there are to be eight working hours daily (without reckoning the breaks for lunch or rest), and six working hours on Saturday, but the working week may not exceed forty-six hours.

Russian Authors Warned Against 3

Moscow, Dec. 3—Marcel Proust, Ernest Hemingway and Erich Remarque are singled out by the current issue of the literary magazine *Znamia* as Western writers whom Soviet writers must avoid imitating.

It says "Our critics must be intransigent to all uncritical 'Westernizing' and any imitations of Proust, Hemingway and Remarque." Clearly, Proust is considered to be overly introspective and "individualistic."

Remarque is the writer who "debunked" the glamour of war heroes more than anyone else — and stressed the unspeakable ugliness and squalor of war. It was a different war which had nothing to commend it, but there is clearly no desire that the uglier sides of the 1941-5 war should be treated by anyone in a manner approaching Remarque's.

Hemingway in "Farewell to Arms," his book best known in Russia, also sinned in the same way. Points against Hemingway are his individualism, his staccato style and other stylistic manerisms, and his frequent lapses into "obscenity and eroticism, all of which are not well looked upon. One recent Russian novel was severely condemned for dwelling on the "dark, animal instincts" of the hero which turned his marriage into a sordid triangle "unworthy of Soviet family life."

The same *Znamia* article stresses the necessity for Russian writers to elaborate the clear-cut 'Soviet aesthetics and the Soviet literary theory.

TALK EXPLAINED BY ROOSEVELT

Denial of Comment on U. S. Embassy Reported.

Moscow, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—Elliott Roosevelt and his wife were en route to South Russia today on an eight to ten-day trip which should just about conclude their visit to the Soviet Union.

Before leaving late last night, Roosevelt called on Lieut.-Gen. W. B. Smith, the American Ambassador, and gave his version of the publicized "off the record" discussion at an American party shortly after reaching Moscow. Roosevelt is said to have reiterated that he had not accused or involved the United States Embassy or officials here in the discussion at the reception, or had blamed them for publication of what he termed an inaccurate version of the incident.

It was Roosevelt's second call on the Ambassador.

What view Gen. Smith took of the explanation was not disclosed. Roosevelt said that he had been promised a retraction by the correspondent who sent the story in which he was alleged to have involved the embassy and officials.

Roosevelt, who had planned to leave Moscow around December 7, said that he wished to travel through Poland and, if time permitted, to spend a day or two in Dublin. He said he expected to be back in Hyde Park, N. Y., by Christmas.

Elliott Roosevelt to Be Called.

Los Angeles, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—Investigation of alleged subversive activities in Hollywood will be opened today by a House Committee on un-American Affairs, whose chairman said that Elliott Roosevelt, son of the late President, will be subpoenaed, if possible, to testify concerning remarks he is reported to have made in Moscow.

Representative John S. Wood (D.-Ga.), committee chairman, said that he understood Roosevelt will be back in the States December 18, and: "I would like to know just what he said (in Moscow) if anything." Elliott had denied published reports he criticized American foreign policy.

Wood said that a number of film colony figures will be called. The meetings will be closed, he added, because "the radicals gang up on us with their heckling."

Stalin Reported Seriously Ill

Two Turkish Papers Assert Soviet Leader's Condition Is Getting Worse.

Istanbul, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—Two Istanbul newspapers published assertions today that Prime Minister Stalin of Russia was seriously ill.

The political correspondent of Tanin, crediting his information to "authoritative reports," said that Stalin's illness was so serious that "all high ranking Soviet officials and his closest friends are now near him." The account said that Stalin did not recover from an illness last spring and that his condition was "getting more and more serious."

The newspaper Tasvir quoted political circles at Sofia as saying that Stalin's "illness has taken a dangerous course despite doctors' efforts."

Neither newspaper indicated the nature of the reported illness.

An important person who returned from Moscow less than two weeks ago said in an interview that secrecy surrounding the health of Stalin; that the growing infrequency of Stalin's appearances at public functions had given rise to rumors that he was not well, and that it was interesting that more and more pictures of Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov were appearing.

A Moscow dispatch of November 7, which Russian censors delayed for twelve days, said that persons close to Stalin said that he was in good health and in about the same physical condition as a year ago. The dispatch suggested that his absence from the Bolshevik Revolution celebration November 7 was occasioned by vacation.

U.S. Plane Flies Drug For Egyptian Premier

Cairo, Dec. 3 (AP)—A special United States Army plane arrived here today from Germany with a quantity of the drug streptomycin for Premier Ismail Sidky Pasha.

When the Premier's condition made streptomycin necessary, S. Pinkney Tuck, United States Ambassador to Cairo, cabled the commander in chief of the United States zone of Germany, who sent the streptomycin and an American military doctor.

6 KIDNAP JEW FROM HOSPITAL

Taken From Operating Table By Bandits In Tel Aviv

Jerusalem, Dec. 3 (AP)—A Jew who was seriously wounded while participating in an attempted robbery in Tel Aviv today was taken from an operating table in the Hadassah Hospital in that port city a short time later by six armed men, an official press release said.

The patient still was under an anesthetic when he was removed from the building and rushed out an exit. The six men who took him told the doctors and nurses in the operating room:

"We thank you very much for your help, but we are awfully sorry, we must have the man now."

One Killed During Holdup

One man was killed during the attempted robbery which occurred, police said, when several armed men overpowered two Polish refugee committee messengers carrying relief money from the Tel Aviv branch of Barclay's Bank to the committee office.

Cries of the messengers brought Jewish and British police. An exchange of shots between the police and the masked gang forced the robbers to abandon a satchel believed to have contained $28,000.

The man killed during the robbery attempt was thought to have been one of the robbers. In addition to the person taken from the operating table, a policeman and a bystander were wounded.

Two Jeeps Blown Up

Meanwhile, two more British jeeps were blown up by mines on Palestine roads, bringing to six the number of British soldiers killed in this way during the past 48 hours.

One British soldier was killed when his jeep was blown up on the Mount Carmel road near Haifa. Two British soldiers were wounded seriously when a jeep on the Tel Aviv-Haifa road was blown up. Yesterday, five British soldiers were killed when two jeeps hit mines.

Robbery Attempt In Tel Aviv Fails

Jerusalem, Dec. 3 (AP)—An exchange of shots between a police patrol and masked robbers in Tel Aviv ended with the escape of the thwarted bandits and the wounding of at least three persons—a policeman, a robber and a bystander.

The shooting affray began, police said, when several armed men overpowered two messengers from the Polish Refugee Committee carrying relief money from the Tel Aviv branch of Barclay's Bank to the committee office.

Abandon Loot

The robbers abandoned a satchel containing several thousand pounds when the messengers' cries brought Jewish and British police.

[Reuter reported that five armed Jews burst into the operating theater of a Tel Aviv hospital and carried off a young Jew who had been wounded in the attempted robbery. The Jew was one of three persons injured — one fatally — when four gunmen threw scare bombs to cover their getaway after the unsuccessful holdup attempt. It had been reported, but not confirmed, that one of the wounded belonged to the gunmen's party.]

Yesterday's death toll by violence in Palestine, meanwhile, mounted to five with the death of a British soldier in a jeep blown up by a mine south of Haifa. Four other British soldiers died earlier when their jeep hit a road mine containing rivets west of Jerusalem.

TO TOUR EUROPE AND PALESTINE

Mrs. David M. Levy Named 'Ambassador of Hope.'

Atlantic City, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—Mrs. David M. Levy of New York, national conference chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, was named today "ambassador of hope" to carry to Europe's 1,500,000 Jews assurance that they will have American assistance in their efforts to recover from the ravages of war.

Mrs. Levy is scheduled to fly tomorrow for a tour of Europe and Palestine to gain first-hand knowledge of the conditions and needs of displaced Jews.

Rabbi Jonah B. Wise of New York said that Mrs. Levy would be "the bearer of a sacred promise of Jews of this country in the form of a decision to raise $170,000,000 through the United Jewish Appeal" of 1947.

Named to Lead Drive.

Committees of the organization met today in post-conference sessions to lay the groundwork for the 1947 fund raising campaign that will call for contributions almost twice this year's oversubscribed goal of $100,000,000 and six times the fund raised in 1945.

Named to lead the 1947 drive in various industries were S. Ralph Lazrus and Harry Hensel of New York in jewelry; Samuel Rotberg of Peoria, Ill., in liquor; Barney Balaban of New York in motion pictures; Sidney R. Rabb

of Boston and Nathan Cummings of Chicago in food; John D. Schapiro of Baltimore in scrap metal; I. M. Cohen of New York in men's clothing; Fred Mann of Philadelphia in paper; Louis H. Salvage of Boston in shoes; Joseph Kolodny of New York in tobacco, and Fred Monosson of Boston in rainwear.

Peter B. Colwin of New York was named to serve as director of the trade and industry division of the campaign.

Chinese Control Of Dairen Seen

Peiping, Dec. 3 (AP)—Reports, prevalent for weeks, that Chinese Government troops would take over control of Russian-occupied Dairen, the great port of southern Manchuria, drew a statement today from Government military authorities that the transfer would be made soon.

The Chinese, under Gen. Tu Li-ming, have been at Pulantien, 45 miles north of Dairen, since November 1. They halted there in a drive to clear the Chinese Communists from the Liaotung peninsula while negotiatfons apparently proceeded with the Russians over Dairen.

Soviet troops have occupied Dairen since the Japanese surrender. The Sino-Russian treaty of 1945 designated it a free port.

China Reported Ready To Take Over Dairen

Peiping, Dec. 3 (AP)—Government military authorities said today that Gen. Tu Li-ming's Nationalist troops soon would take over Dairen, Manchuria's largest port, which has been occupied by Soviets since the Japanese surrender.

Tu's troops have been poised at Pulantien, 45 miles north of Dairen just inside the border of the old Japanese Kwantung-leased territory, pending negotiations with the Red Army commanders.

Dairen was specified a free port in the 1945 Sino-Soviet treaty.

Residents Reported In Panic

Unconfirmed reports in the Chinese press described the residents of Dairen as in panic because of Chinese Communist activity.

These followed unsubstantiated stories in all pro-Government newspapers that the Communists were stripping Dairen industrial plants and hauling parts away by sea.

In north China, 26,000 Communist troops were reported advancing westward toward Yangku (Taiyuan), capital of Shansi province, in an effort to ease the menace of a flank attack on Yenan, the Communist stronghold.

"Four-Way Threat" To Yenan

A Communist spokesman said 180,000 National troops were concentrated in the Yanan region, threatening the Red base from four directions.

In Manchuria, Communist Gen. Lin Piao was gradually expanding his offensive by attacking positions on the south bank of the Sungari River, midway between Changchun and Harbin.

One Red spearhead was reported 27 miles from Changchun, the Manchurian capital.

Marshalls Go On Picnic

Nanking, Dec. 3 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, presidential envoy to China, left his headquarters at noon today for a picnic with his wife and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek.

New Iran Clash Threatened

Tehran, Dec. 2 [*AP—Delayed*]—The Tabriz (Azerbaijan) radio said tonight that countless citizens of that semi-autonomous province had been given arms during the day and declared that the central "Government will face arms if it enters Azerbaijan with arms."

"All our workers throughout the province, all our party members, our national militia called Fedaies, all members of our young people's associations and all Azerbaijan's Democrats have been given arms today in all parts of Azerbaijan to defend our freedom to the last," the broadcast said.

Charges Freedom Imperiled

The radio claimed the actions of central Government troops in Zenjan proved that the "Government intends to suppress our freedom and after entering Azerbaijan will take actions against our party organizations."

Premier Ahmed Qavam of the central Government has insisted that he must send central Government troops into Azerbaijan to supervise parliamentary elections scheduled to begin in a few days. The Governor of Azerbaijan, Dr. Salamollah Javid, says this would mean "civil war." Central Government troops were reported near the Azerbaijan border.

U.S. Sailor Reported Shot At Beyrouth

Beyrouth, Lebanon, Dec. 3 (AP)—Reliable sources today said a gunman hiding in the dock area Sunday night shot an American sailor standing on the United States destroyer Perry.

The seaman was said to have been wounded slightly in the leg.

Postwar Indonesian Revolt Laid To Japs

Tokyo, Dec. 3 (AP)—Japan was accused in the International War Crimes Court today of inciting Indonesia's postwar rebellion against the Dutch before news of Japan's surrender reached the Indonesian people.

Maj. Gen. W. G. F. Borgerhoff Mulder, an Australian prosecutor representing the Netherlands, told the court he would produce evidence that the surrender had not halted Japan's "conspiracy" against the potentially rich Netherlands Indies.

Exploiting the invaded islands, Japan gave no thought to welfare of the inhabitants until Japan's own situation became critical, Borgerhoff Mulder declared. Then, he said she initiated measures for proclaiming Indonesia's independence.

Conference On Jap Reparations Reported

Tokyo, Dec. 3 (AP)—Premier Shigeru Yoshida conferred with General MacArthur today in what some Japanese sources described as an attempt to learn whether reparations terms would be softened.

The Cabinet earlier heard a detailed explanation of the Pauley reparations report, and informants said the Ministers considered it "unexpectedly severe."

No official statement was given out, however, pending clarification as to whether Edwin A. Pauley's recommendations would be followed in the final Allied plan.

Repatriates Form Jap Jobless Union

Tokyo, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—Japan's unemployed—or part of them—now have a union.

Representatives of jobless repatriates have set up an organization, as yet unnamed, and announced today plans to enroll 3,200,000 former soldiers, sailors and civilians returned from abroad. Their platform of seventeen demands upon the Government includes special issues of food and clothing this winter.

Insurgents Fired On Outside Manila

Manila, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—Philippine military police units today fired between 100 and 150 rounds of heavy mortar fire and a stream of light machine-gun bullets into a supposed bivouac area of the insurgent Hukbalahaps a dozen miles from Manila. There were indications, however, that the armed peasants—reported migrating from the central plains of Luzon to former Japanese mountain hideouts east of the capital—were willing to make a stand.

The Manila police were placed on twenty-four-hour guard duty to balk any Hukbalahap infiltrations of the city.

Would Expel 'Times' Writer

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 3 (AP).—"El Lider," a newspaper with close ties to Interior Minister Angel Borlenghi, demanded the expulsion today of Frank Kluckohn, "New York Times" correspondent, for what he described as a "grotesque attack" in an article on President Juan D. Peron. "El Lider" said Kluckohn should be deported "for his own physical safety" under the seldom-used residence law, which is directed against "agitators." The newspaper published his picture, saying it did this "so people can know him," but warned readers against a physical attack.

President of Panama Replaces 2 Advisers

Panama, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—President Enrique Adolfo Jimenez said that he would issue an executive decree today, confirming his appointment of Cabinet Ministers to replace two whose disagreement over a trade school site brought a Cabinet crisis.

The new officials were Max Arosemena, succeeding Daniel Crespo as Minister of Education, and Octavio Vallarino, succeeding Aristides Romero as Minister of Public Works. During a special Cabinet meeting for the discussion of government economy, Crespo and Romero unexpectedly disagreed over the school site and, at Romero's suggestion, both resigned. Other Ministers submitted their resignations to give the President a free hand, but he asked them to stay in office.

Sensational Charges Against Yanks in Germany Bared

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. — (AP) Charges of wild immorality and other excesses by American forces in occupied Germany were made public tonight, and the War Department swiftly replied "hearsay" and "gossip."

President Truman, in response to questions at a news conference, took the position that a congressional investigation of the military government in Germany is unnecessary.

Four Republican members of the Senate War Investigating committee formally "confidential" tag on a secret report made by committee Council George W. Meader after a four-weeks flying tour of the American occupation area.

Meader's report listed numerous allegations of immoral conduct by some of the American occupation troops, heavy venereal infections, misconduct by officers, and objectionable action by displaced persons.

Even before the report appeared in print committee Chairman Kilgore (D-WVa) released what amounted to a report on the report, based on an investigation of the investigation.

Made by Brig. Gen. Elliott D. Cooke of the army inspector's general office, it summarized an inquiry into testimony given by Col. Francis P. Miller, who was one of the key witnesses before the Senate committee sometime ago, before it dropped plans for a further inquiry into the subject.

The inspector general's report said that Miller was unable to substantiate some of his broad allegations, and that he tried without success to make some changes in his original testimony.

Meader made his tour and study for the committee to ascertain whether it should undertake a full inquiry.

The Republican committee members of the committee—Senators Brewster (Maine), Ball (Minn), Ferguson (Mich) and Knowland (Calif)—said they made Meader's report public as the "only way to correct" inaccuracies in versions which have already appeared in print.

The War department had protested that the report is "distorted and frequently erroneous."

Secretary of War Patterson wrote Chairman Kilgore (D-WVa) of the committee that "it appears that the subject matter of the report is based upon unsworn statements and in many cases upon hearsay evidence."

Kilgore himself expressed opposition to release of the report in a letter to committee members, saying the committee had already voted that the report was outside its jurisdiction and "within the scope of the Senate foreign relations committee."

Kilgore also said that Secretary of State Byrnes and his senatorial advisers, Senators Connally (D-Tex) and Vandenberg (R-Mich) had expressed belief publication of the report would impair their work at the United Nations conference.

After Meader's trip to Germany, there was a solid democractic vote in the committee not to undertake a full scale inquiry into the situation in Germany. Both the War and State Departments voiced objections to an inquiry.

Negro Troops Criticized

In his report Meader cited cases of alleged misconduct by Negro troops and said:

"It is my belief that the War Department is aware of the situation, but is reluctant to take any action to correct it because they fear political repercussions from Negro groups.

"Certainly the conduct of the Negro troops, as provable from War Department records, is no credit to the Negro-race and proper action to solve the problem should not result in any unfavorable reaction from intelligent Negro leaders.

"In 1945 the average Negro strength was 10 per cent of the theater strength. Negroes committed 50 per cent of the major crimes. x x x in the first eight months of 1946, Negroes constituted 12 1-2 per cent of the theater strength and committed 35 per cent of the major crimes among the military."

However, Meader said "the standard of discipline of some of our other troops has been little short of disgraceful."

In saying that "the quality of white troop replacements has been inferior," the committee investigator reported that in one shipment of 236 enlisted men, "about one-tenth are not even high-grade morons."

Negro soldiers and German women have been consorting to a considerable extent, Meader said, adding:

"In view of food shortages, some German women have been unusually receptive to the generosity of the Negro troops."

High Venereal Rate

The report said that the venereal disease rate among Negro troops averages 397 cases per 1,000 men. Meader said that last March the rate reached 1,049 per 1,000 while in the same month, the rate for white troops was 158 per 1,000. (It noted that some men may contract a disease more than once a year.)

Meader relayed an officer's report that in Wertinger, near Stuttgart, Negro troops beat up the burgermeister because they believed he had instigated a raid by military government forces on homes where they had billeted their girls.

Attached to the report were excerpts from weekly intelligence reports from U. S. forces in Germany. These cited:

"Senseless and unprovoked attacks: burgermeisters threatened and beaten, civilian police disarmed and clubbed with their own weapons women being publicly molested, and civilians being stopped at night by soldiers who examine their passes, then calmly slug them senseless.

"Flagrant and public misconduct x x x.

"The continuation of incidents involving American troops is bringing severe criticism from the Germans who claim that the Americans cannot control their own troops.

"Unprovoked assaults, excessive public drunkenness, assistance in the violation of German law, black market activities and similar breaches of discipline lower the prestige of the American army."

Another official army paper attached as an exhibit said that a survey of the Mannheim area showed:

Officers Under Fire

"That in many cases commanding officers of various units are not accepting their command responsibilities as they pertain to the administration of military discipline by:

"(1) Failing to take proper corrective action against colored personnel, officers and enlisted men, for fear of race discrimination.

"(2) Authorizing illegal activities on the part of enlisted men and civilian personnel.

"(3) Accepting low standards of military discipline and military

courtesy."

Meader said he was told by the staff of Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, the military governor, that U. S. forces in Germany are "presently incapable of any combat or defensive mission."

He commented that McNarney "thinks the War Department should bring the Negro troops home and says that he is attempting to get them into barracks as quickly as possible."

The Republicans, in a statement accompanying the report, stressed that it has not received the approval of the committee or any member.

"Accordingly," they said, "the members of the committee are not to be charged with responsibility for the statements it contains."

In this connection, the names of several officers were mentioned under the caption "misconduct of officers."

One Officer Sent Home

One officer, it said, has been returned to the United States under an article of war dealing with moral turpitude. Another was said to be awaiting trial for "illegal movement of art treasures."

Other charges listed were trading with the enemy, black market activities, obstruction of justice, drunkenness and disorderly conduct, embezzlement and neglect of duty.

It noted that the army was taking action in these cases and said "an undetermined number of officers" will probably be added to the list.

Meader cited an example of conflict between the army and military government at Stuttgart. He said the military government, in encouraging Germans to grow their own food, converted a golf course into gardens, but the local military commander in July, 1945, decided he wanted to play golf instead and it had to go all the way to top levels before he was overruled.

The report said it would be wrong to conclude, on the basis of an investigation as brief as Meader's, "that specific individuals in top executive positions were competent or incompetent." Then he added:

"However, outstanding merit is difficult to conceal. No such unusual ability asserted itself on the level of division heads and top executives in Berlin, aside from that of General Clay himself."

He referred to Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy military governor.

Business Firms Hit

The counsel suggested that in fairness to all concerned the facts should be fully ascertained as to charges "that business representatives of American firms are serving their companies' interest rather than their country's interest in positions of economic power in military government."

In discussing the question of breaking up German trade cartels, Meader commented:

"It is perfectly obvious that individuals with Wall Street connections and philosophy would not naturally be inclined to advocate forcibly and effectively a program of decartelization. x x x x

"It can be said that little progress has been made in the decartelization program. Apparently, however, this lack of progress is largely chargeable to the British authorities."

Discussing the matter of Jews coming into the American zone of Germany from Poland, Meader said that at Babenhausen "a train-load of Jews had refused to get off the train because the camp was not good enough."

Under the heading "displaced persons, persecutees, and expellees," Meader wrote:

Critical of DP's

"These persons are, for the most part, penniless and do not desire to work but expect to be cared for. x x x It is very doubtful that any country would desire these people as immigrants."

The investigator said that when he talked with Chairman Connally (D-Tex.) of the Senate foreign relations committee, in a Paris conference, Connally "observed that the United States was the biggest sucker in the world and that in Germany we were accepting people from all the other zones and feeding them."

Meader said that lack of employment opportunities for displaced persons "may contribute in part to the general security problem which they have created for the occupying forces. He continued:

"Black market activities have offered a convient substitute for regular employment, and certain criminal elements have committed numerous crimes of violence."

Meader's report said that President Truman, in a conference last September 30, expressed concern at first over the possibility an investigation might hurt delicate international negotiations.

He was reassured, the report went on, that the inquiry by Meader would be purely preliminary "with no publicity attending it."

Meader recommended among other things:

That the United States forces, European theater, and the office of Military Government be consolidated.

That military government be placed under the State Department.

That steps be taken immediately to improve the quality of occupying troops.

Probers Demand 'Truth' On Occupation Charges

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 — (AP) The Senate War Investigating Committee was disclosed today to have told the War Department it wants the truth on reports:

1. That high-up generals in the U. S. occupation of Germany have been "conducting themselves in a manner to destroy the morale of the whole [illegible]NIGHT

2. That general officers in the Pacific theater have been "hi-jacking cigarettes for sale on the black market."

3. That some discharged officers in Europe procured their discharge and got UNRRA jobs "for the purpose of continuing their black market operations under UNRRA which they had formerly operated under the Army."

Members of the Senate committee mentioned these reports in a secret hearing last September 26. Republican members of the committee released the transcripts of this and other sessions today, along with a preliminary report on German occupation prepared by George W. Meader, committee Counsel.

High Generals Involved

Senator Brewster (R-Maine) told Howard C. Petersen, assistant secretary of war, of previous secret testimony that Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy U. S. commander in Germany, "must be cognizant of the behavior of certain of his high generals who were conducting themselves in a manner to destroy the morale of the whole troops."

Senator Kilgore (D-W.Va.) added:

"I have recently talked to a number of young officers out in the Pacific theater, and I have received stories from those officers in the Philippines about the misconduct of general officers, even to the question of hi-jacking cigarettes for sale on the black market. I personally know from my conversation with those young men that that had ruined their morale."

Ferguson also brought up the reports of officers starting black market operations while in the Army and then transferring to UNRRA for the purpose of continuing them.

He ascribed the reports to "three returning officers" who came to him.

Petersen told of Army efforts to locate and stamp out wrongdoing, but Chairman Kilgore declared:

"You will never convince the people that the Army inspecting itself is turning out all they know."

On the other hand, Kilgore said, the committee has a good record of satisfying the public with the completeness of its investigation.

Black Market Profits

Col. Francis P. Miller testified that August 14 he had heard of one colonel who bought a hotel and another who had $50,000 in a Swiss bank "made out of the black market."

The witness mentioned generally crookedness, dishonesty, black market activities" and lax living.

On the point of troop conduct, Miller said that white soldiers at times behaved reprehensibly "but for generations to come, the German people will remember what undisciplined, uncontrolled Negro troops have done to them."

He said that "because of the political situation in this country no one dared touch" the problem of disciplining Negro troops properly.

"It is my considered judgment," said Miller, "that the German troops occupying France had a better record in their personal contact with the population than the American troops occupying Germany."

General Clay appeared on November 18 and was asked whether he has seen the statement by Miller. He replied:

"I have not seen the full statement, but many of the matters which he talked about in his statement in that part which I had seen had been under investigation in Berlin for some time."

Clay testified that he could turn over military government to a civilian agency immediately if told to, but that this is a matter of timing. He said two-thirds of his executive personnel is now civilian.

At another place, Clay remarked that "we can't democratize any country with men in uniform."

Soviets Discredit Yanks

Of the Russians, Clay said:

"While we have attempted to refrain from malicious criticism of the Soviet, the Soviet overt press and the German press in the Soviet zone utilizes every opportunity to criticise and discredit not only American but British military government."

He said that when an American officer is convicted of law violation, the Russian press plays it up "to the fullest extent possible."

Clay said he preferred a congressional inspection to an investigation, explaining:

"An inspection x x x may not imply a possible lack of confidence which an investigation manifestly does imply." He added:

"We will be very happy to show the operations of our military government in Germany to any members of Congress at any time, and to any other group. That applies as far as I personally am concerned."

Maj. Gen. O. P. Echols, director of the War Department's civil affairs division, told the committee he is "absolutely convinced that we are not going to be able to keep Germany sliced up' into competing zones very long.

In testimony April 5, Echols quoted a saying he reported was current in Germany about the division of the conquered nation into zones: "The Russians have the food, the British and French have the manufacturing and mining facilities, and we have the scenery, the skiing and the yodelers."

And the costs to the United States of administering its part of Germany are problematical, he said—anywhere between $500,000,000 and a billion dollars a year, perhaps.

Imported German Experts Push Research on Rockets

E. Bomar

Washington, Dec. 3 (AP)—An estimate that German and Austrian scientists have saved the United States more than $750,000,000 in basic research in rockets alone was made today by the War Department in announcing that some 730 additional experts would be brought to this country.

Detailing for the first time the employment of former enemy brain power, an announcement said the scientists had advanced American research in several fields from two to ten years.

Since September, 1945, the number put to work for the United States, principally at Wright Field, Ohio, and White Sands rocket proving ground, in Mexico, has grown to 270. The total is to be increased to about 1,000 as soon as transportation arrangements are completed. Some already have sailed from Bremen.

Others Hired By Russia, Britain

The scientists and technicians include the former chief designer for the Messerschmitt Aircraft Works and the technical director of the Nazis' wartime Peenemunde rocket proving ground on the Baltic. They came to the United States voluntarily.

Others have been hired by Soviet Russia and Great Britain, who have disclosed neither the number nor the work in which they are engaged.

Those coming to this country after being carefully screened for reliability are paid on contract a top of $3,120 in United States currency, plus a $6 daily expense allowance—considerably less than the salaries paid American civil-service workers doing comparable work.

Additional Emoluments

In addition, however, many have been authorized to apply for American citizenship, all can send food packages to relatives at home, and their families are provided living quarters at Landshut, near Munich, Germany. A limited number, too, have been authorized to bring their families from Europe.

Lifting the secrecy in effect for more than a year on "Operation Paper Clip," the War Department last month permitted interviews and photographs of the 86 at Wright Field and 118 at Fort Bliss, Texas, and the near-by White Sands proving ground.

A formal announcement issued as these were released for publication today said:

1. Some are helping design a new high-speed, lightweight Diesel engine intended primarily as a prime mover for light, high-powered locomotives, but adapted to marine and other uses.

2. The men who developed the ribbon parachute are helping improve this device for high-speed landing of cargo and men, and for slowing down aircraft in landing and diving.

3. Others are helping in perfecting heavy-duty equipment of German design for fabrication of light metals. One scientist turned over "invaluable" reports on techniques for aeronautical research.

4. Still others are engaged in developing aircraft wind tunnels, consolidating information on jet propulsion as related to rotary wing design, and on synthetic petroleum production. The latter includes hydrogenation of coal to produce synthetic pretroleum products, carbonization of coal and oil shale, and synthesis of gas by the German "Fischer Tropsch" process.

Rocket Experts First To Arrive

First of the scientists to arrive here were rocket experts, including those who helped develop the Nazis' V-12, whose knowledge and skills were utilized to advance upper atmospheric studies. They were followed by experts in aerodynamics.

Today, the War Department said, the program has developed to a point where many of the scientists can shortly be released to private industry, research laboratories and educational institutions.

Less than a dozen have been returned to Germany. They left because their fields of research became exhausted, desired to return for private reasons or proved unsuitable. Approximately a score voluntarily have renewed their contracts.

Fields Covered By Their Work

The work of the foreign technicians covers the fields of electronics, supersonics, guided missiles and jet propulsion. Others of value to industry include fuels and lubrications, Diesel and turbo-jet engines, optics, synthetics and similarly important phases of applied physics and chemistry.

"Of inestimable value to American industry and science are a large volume of their writings, both publications and private notes, which they have brought with them, along with many valuable pieces of equipment perfected in Germany for technical advancement," the War Department said.

Some At Wright Field

Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 3 (AP)—Representing the Luftwaffe's most agile brains, the group of 88 German aeronautical experts here at Wright Field includes only a few of the Germans now engaged in a continuation in this country of scientific delving halted by Allied victory.

Others, the Army Air Forces said, are working with the Army Engineers, Ordnance, Transportation Corps and with the Navy.

Until now the AAF—like other agencies—kept the closet door slammed shut on this scientific skeleton, fearing reprisals by German terrorists against families of the volunteers, apparently with reason.

Danger Of Reprisals Past

"We know reprisals were planned, but that danger now is virtually past," said Capt. C. H. Barnett, administrator of the Germans' camp near the tall wire fence surrounding Wright Field, center of AAF research and development.

Nazi aviation know-how was on parade before the press at Wright Field—smiling, co-operative technicians, most of whom hope one day to become American citizens. Some of them have been at Wright Field since September, 1945.

There was Dr. Rudolf Hermann, the guided missile man who was a leader in the development of the V-2 rocket.

As To Ocean-Spanning Rocket

"We were five years of peacetime development away from completion of an actual ocean-crossing rocket," he said in an interview, adding that most such weapons were but dreams.

It is entirely possible with the

INVENTOR OF V-2 BARES SECRETS OF GERMAN WEAPON

propelling forces now at hand to span the ocean with a 100-ton missile with a 200-ton thrust, he said.

There was Friedrich Doblhoff, young Viennese baron who designed the world's first jet-powered helicopter, a whirling blow-torch with miniature jets at the tips of tubular rotor blades.

Compressed air and fuel are shot through the blades, ignited and expelled at the tips. The 30-year-old scientist explained that comparable performance with much smaller, less expensive machines is possible with jet propulsion.

Dr. Zobel Measures Air Flow

Or, you could talk with Dr. Theodor Wilhelm Zobel, who took a roomful of mirrors and a camera and came up with a means of measuring air flow without disturbing that flow. Termed the interference-Schlieren method for flow examinations, Zobel's arrangement also works with heat.

There were many others: Dr. Alexander Lippisch, who, as chief designer for Messerschmitt Aircraft works, turned out the ME-163 rocket fighter; Ernst Rudolf Eckert, one of the world's foremost thermodynamacists; Doctors Helmut Heinrich and Theodore Knacke, who designed and developed ribbon parachutes, the answer apparently to high-speed ballouts.

May Enter Private Employment

Universities and industries have been clamoring for the services of these men, and one day the Government plans to allow those who show "the proper characteristics" to become citizens and to enter private employment.

"Yes, some of the Germans were members of the Nazi party," said Captain Barnett. "Not active members, for even ward-heelers were ruled out (in bringing scientists to this country). Just passive members, so they could continue their work."

The Germans' work at Wright Field laboratories and as consultants to American industrial plants "probably is saving the United States several hundred million dollars," explained Col. P. F. Helmick, the officer responsible for their technical work.

"In practically all cases, the scientists are eager to give all they know and to hold back nothing," he commented.

FORT BLISS, Tex., Dec. 2—(AP) A titled young German's schoolboy dreams of "going to the moon" inspired studies leading to development of the V-2 rocket.

Partial lifting of a tight curtain of military secrecy brought the disclosure today that the V-2's principal inventor, [illegible]-year-old Baron Wernher von Braun, has been in this country a year as a civilian consultant in the Army Ordnance department's guided missiles research program.

The onetime technical director of Germany's Peenemunde proving ground on the Baltic sea heads a group of 118 of his countrymen—scientists, engineers and technicians—engaged in rocket studies at Fort Bliss and the nearby White Sands, N. M., proving ground.

In the first interview the Army has permitted with von Braun he disclosed.

1. Production of the V-2 was too small at the time to have delayed the Allied invasion of Normandy. It later was stepped up to 900 a month.

2. The Germans had given serious thought to a two-stage missile which was calculated to span the Atlantic with a range of about 3,100 miles, but it never reached the drawing board.

3. One-third of the tests at White Sands have been failures, against five per cent at Peenemunde, largely due to age of the reassembled Nazi rockets and rough handling in shipment to this country.

With facilities available at Peenemunde, von Braun believes he might have put a rocket on the moon in ten years. Smilingly he hazarded that finding means to establish a refuelling station or platform outside the earth's atmosphere "is merely a question of time."

"Man could ride the V-2 now," von Braun said. "The main trouble is how to get him down."

Ludwig Roth, 37-year-old designer-engneer, told newsmen he thought it possible that "in ten to twenty years we may go around the world in rockets."

TRUMAN DRAFTING 'STRONG' MESSAGE

President Plans Overall Report on Nation for Republican Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. — (AP) President Truman today said he will send Congress in January the strongest message of which he is capable.

The President made this assertion when he was asked at a news conference about a statement yesterday by Representative Rankin (D-Miss) predicting a strong message on labor legislation.

His message, Mr. Truman told reporters, will not be confined to the subject of labor but will be an overall report on the State of the Union and of course he will give Congress the strongest message he can.

It will be Mr. Truman's first message to a Congress controlled by Republicans.

The President said he did not know whether the financial part of the message will be combined with the legislative features, as was the case last [illegible]

That decision, he said, is yet to be made.

Budget Undetermined

The size of the budget he will recommend to the new Congress, Mr. Truman continued, has yet to be determined.

Asked whether it might run between 32 and 37 billion dollars, he said it was not possible to say now, adding:

Nobody knows what the budget will be until it is finished.

Mr. Truman also told his news conference:

1. He does not think it necessary to have a congressional investigation of U. S. military government abroad. The Senate War Investigating committee has decided against investigating in Germany, acting strictly on a Democratic majority vote. Republican members have protested, saying it looks as though an effort is being made to hide something.

2. He is willing to turn over the Army's Presidio at San Francisco, subject to congressional approval, to the United Nations if the UN wants it as a headquarters. He added he had no preference.

Silent on Mitchell

The President told questioners that he had not heard of any decision to appoint Senator Mitchell (D-Wash) to the Maritime commission and he knew of no Federal job being lined up for Senator Mead (D-NY). Both were defeated in the September elections.

Mr. Truman was asked about a visit he had Sunday from Prime Minister Jan C. Smuts of South Africa. Describing it as purely social, he replied that it was one of the most interesting he had had since becoming President. Smuts is a grand old man, Mr. Truman added.

There was a question as to whether housing matters would figure in the new liquidation agency being planned to close out wartime controls. Mr. Truman said the government is trying to work out something now.

He hadn't heard of any attempt to apply the "Toledo plan" on labor-management relations on a national scale. This is a cooperative labor-management venture to prevent work interruptions.

Mr. Truman apparently misunderstood a question about naming a new chairman of the Federal Communications commission. He said he would fill it when he finds a man for the job. Later, the White House announced the appointment of Charles Denny, who has been acting chairman.

GARDNER NAMED ENVOY TO LONDON

Washington, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—President Truman named former Gov. O. Max Gardner of North Carolina today to be Ambassador to Great Britain, succeeding W. Averell Harriman.

Mr. Truman said that Gardner, now Under Secretary of the Treasury, will take over his duties in London as soon as he can arrange to do so. He said Gardner's successor in the Treasury Department has not yet been selected.

Gardner, 64 years old last March 22, was born in Shelby, N. C. He was graduated from North Carolina State College and studied law at the University of North Carolina in 1905-07. He became Governor of North Carolina in 1928, serving four years, and in 1933 set up his law office in Washington.

Last February President Truman appointed him to the Treasury post after he had served as chairman of the advisory committee of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. He is a former member of the joint Anglo-American Commission on the Palestine problem.

Woman's Design Chosen For Admiral King Medal

Washington, Dec. 3 (AP)—Victor over six competing male artists, Miss Brenda Putnam, New York city sculptor, today won an award of $1,500 for designing a gold medal to be presented to Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King.

The medal was authorized by Congress last March 22 and is to be presented to Admiral King on behalf of the nation for his services as commander-in-chief of the United States fleet and Chief of Naval Operations during the war.

The five-member jury which made the award is to meet later this week to judge designs for a similar medal to be presented to General of the Army George C. Marshal. Army Chief of Staff during the war. Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, director of the mint, is one of the jurors.

Another Diplomatic Dinner At White House

Washington, Dec. 3 (AP)—The President and Mrs. Truman were hosts tonight to the second of two diplomatic dinners made necessary by the increased number of countries maintaining missions here. The corps has outgrown the state dining room in the White House.

To the first dinner last Tuesday—and the first diplomatic dinner since 1939—was invited the dean of the corps, Ambassador Carlos Martins, of Brazil, and the remaining odd numbers—3, 5, 7, and so on—on the diplomatic list. This list is ranked by the State Department according to length of service in this country.

To the second dinner were invited the even numbers, and the country whose representative has served second longest in the United States is Spain. But Spanish Ambassador Gardenas is out of the country, and in his absence the honor of ranking diplomat went to Uruguay's Ambassador, Dr. Juan Carlos Blanco.

EXPORTS IN SHARP DROP

Decline for September Blamed on Maritime Strikes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—The Census Bureau reported today that exports to practically all countries declined sharply during September, principally because of maritime strikes. Imports were affected much less.

September exports to European countries were $234,000,000, down $120,000,000 from August. Except for a $30,000,000 decline in UNRRA exports to Russia, reductions occurred mainly in shipments by private enterprises, the report said.

Exports to Latin America dropped $62,000,000 from August to $137,000,000 for September.

Exports to Canada declined only slightly, while those to Mexico increased $1,600,000 to a total of $45,000,000.

Army Air Forces Issues Special Call

Washington, Dec. 3 (AP)—The Army Air Forces today issued a call for reserve officers specializing in communications, weather, design and development, and procurement to apply for appointments in the regular army.

The AAF said officer personnel in these categories is "critically short."

Niemoeller, Wife Arrive In U.S.

New York, Dec. 3 (AP)—The Rev. Martin Niemoeller, who spent eight years in Nazi concentration camps because of his opposition to Hitler, arrived here today by plane from Berlin, accompanied by his wife, Else Bremer Niemoeller.

Pastor Niemoeller, head of the church foreign office of the Evangelical Church in Germany and a member of the provisional committee of the World Council of Churches, is scheduled to address the biennial meeting of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America at Seattle tomorrow.

The pastor said this was his first visit to the United States and that he and his wife hoped to renew acquaintances with American churchmen who had visited Germany.

Two Troopships Due At N.Y.

New York, Dec. 3 (AP)—The transports Henry Gibbins from Bremerhaven with 150 war brides and children and 80 troops and the Wilson Victory from Leghorn with 1,149 troops, both due here, are the only troopships scheduled to arrive in the United States today.

WYATT REPORTED READY TO RESIGN

Housing Expediter Irked Over Failure to Get Powers He Demands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 — (AP) An official in close touch with the White House said tonight that Housing Expediter Wilson Wyatt intends to resign within the next 48 hours as a result of failure to get powers he had demanded from President Truman.

Wyatt visited the President this afternoon for the second time this week seeking an answer to his proposals. After [illegible] no official statement was forthcoming from the White House and Wyatt declined to say whether or not he intended to resign.

This official, who asked that he be not identified by name, said Wyatt had refused to accept a compromise in his demands for fuller authority to push the housing program.

The White House earlier, however, had indicated that the issue was not settled finally. This raised some speculation that a change of mind might head off a Wyatt resignation.

"The matter still is being worked on," Charles G. Ross, White House press secretary, told newsmen after the meeting between Wyatt and the President.

He said there would be "no statement from the President or from Mr. Wyatt."

There already had been reports that Wyatt planned to quit if the White House did not accede to his demand for power to override other government agencies with which he has been in conflict over some phases of the housing program.

Notable among those conflicts has been the one with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation over loans for prefabricated housing producers. One of the main things he wanted was authority to direct the RFC to make the loans.

World Control of Resale Of Atom Energy Opposed

Hinshaw Plans Bill to Clarify Law on Rate-Fixing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP).—Representative Carl Hinshaw, Republican, California, said today that he will introduce legislation to "clarify a general term in the atomic energy act which might be harmful to the interests of the United States."

Representative Hinshaw objected to a provision in section 8 of the act which directs the atomic energy commission to give "maximum effect" to the policies contained in any international agreement.

He suggested, for example, that by international agreement an international commission might be given authority to determine rates for the sale of power generated from atomic energy.

"The question of rates is one of vital concern in the industrial development of the west," Representative Hinshaw told a reporter. "Giving international rate authority to an international commission might be giving it the power to de-

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termine where certain industries, such as aluminum production, might be located.

"I am not willing that the United States representatives on the atomic energy commission give 'maximum effect' to any agreement that would tend to favor one section of the country against another, or one part of the world against another."

The term "maximum effect," he said, should be removed from the act or at least clarified "in the interest of protection to the United States."

He suggested also that "some consideration" should be given to revising subsection D of section 7 of the act giving the atomic energy commission the right to control the resale prices of by-product power. "That," he said, "would evade the right of any state utility commission to control rates for electricity produced from atomic energy."

1946

'Caretaker' Status For Coast Defense

Washington, Dec. 3 (AP)—The nation's fixed coastal artillery defenses, historically the final line to repel invasion and naval bombardment, are being stripped down to a bare "caretaker" status, army officials said today.

The changed style of warfare is primarily responsible for the move, although demobilization and economy presumably play some part in the decision.

The usual funds for manning and supplying harbor defenses do not appear in the military budget now being prepared, the officials pointed out.

DAY

Listed Under "Caretaking"

They explained that the item to cover this field is now listed under "caretaking" operations, which means that forces only sufficient to keep installations from falling into disrepair will be assigned to the harbor defenses.

The advent of air bombardment, in the opinion of many military authorities, doomed fixed coast artillery as a defense against seaborne attack.

Coast-defense strategy, they say, now places heavy reliance on highly mobile weapons, including anti-aircraft, in much greater depth than contemplated originally.

Still Have High Value

Coast-artillery experts contend, however, that the fixed installations still have high defense value, pointing out that one casemented 16-inch gun battery can fire twelve tons of projectiles every five minutes.

In addition, coastal artillery customarily includes 8 and 6 inch guns, 155-millimeter "Long Toms" and 90-millimeter dual-purpose guns.

Underwater defense mines, many of which are remotely controlled and fired, are also coast artillery weapons.

RFC Approves 3 Loans For Housing

Washington, Dec. 3 (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation increased its total of prefabricated housing loans above $4,000,000 today and reopened two more applications totaling $26,000,000, but a National Housing Administration spokesman said the Government money actually in sight would permit only a fraction of planned production.

DAY

Housing Expediter Wilson Wyatt, his plans unaffected by the new RFC loan action, arranged a conference late today with President Truman to make his second bid in a week for stronger authority. One thing he wants is power to direct the RFC to make loans.

Comparison Is Made

Housing officials compared the $4,000,000 in loan approvals with what they described as turndowns from the RFC on applications for some $60,000,000. They said the approved borrowers had plans for less than 20,000 homes while the unsuccessful applicants had planned 79,325 prefabricated units.

The agency's original 1946 prefabricated housing goal was 250,000 units, while 1947 plans called for 600,000.

New loans reported by the RFC today were:

Clements Corporation, Southport, Conn., $1,100,000 for 2,500 units.

Laminated Wood Products, Chicago, $130,000 for production of a new type of flooring.

New-Type Wall Material

Interlocking Walls Corporation, Los Angeles, $69,000 for a new type wall material for 1,000 homes.

The reopened cases were those of Andrew J. Higgins, Inc., of New Orleans, seeking $11,000,000; and Reliance Houses, Inc., Lester, Pa., $15,000,000.

In addition, the RFC listed these applications as pending, without any decision one way or the other:

Timber Fabricators, Inc., Shamrock, Fla., $850,000.

Crawford & Co., Baton Rouge, La., $850,000.

Vacuum Concrete Corporation, Philadelphia, $500,000.

Western Gypsum, Inc., Sigurd, Utah, $800,000.

In the category of applications turned down outright without any present plans for reconstruction, the RFC put those of General Houses, Inc., of Columbus, Ohio, for $2,000,000, and the Lustron Corporation, of Chicago, $52,000,000.

UN-NARCOTICS (120)

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC. 3-(AP)-CHINA ASKED THE UNITED NATIONS TODAY FOR PROVISION IN THE EVENTUAL JAPANESE PEACE TREATY THAT WOUL PROHIBIT JAPAN FROM BOTH PRODUCTION AND TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS.

DR. SEMING SZE OF CHINA TOLD THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS THAT JAPAN HAD ENSLAVED GROUPS OF CHINESE THROUGH THE SALE OF NARCOTICS.

HE FURTHER PROPOSED THAT THE UNITED NATIONS ESTABLISH A STOCK-PILE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IN THE FAR EAST AND THAT JAPAN OBTAIN ITS PURELY MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC NEEDS FROM THE U.N. TOCK.

HE REQUESTED STUDY OF SIMILAR CONT OL IN KOREA.

THE CHINESE PROPOSALS WENT TO A SUB-COMMITTEE TO SETTLE THE LEGAL ASPECT , A TER EGYPT PROPOSED THAT THE CHINESE QU E TION OF A REGIONAL STOCK-PILE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS BE EXTENDED TO COVER ALL WORLD AREAS.

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UN-REGIONAL CONFERENCES

BY JOHN WALLACE

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC. 3-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN STRONGLY OPPOSED TODAY THE EFFORTS OF THE PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC IN SEEKING UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY APPROVAL OF REGIONAL CONFERENCES AMONG NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES.

THE PHILIPPINE PROPOSAL, DEBATED BEFORE A TRUSTEESHIP SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE ASSEMBLY, IS A SUBSTITUTE MEASURE FOR AN EARLIER FILIPINO REQUEST FOR AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SUCH TERRITORIES.

THE ORIGINAL PHILIPPINE RESOLUTION WAS WITHDRAWN AFTER LEGAL OBJECTIONS HAD BEEN MADE AGAINST IT.

THE SUBSTITUTE, SUGGESTING REGIONAL CONFERENCES, URGES THAT THE NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES HOLD CONFERENCES AT INTERVALS "TO THE END THAT THE TRADITIONS AND ASPIRATIONS OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING PEOPLES MAY BE GIVEN EXPRESSION."

BRITISH DELEGATE A.H. POYNTON, ASSISTANT UNDER-SECRETARY OF THE BRITISH COLONIAL OFFICE, ARGUED THAT "THERE ALREADY ARE AMPLE SOUNDING BOARDS FOR POLITICAL OPINIONS" PROVIDED FOR SUCH TERRITORIES. THEY HAVE THEIR LOCAL LEGISLATURES, THEIR NEWSPAPERS AND THEIR MEETINGS."

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC 3-(AP)-FIVE WINNERS OF ESSAY CONTESTS SPONSORED BY A BOSTON AND A CINCINNATI RADIO STATION VISITED THE UNITED NATIONS SESSIONS TODAY AND HAD A SPECIAL, ALL-INCLUSIVE LOOK AT THE MACHINERY IN ACTION.

VISITORS INCLUDED 16-YEAR-OLD HEDVIKA LUCAS OF CUYAHOGA FALLS, OHIO, EDWARD P. BARTLETT, DEAN OF DEPAUW UNIVERSITY, GREENCASTLE, IND., AND MISS LUCILE FOREMAN, HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER OF MARION, OHIO, WINNERS OF A COMPETITION BY STATION WLW ON RADIO'S PART IN CREATING GREATER INTEREST IN THE U.N.

U.N.-SITE

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC 3-(AP)-MAYOR ROGER LAPHAM OF SAN FRANCISCO ARRIVED IN NEW YORK TODAY AND WAS EXPECTED TO VISIT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS THIS AFTERNOON TO CONFER WITH U.N. DELEGATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SELECTION OF A PERMANENT WORLD CAPITAL.

HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY MRS. LAPHAM. ROBERT W. KENNY, CALIFORNIA ATTORNEY GENERAL, AND BELFORD BROWN, SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MAYOR, ARRIVED IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

A SPECIAL SITE SUB-COMMITTEE ADOPTED A REPORT YESTERDAY RECOMMENDING THAT THE HISTORIC PRESIDIO AT SAN FRANCISCO AND THE BELMONT PLATEAU-ROXBOROUGH AREAS OF PHILADELPHIA BE CONSIDERED AS HAVING "EQUAL MERIT" AS POSSIBLE SITES FOR THE PERMANENT U.N. HOME.

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WASHINGTON,DEC 3-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN SAID TODAY HE WILL HELP THE UNITED NATIONS GET THE HISTORIC PRESIDIO IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR ITS PERMANENT MEETING PLACE IF THE U.N. WANTS IT.

MR.TRUMAN WAS QUESTIONED AT HIS NEWS CONFERENCE ABOUT A STATEMENT AT LAKE SUCCESS YESTERDAY BY WARREN R.AUSTIN, CHIEF UNITED STATES DELEGATE, OFFERING ON THE PRESIDENT'S BEHALF TO TURN OVER THE PRESIDIO TO U.N. a. HQ UN-Site

AUSTIN'S STATEMENT, THE PRESIDENT SAID, WAS ABSOLUTELY CORRECT.

HE ADDED THAT THE PRESIDENT WANTS TO HELP THE UNITED NATIONS GET THE SAN FRANCISCO SITE IF THE UNITED NATIONS WANTS IT.

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LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y.,DEC.3-(AP)-THE ONLY TWO WOMEN REPRESENTING THEIR COUNTRIES ON THE IMPORTANT UNITED NATIONS POLITICAL COMMITTEE TOOK OVER THE DEBATE ON FRANCO SPAIN TEMPORARILY TODAY.

DR.GERTRUDA SEKANINOVA OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA TOOK THE FLLOR FOR THE SECOND SUCCESSIVE DAY, THIS TIME TO SUPPORT A POLISH RESOLUTION CALLING FOR A WORLD-WIDE DIPLOMATIC BREAK WITH THE FRANCO REGIME. YESTERDAY SHE BACKED THE SOVIET PROPOSALS ON ARMS REDUCTIONS.

SHE WAS FOLLOWED BY MRS.VIJAYA LAKSHMI PANDIT, CHIEF INDIAN ELEGATE, WHO CAUTIONED AGAINST ANY STEP WHICH MIGHT STRENGTHEN HE FRANCO GOVERNMENT. 1946

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U.N. TIMETABLE

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC 3-(AP)-TODAY'S UNITED NATIONS SCHEDULE: (EST)

10:30--THE ASSEMBLY'S POLITICAL COMMITTEE SCHEDULED TO CONTINUE DEBATE ON ARMS LIMITATIONS; SPECIAL SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE VETO.

11:00--COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL PROBLEMS, PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE, AND SUB-COMMITTEES ON TRUSTEESHIP, ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AND LEGAL MATTERS.

3:00--POLITICAL COMMITTEE, ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, LEGAL COMMITTEE, AND SUB-COMMITTEES OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE, THE COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND THE TRUSTEESHIP COMMITTEE.

7:30--JOINT MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE.

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ON COMPANION PROPOSALS BY POLAND AND WHITE RUSSIA FOR A COMPLETE DIPLOMATIC AND ECONOMIC BREAK WITH SPAIN, CONNALLY SAID THE UNITED STATES FELT SUCH A BREAK "WOULD PRODUCE NO RESULT BEYOND CUTTING OFF THE SPANISH PEOPLE FROM COMMUNICATION WITH THE REST OF THE WORLD AND THUS MAKING WORSE THEIR PRESENT CONDITION."

HE SPOKE AGAINST A COURSE OF ACTION WHICH HE SAID WOULD LEAD TO ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CHAOS IN SPAIN WHICH "COULD NOT BE PREVENTED FROM DEGENERATING INTO CIVIL WAR WITH SERIOUS INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATIONS, WHICH WOULD ARRAY DIFFERENT SPANISH FACTIONS AGAINST EACH OTHER AND ENLIST IN VARYING DEGREES THE SUPPORT OF DIFFERENT MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

NORWAY DEMANDED EFFECTIVE MEASURES AGAINST FRANCO, SUGGESTING THAT IF TWO-THIRDS OF THE UNITED NATIONS MEMBERSHIP AFFIRMED THAT THEY WOULD SUPPORT ACTIVELY A BREAK IN RELATIONS, THEN SUCH A BREAK SHOULD BE ORDERED AS OF FEB. 1, 1947. IF LESS THAN TWO-THIRDS WOULD SUPPORT A BREAK, NORWAY SUGGESTED THAT THE UNITED NATIONS TAKE NO ACTION, LEAVING IT STILL TO THE INDIVIDUAL

NATIONS. ADD LAKE SUCCESS (NL-UN) XXX PEACE (Carpenter)

THE THREE-HOUR MORNING SESSION WAS TAKEN UP WITH SPEAKERS FOR AND AGAINST A BREAK WITH SPAIN. THERE WAS A BRIEF FLURRY WHEN WHITE RUSSIA ATTACKED EL SALVADOR FOR ITS DEFENSE YESTERDAY OF FRANCO. EL SALVADOR THEN ANNOUNCED IT WOULD REPLY TOWARD THE END OF DEBATE.

THE UNITED STATES FIVE-POINT PROGRAM TOPPED THE MORNING SESSION AND HELD THE INTEREST OF THE DELEGATES AS DEBATE CONTINUED.

SIR HARTLEY SHAWCROSS, CHIEF BRITISH DELEGATE, DEMANDED AT THE END OF THE MORNING MEETING THAT THE COMMITTEE RESUME DEBATE ON DISARMAMENT IN THE AFTERNOON. HE ASKED WHY THE ORIGINAL SCHEDULE WAS CHANGED AND WHO WAS "STALLING." HE DEMANDED ESTABLISHMENT OF A SUB-COMMITTEE TO STUDY VARIOUS ARMS PROPOSALS.

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DMITRI MANUILSKY, COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN AND SOVIET UKRAINE FOREIGN MINISTER, REPLIED THAT RUSSIA HAD REQUESTED TIME TO STUDY THE UNITED STATES PROPOSALS ON DISARMAMENT. ANDREI A.GROMYKO, SOVIET DELEGATE, REPLIED THAT SHAWCROSS HAD USED "SUCH TERRIBLE WORDS AS 'DELAY' ETC.," AND ALSO SAID THE SOVIET NEEDED TIME TO STUDY THE PROPOSALS.

SHAWCROSS THEN TOLD THE CHAIRMAN HE WOULD GO ALONG WITH HIM BUT THAT HE SHOULD TAKE THE COMMITTEE INTO HIS CONFIDENCE WHEN THE ORDER OF BUSINESS WAS CHANGED. HE SAID HE HAD UNDERSTOOD RUSSIA WAS READY TO SPEAK TODAY ON DISARMAMENT AND THAT HE HAD NOT BEEN TOLD THEY ASKED FURTHER TIME. 1946

THE SUB-COMMITTEE CONSIDERING THE VETO QUESTION REMAINED DEADLOCKED OVER CONFLICTING AUSTRALIAN AND RUSSIAN VIEWPOINTS AND WILL MEET AGAIN TOMORROW (10:30 A.M., E.S.T.)

MADRID, DEC. 3-(AP)-THE TEXT OF A NOTE HANDED TO U.S. CHARGE D'AFFAIRES PHILIP W.BONSAL BY THE SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTRY (ABOUT 700):

1. THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT EXPRESSES REGRET TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OVER THE TERMS OF THE MOTION PRESENTED BY THE AMERICAN DELEGATION, BEFORE THE POLITICAL AND SECURITY COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY, WHICH CONTAINED TOTALLY ERRONEOUS JUDGEMENTS ON THE SPANISH PEOPLE AND THEIR GOVERNMENT WHICH OFFEND THE SPANISH NATION. with LAKE Success (UN-Spain)

2. (A) THE SPANISH PEOPLE REJECT THE LABEL OF FASCISM WITH WHICH THE SAID MOTION STRIKE AT THEM, SINCE THEIR REGIME RESPECTS THE FUNDAMENTAL LIBERTIES OF THE HUMAN PERSON AND IN IT THE EXERCISE OF AUTHORITY FINDS ITSELF ADJUSTED TO THE NORMS OF RIGHT.

(B) THE SPANISH PEOPLE KNOW THAT THE REGIME ESTABLISHED JULY 18, 1936, WAS NOT IMPOSED ON THEM BY FORCE. THE REGIME WAS WON BY THE PEOPLE WITH THEIR OWN EFFORTS AND AT THE PRICE OF THEIR BLOOD IN A FIGHT AGAINST COMMUNIST TYRANNY THAT HAD TAKEN OVER THE COUNTRY AND SUBJUGATED IT THROUGH TERROR AND CRIME. THE PROOF OF ITS LEGITIMACY IS THE FACT THAT ALL NATIONS OF THE WORLD EXCEPT MEXICO AND RUSSIA, AND INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, RECOGNIZED THE NATIONAL REGIME AS SOON AS THE CIVIL WAR ENDED, AND FOR A PERIOD OF SEVEN YEARS HAVE MAINTAINED NORMAL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE SAME.

(C) THE SPANISH PEOPLE DENY THAT THEIR REGIME OWES ITS EXISTENCE TO AID FROM AXIS COUNTRIES. THE PRESENCE OF FOREIGN VOLUNTEERS IN

NATIONAL RANKS CONSTITUTED UNDER TWO PERCENT OF ITS FORCES AS IS SHOWN BY STATISTICS AND DOCUMENTATION OF THE CAMPAIGN. THIS VOLUNTEERING MOREOVER WAS NOT PERMITTED IN THE NATIONAL ARMY UNTIL THE ARRIVAL OF COMMUNIST "INTERNATIONAL BRIGADES" IN THE RANKS OF THE RED ARMY WAS ESTABLISHED.

(D) THE SPANISH PEOPLE DO NOT ADMIT THE AFFIRMATION THAT THEIR REGIME DOES NOT REPRESENT THEM SINCE FOR 10 YEARS THE SPANISH NATION HAS GIVEN CLEAR AND ENTHUSIASTIC PROOFS NOT ONLY OF ITS CONSENT BUT ALSO OF ITS SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AND IS DEMONSTRATING LOYALTY DESPITE FOMENTATION TO REBELLION FROM ABROAD AND DESPITE MACHINATIONS AGAINST ITS PEACE AND SECURITY FROM THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PYRENEES.

1946

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(E) THE SPANISH PEOPLE DENY THAT THE REGIME HINDERS PARTICIPATION OF SPAIN IN THE UNITED NATIONS IF THIS SOCIETY RESPECTS AS IT SHOULD THE PRINCIPLE OF SOVEREIGNTY AND INDEPENDENCE OF PEOPLES. THERE IS NO NATION WITH SUCH A BACKGROUND TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE WORK OF PEACE AS THE SPANISH NATION WHICH OVER ITS 100 YEAR INTERNATIONAL TRADITION HAD BEEN ABLE IN SPITE OF DIFFICULTIES TO REMAIN NEUTRAL IN TWO WORLD CONFLAGRATIONS IN THIS CENTURY, AND IN THE LAST THANKS PRECISELY TO THE GOVERNMENT WHICH RULES TODAY.

(F) THE SPANISH PEOPLE REJECTS THE IMPUTATION THAT THEIR GOVERNMENT DOES NOT RESPECT INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES. IN SPAIN THE FUNDAMENTAL LIBERTIES OF THE HUMAN PERSON ARE DEFINED, RESPECTED AND PROTECTED: PERSONAL SECURITY; SECURITY OF THE TRUE RELIGION; SECURITY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHING; SECURITY OF WORK X X X AND AS FOR POLITICAL LIBERTIES, THOSE THAT THE REGIME RECOGNIZES ARE MUCH MORE SINCERE AND ARE FAR ABOVE THOSE FEIGNED DEMOCRATIC DECLARATIONS OF SOME COUNTRIES THAT CARRY THE INITIATIVE IN THE ACCUSATION.

(G) THE SPANISH PEOPLE REPELS WITH ENERGY THE MEDDLING IN THEIR INTERNAL AFFAIRS: THE ATTACKING FROM ABROAD OF THEIR INSTITUTIONS; THE AGITATION TO SUBVERSION AND TO REVOLT; AND THE DICTATING TO THEM FROM ABROAD OF THE ROAD THEY SHOULD FOLLOW.

3. AS A CONSEQUENCE, THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT ACTIVELY DEPLORES THAT THE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE IN THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY, DOUBTLESS THROUGH LACK OF INFORMATION OR PERHAPS BY CONCESSION TO CIRCUMSTANCES, HAS IN SPAIN'S ABSENCE EXPRESSED HIMSELF IN TERMS WHICH, ALTHOUGH THEY WILL NOT PRODUCE ANY POSITIVE EFFECT, OFFEND THE SPANISH NATION BY THEIR INJUSTICE."

(END TEXT)

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NIGHT LEAD FOREIGN MINISTERS (770)

BY ALEX H.SINGLETON

NEW YORK, DEC.3-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES SAID TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD PRESS FOR AN IMMEDIATE START ON AN AUSTRIAN SETTLEMENT, SEEK A DEFINITE AND BASIC PLAN FOR A PEACE CONFERENCE EARLY NEXT YEAR ON GERMANY AND BACK THE SMALL NATIONS IN THEIR PLEA FOR A VOICE IN THE FINAL GERMAN ACCOUNTING.

HIS DISCLOSURES CAME AS HE AND BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN, AT SEPARATE PRESS CONFERENCES, UNFOLDED DETAILS OF AN UNPRECEDENTED PLAN FOR AN ANGLO-AMERICAN ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP IN THEIR ZONES OF OCCUPATION IN GERMANY.

IN A JOVIAL MOOD, SHOWING BUT SCANT SIGNS OF HIS ARDUOUS DIPLOMATIC

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DIFFICULTIES, BYRNES EXPRESSED HIS CONVICTION THAT THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS HAD SURMOUNTED THE MAJOR DIFFICULTIES IN DRAFTING PEACE PACTS FOR ITALY, THE BALKAN STATES AND FINLAND. HE EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT THEY WILL BE COMPLETED THIS WEEK.

THE PRESS CONFERENCE WAS CALLED PRIMARILY TO EXPLAIN THE ECONOMIC MERGER IN GERMANY--A MOVE AIMED AT MAKING THE AREA UNDER THE CONTROL OF BRITAIN AND THIS COUNTRY SELF SUSTAINING BY THE END OF A THREE YEAR PERIOD. THE TWO COUNTRIES WILL DIVIDE THE ESTIMATED COST OF $1,000,000,000 ON A 50-50 BASIS. BUT BYRNES, IN HIS FIRST MEETING WITH THE PRESS SINCE THE COUNCIL SESSIONS BEGAN, SWITCHED UNDER QUESTIONING TO MAKE THESE POINTS:

1. THE UNITED STATES WILL ASK THE DIPLOMATIC CHIEFS OF THE FOUR POWERS TO TAKE UP THE QUESTION OF A SETTLEMENT FOR AUSTRIA BEFORE ADJOURNING THEIR NEW YORK SESSIONS. BYRNES DID NOT EXPRESS AN OPINION ON THE DOUBTFUL CHANCE THE DISCUSSION COULD BE COMPLETED NOW. THE TARGET FOR THE TALKS PROBABLY WOULD BE AN AGREEMENT ON WITHDRAWAL OF RUSSIAN AND OTHER OCCUPATION TROOPS. AUSTRIA IS CONSIDERED AN ALLIED ASSOCIATE RATHER THAN AN EX-ENEMY COUNTRY.

1946

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2. BYRNES WILL RAISE--PERHAPS LATE THIS WEEK--THE GERMAN QUESTIONS OF FRONTIERS, FORMULATION OF AN AGENDA FOR A CONFERENCE NEXT YEAR LISTING ABOUT SEVEN MAJOR ISSUES, AND APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTIES TO DO THE SPADEWORK ON THESE ISSUES BEFORE THE START OF THE FORMAL CONFERENCE. IN THE ABSENCE OF PRESIDENT-PREMIER BIDAULT OF FRANCE, THERE SEEMED LITTLE LIKELIHOOD THAT THE COUNCIL WOULD BE ABLE TO REACH A HARD-AND-FAST AGREEMENT ON BOUNDARIES.

3. THIS COUNTRY WILL SUPPORT THE PLEAS OF THE SMALL NATIONS FOR A HEARING BEFORE THE GERMAN PEACE TREATY IS DRAFTED. THUS FAR FIVE COUNTRIES--BELGIUM, THE NETHERLANDS, LUXEMBOURG, POLAND AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA--HAVE ASKED TO BE HEARD. WHETHER THEY WILL BE ALLOWED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE DECISIONS THEMSELVES REMAINED UNCERTAIN.

BYRNES, MEANWHILE, MADE IT CLEAR THAT HE WAS NOT BUDGING, DESPITE RUSSIAN PRESSURE, FROM HIS OPPOSITION TO EXTRACTING ALLIED REPARATIONS FROM GERMANY'S CURRENT PRODUCTION.

HIS STAND-PAT ATTITUDE ON THIS ISSUE WAS IN LINE WITH THE UNDERLYING PLAN OF THE BRITISH-AMERICAN ECONOMIC MERGER--FIRST ORDERED AT THE POTSDAM CONFERENCE AND CREATED BILATERALLY ONLY AFTER RUSSIA AND FRANCE TURNED DOWN A UNITED STATES BID TO MAKE IT APPLY TO ALL FOUR OCCUPATION ZONES.

TERMS OF THE MERGER, EFFECTIVE JAN 1, WERE SPELLED OUT IN A JOINT BEVIN-BYRNES PRESS RELEASE. BYRNES ELABORATED ON THEM WITH THE HELP OF LT.GEN.LUCIUS CLAY, DEPUTY AMERICAN OCCUPATION CHIEF IN GERMANY. BEVIN, SIMULTANEOUSLY, CALLED IN BRITISH NEWSMEN FOR A SIMILAR BRIEFING. LATER IN THE DAY, BYRNES AND BEVIN MET PRIVATELY.

"BY THIS PROGRAM," DECLARED THEIR JOINT ANNOUNCEMENT, "IT IS EXPECTED NOT ONLY TO DECREASE THE COSTS OF OCCUPATION FOR THE AREA BUT ALSO TO MAKE POSSIBLE THE GRADUAL RESTORATION OF A HEALTHY NON-AGGRESSIVE GERMAN ECONOMY WHICH WILL CONTRIBUTE MATERIALLY

TO THE ECONOMIC STABILITY OF EUROPE."

A203

ITS MAJOR TERMS INCLUDE:

1. POOLING OF RESOURCES OF THE TWO AREAS WITH THE DOUBLE OBJECTIVE OF RAISING THE STANDARD OF LIVING AND INCREASING EXPORTS TO THE POINT WHERE GERMANY CAN FOOT HER OWN BILLS.

2. RELAXATION OF GERMAN TRADE BARRIERS "AS RAPIDLY AS WORLD CONDITIONS PERMIT" TOGETHER WITH ESTABLISHMENT OF AN EXCHANGE VALUE FOR THE GERMAN MARK--NOW WORTH IN TERMS OF SERVICE ABOUT 27 CENTS.

3. SUPPORT OF A RATION INCREASE TO 1,800 CALORIES TO THE EXTENT THAT FUNDS PERMIT. THE PRESENT LEVEL IS ABOUT 1,550 CALORIES A DAY.

THE PLAN WILL DIVIDE THE AREA'S IMPORTS INTO TWO CLASSIFICATIONS--THOSE NECESSARY TO PREVENT DISEASE AND UNREST, AND THOSE TO BE DESIGNED TO REBUILD GERMANY'S PEACETIME ECONOMY.

CLAY SAID THE ESTIMATED $1,000,000,000 COST WILL BE CHARGED TO GERMANY FOR ULTIMATE COLLECTION. BYRNES, IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION, EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT IT WOULD BE UNNECESSARY TO SEEK A DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION FROM CONGRESS TO GET THE PROGRAM UNDERWAY.

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DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION FROM CONGRESS TO GET THE PROGRAM UNDERWAY.

HE BASED THIS OPINION ON A FINANCIAL PLAN TO BUILD UP AN INITIAL OPERATING FUND OF APPROXIMATELY $140,000,000, THE MONEY COMING FROM BRITISH AND AMERICAN LOANS, CURRENT EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES ZONE AND GERMAN FUNDS IN SWEDEN.

BYRNES SAID THE PLAJOM

DE BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STA 1946

BYRNES SAID THE PLAN MADE BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES PARTNERS IN A JOINT ENTERPRISE, BUT HE REFUSED FLATLY TO SPECULATE ON ITS POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS. HE SAID THAT HE HAD NOT PRESSED AT THE PRESENT COUNCIL SESSION HIS REQUEST THAT FRANCE AND RUSSIA PARTICIPATE, BUT EXPRESSED HOPE THAT ULTIMATELY THEY WOULD DO SO.

IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS, CLAY AND BYRNES DENIED THAT THE POOLING PLAN WOULD RESULT IN SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION OF COAL EXPORTS FROM THE PRESENT BRITISH ZONE TO FRANCE AND OTHER LIBERATED COUNTRIES. CLAY SAID THAT COAL PRODUCTION HAD INCREASED IN THE PAST MONTH.

"ANY CHANCE OF EXPORTING SOME OF THAT COAL TO US, SAY IN ABOUT SIX WEEKS TIME?" A REPORTER INQUIRED.

BYRNES SIDESTEPPED THAT ONE WITH A SMILE.

RB304PES

FOREIGN MINISTERS SEPARATE (230)

NEW YORK, DEC 3-(AP)-THE BIG FOUR COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS REJECTED TONIGHT A PARIS CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATION TO GIVE THE WORLD COURT AUTHORITY TO SETTLE FUTURE DISPUTES CONCERNING THE PEACE PACTS FOR THE AXIS SATELLITES.

INSTEAD, PERSONS PRESENT AT THE DELIBERATIONS SAID, THE COUNCIL DECIDED TO HANDLE SUCH CONTROVERSIES THROUGH SPECIAL THREE-MEMBER BOARDS.

ON THESE BOARDS WOULD SIT A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FORMER SATELLITE, THE ALLIED GOVERNMENT CONCERNED AND A THIRD ARBITER NAMED BY THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE DECISION CAME AS THE CHIEF ACTION IN A FOUR-HOUR SESSION DURING WHICH THE DIPLOMATIC CHIEFS OF BRITAIN, FRANCE, RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES BOGGED DOWN ON A NUMBER OF MINOR POINTS, MOST OF THEM INVOLVING ECONOMIC QUESTIONS IN FINAL SETTLEMENT OF TERMS FOR ITALY, THE BALKAN STATES AND FINLAND.

RUSSIA, HOWEVER, YIELDED IN ITS EFFORT TO OBTAIN FOR BULGARIA AND HUNGARY SPECIAL GUARANTEES FOR RECOVERY OF WAR-SEIZED PROPERTY IN ALLIED COUNTRIES. THOSE TWO BALKAN STATES WILL BE TREATED LIKE OTHER ENEMY POWERS IN SUCH CASES.

WITHOUT SUCCESS, U.S.SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES SOUGHT A COMPROMISE ON THE PAYMENT OF RUMANIAN REPARATIONS, AN ISSUE CENTERING CHIEFLY AROUND USE OF OIL PROPERTY FOR THAT PURPOSE. THE QUESTION WAS POSTPONED TEMPORARILY.

NOR WAS THERE ANY DECISION IN A COUNCIL CONTROVERSY OVER WHETHER THE SATELLITES WILL BE PERMITTED USE OF MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS. BYRNES, OPPOSING THE PROPOSAL, COMMENTED TERSELY THAT A SMALL FELLOW WITH A BIG GUN CAN KILL YOU JUST AS QUICKLY AS A BIG FELLOW WITH A BIG GUN.

DA1137PES

NEW YORK, DEC 3-(AP)-JOHN G.WINANT, U.S. DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, SAID TONIGHT "THE REALLY FUNDAMENTAL ECONOMIC BARRIER TO FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ARISES FROM LOW STANDARDS OF LIVING," AND URGED "ATTACKS UPON SPECIFIC BARRIERS AND ABUSES LIKE CENSORSHIP AND MONOPOLY."

"THE LOWER THE NATIONAL INCOME OF A COUNTRY, THE LESS IT CAN SPEND EFFECTIVELY ON THE COMMUNICATION OF FACTS AND IDEAS," THE FORMER AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN SAID IN A TALK AT THE THIRD-OF-A-CENTURY DINNER OF SURVEY ASSOCIATES, INC., PUBLISHERS OF SURVEY GRAPHIC AND SURVEY MIDMONTHLY.

"A POOR AND HUNGRY PEOPLE HAS TO SPEND ITS SUBSTANCE ON KEEPING ALIVE." 1946

"IT IS NECESSARY," HE SAID, "THAT COMPETITION IN THE EXPRESSION OF IDEAS AND IN THE TRANSMITTAL OF INFORMATION BE KEPT ECONOMICALLY POSSIBLE, AS WELL AS LEGALLY POSSIBLE, IF IT IS TO EXIST."

W1027PES

OTHERWISE, THE PROPOSAL WAS SUMMED UP AS ONE WHICH WOULD BRING THE PROPOSED YUGOSLAV-ITALIAN BORDER AS LAID DOWN BY BELGRADE CONSIDERABLY CLOSER TO THE SO-CALLED FRENCH LINE, WITH CERTAIN CORRECTIONS IN HALF A DOZEN SPOTS WHICH YUGOSLAV DID NOT IDENTIFY. THE WESTERN POWERS HAVE REPEATEDLY STATED THAT THEY WOULD NOT ACCEPT FOR ITALY ANY BORDER LYING WEST OF THE FRENCH LINE, SO THAT THE YUGOSLAV PROPOSAL WOULD APPEAR TO BE STILL SHORT OF THEIR MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS.

ADD NEW YORK (YUGOSLAV) XXX ITALIAN . N155PES

WITH NEW YORK

LONDON, DEC 3-(AP)-ECONOMIC FUSION OF THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH ZONES IN GERMANY WILL NOT AFFECT BRITAIN'S PLANS FOR SOCIALIZING THE BASIC INDUSTRIES OF THE RUHR, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER HUGH DALTON SAID TODAY.

DALTON MADE THE STATEMENT IN ANSWER TO A HOUSE OF COMMONS QUESTIONER AFTER ANNOUNCING THAT THE FUSION AGREEMENT HAD BEEN SIGNED IN NEW YORK.

N142PES

30.24-6755

WITH NEW YORK FOREIGN MINISTERS (350)

LONDON, DEC 3-(AP)-A COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER'S ALLEGATION THAT BRITAIN WAS "ABOUT TO ENTER" A 10-YEAR MILITARY PACT WITH THE UNITED STATES APPEARED LIKELY TO GET AN AIRING TODAY AS THE HOUSE OF COMMONS MET TO CONSIDER AN OFFICIAL REPORT ON PLANS FOR THE ECONOMIC MERGER OF THE TWO COUNTRIES' GERMAN OCCUPATION ZONES.

"AMAZED AND ANGRY LABOR MP'S ARE DEMANDING AN EXPLANATION," THE COMMUNIST DAILY WORKER SAID OF ITS STORY YESTERDAY THAT NEGOTIATIONS WERE NEAR COMPLETION FOR MUCH BROADER COOPERATION THAN THAT CONTEMPLATED IN GERMANY.

THIS REFERENCE, WHICH WAS NOT SPECIFIC, APPARENTLY WAS TO LABOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT KNOWN AS SOVIET SYMPATHIZERS--"CRYPTO-COMMUNISTS," FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN CALLS THEM--WHO MIGHT BE EXPECTED TO RAISE THE POINT AS A BACK-BENCH QUESTION.

THE WORKER'S ORIGINAL STORY SAID THAT BRITISH AND U.S. CHIEFS OF STAFF HAD AGREED ON VIRTUAL MERGER OF THE RESPECTIVE LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES AND THAT BY AGREEMENT THE U.S. WOULD SUPPLY THE ARMS AND BRITAIN THE MEN IN ANY HOSTILITIES.

THE U.S. EMBASSY COMMENTED, "IT'S ALL NEWS TO US."

THE WAR OFFICE, TAKING NOTE OF THE WORKER'S CLAIM OF OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION FOR THE STORY, SAID YESTERDAY:

"IN VIEW OF A REPORT IN A MORNING NEWSPAPER, THE WAR OFFICE DENIES THAT ANY OFFICIAL STATEMENT HAS BEEN MADE CONCERNING A MILITARY PACT BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES."

IN PUBLISHING THIS DENIAL, THE PRESS FOR THE MOST PART WITHHELD COMMENT. HOWEVER, THE LIBERAL NEWS CHRONICLE TERMED THE STATEMENT "CURIOUS" AND SAID:

"THE WAR DEPARTMENT YESTERDAY CONTRIVED TO CONVINCE A GOOD MANY PEOPLE THAT A STORY IT WAS APPARENTLY ANXIOUS TO DENY WAS IN FACT TRUE."

1946

A70

THE CONSERVATIVE TELEGRAPH FRONT-PAGED A WASHINGTON DISPATCH QUOTING WAR AND STATE DEPARTMENT DENIALS AND NOTING THAT THE COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF IN WASHINGTON WERE TO OPERATE "UNTIL PRESIDENT TRUMAN OFFICIALLY DECLARES THE WAR OVER."

THE LABORITE DAILY HERALD STRESSED PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE'S REPLIES NOV.18 TO FOREIGN-POLICY QUESTIONS--THAT CHIEFS OF STAFF CONSULTATIONS CONCERNED "PROBLEMS ARISING FROM JOINT OCCUPATION OF PARTS OF EUROPE" AND THAT BRITISH AND U.S. ARMS WERE BEING STANDARDIZED "UNDER SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS WHICH WE ARE ENDEAVORING TO MAKE UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS."

THE DAILY WORKER INCLUDED IN ITS STORY OF THE CASE TODAY A PART OF AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH FROM LONDON OCT.30, SAYING AUTHORITATIVE BRITISH MILITARY SOURCES SAID THAT BRITISH EMPIRE AND AMERICAN POLITICAL AND MILITARY CHIEFS HAD AGREED IN PRINCIPLE TO STANDARDIZE LAND, AIR AND NAVAL WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS TO FIXED U.S. SIZES AND PATTERNS.

THE SOURCES DECLARED THAT DEFENSE MINISTER-DESIGNATE A.V. ALEXANDER WOULD GIVE THE DECISION PRACTICAL EFFECT AS SOON AS HE TOOK OFFICE, THE DAILY WORKER FURTHER QUOTED. ASKED WHETHER SUCH AN AGREEMENT IMPLIED THE CONCLUSION OF A FORMAL MILITARY ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES, AN ARMY SOURCE SAID "NO, BUT IT DOES MEAN A DELIBERATE DECISION FROM THE BRITISH SIDE TO SETTLE ANY DISPUTES THAT MIGHT ARISE IN THE FUTURE BY DISCUSSION."

"'AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES' IS AN ACCEPTED INDICATION TO THE READER THAT THIS WAS AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT FROM THE WAR OFFICE, "THE COMMUNIST ORGAN STATED.

IN AN ACCOMPANYING EDITORIAL IT SAID "GUIDANCE FROM WHITEHALL SOURCES IS ABUNDANTLY CLEAR" IN THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH, ADDING:

"THE AMERICAN PUBLIC IS ALLOWED TO KNOW ABOUT THESE THINGS, BUT THE BRITISH HAVE GOT TO HUNT THEM OUT."

N141PES

WITH NEW YORK

PARIS, DEC.3-(AP)-THE AGREEMENT TO UNIFY THE OCCURATION ZONES IN GERMANY OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN WILL HAVE NO EFFECT ON THE POSITION OF FRANCE, INFORMED CIRCLES DECLARED TONIGHT.

WB811PES

MOSCOW,DEC.3-(AP)-SIGNING A PACT ON THE ECONOMIC MERGER OF GERMANY BY BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES WAS NOTED HERE WITHOUT COMMENT.

WB810PES

with New York

1946

BY ARTHUR GAUSHON

DAY-Indian

LONDON, DEC 3-(AP)-INDIA'S POLITICAL LEADERS AND BRITAIN'S VICEROY LORD WAVELL PLUNGED TODAY INTO A HURRIED ROUND OF CABINET-LEVEL CONFERENCES AS TIME RAN SHORT FOR PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE'S ELEVENTH HOUR EFFORT TO SMOOTH THE SUB-CONTINENT'S PATHWAY TO INDEPENDENCE.

WAVELL, TIRED AND WORN LOOKING AFTER A TWO-DAY PLANE TRIP FROM KARACHI, WAS FIRST TO SEE ATTLEE AND HIS THREE CABINET EXPERTS ON INDIA.

HE WENT INTO A CLOSED SESSION AT NO.10 DOWNING STREET TWO HOURS AND A HALF AFTER ARRIVAL OF THE PLANE THAT CARRIED HIM, PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU OF THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS PARTY; MAHOMED ALI JINNAH OF THE MOSLEM LEAGUE; AND SARDAR BALDEV SINGH OF THE SIKHS FROM INDIA TO ENGLAND.

THE LEADERS OF THE RIVAL INDIAN GROUPS RESTED AT THEIR HOTELS BEFORE BEGINNING THEIR SEPARATE TALKS THIS AFTERNOON.

AIDING ATTLEE IN THE TALKS WERE LORD PETHICK-LAWRENCE, INDIA SECRETARY; SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE; AND DEFENSE MINISTER-DESIGNATE A. V. ALEXANDER. THESE THREE NEGOTIATED THE INDIA INDEPENDENCE PLAN IN A PROTRACTED SERIES OF CONFERENCES IN INDIA LAST SUMMER.

THE BRITISH LEADERS WERE SEEKING TO PERSUADE THE INDIAN LEADERS THAT THEIR FACTIONS SHOULD COOPERATE PEACEFULLY IN THE FIRST MEETING OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY SCHEDULED TO OPEN AT NEW DELHI DEC.9. BECAUSE NEHRU HAS ATTLEE'S PROMISE THAT HE WILL BE GIVEN FACILITIES TO RETURN TO INDIA THIS WEEKEND, THE BRITISH EFFORT MUST BE COMPLETED BEFORE SATURDAY.

AN INDIA OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID, AS THE SESSIONS STARTED TODAY, THAT THE TALKS WERE "CRUCIAL." OTHER AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES HAVE SAID THAT FAILURE TO SETTLE THE DIFFERENCES MIGHT BE FOLLOWED BY CIVIL WAR IN INDIA.

NEHRU WAS NEXT ON SCHEDULE TO SEE ATTLEE AND WHILE THEY TALK,

JINNAH WILL CONFER WITH LORD PETHICK-LAWRENCE. BALDEV SINGH WILL SEE ATTLEE WHILE PETHICK-LAWRENCE INTERVIEWS NEHRU. JINNAH, WHOSE MOSLEM LEAGUE HAS REFUSED TO JOIN THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, WILL HAVE HIS INTERVIEW WITH ATTLEE TOMORROW.

THE ATTLEE-JINNAH TALK MIGHT WELL BE THE KEY TO THE ENTIRE CONFERENCE.

IT WILL BE FOLLOWED BY A FORMAL ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE OF ALL THE INDIANS AND ALL THE BRITISH NEGOTIATORS. AN INDIA OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID THE BRITISH HOPED JINNAH WOULD WITHDRAW FROM HIS ASSEMBLY BOYCOTT WHILE NEHRU WOULD ADOPT "A MORE ACCOMODATING" LINE.

M723AES

1946

APW (INDIA) WX NYC LPA

WASHINGTON, DEC 3-(AP)-ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON TODAY STRONGLY URGED OPPOSING INDIAN POLITICAL FACTIONS TO SETTLE THEIR DIFFERENCES DURING CURRENT TALKS WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

"I FEEL MOST STRONGLY IT WILL BE IN THE INTEREST OF INDIA AS WELL AS THAT OF ALL THE WORLD, FOR ITS LEADERS TO GRASP THIS OPPORTUNITY TO ESTABLISH A STABLE AND PEACEFUL INDIA," ACHESON SAID AT A NEWS CONFERENCE.

FO/0 2dN (India)

THE ACTING SECRETARY SAID THE UNITED STATES "AWAITS WITH DEEP CONCERN" THE OUTCOME OF CURRENT LONDON TALKS BETWEEN HINDU AND MOSLEM LEADERS.

"I AM CONFIDENT THAT IF THE INDIAN LEADERS SHOW THE MAGNANIMOUS SPIRIT THE OCCASION DEMANDS THEY CAN GO FORWARD TOGETHER ON THE BASIS OF THE CLEAR PROVISIONS ON THIS POINT CONTAINED IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL PLAN PROPOSED BY THE BRITISH CABINET MISSION LAST SPRING, HE SAID.

ACHESON ADDED THE PLAN WAS INTENDED "TO FORCE AN INDIAN FEDERAL UNION IN WHICH ALL ELEMENTS OF THE POPULATION HAVE AMPLE SCOPE TO ACHIEVE THEIR LEGITIMATE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ASPIRATIONS."

ACHESON WAS REFERRING TO THE CONFLICTING INDIAN VIEWPOINTS ON THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH CERTAIN PROVINCES COULD JOIN OR REMAIN OUTSIDE FEDERATIONS IN NORTHWEST AND NORTHEAST INDIA.

HE CALLED THIS DIFFERENCE "THE CRUX OF THE INTERNAL PROBLEM NOW CONFRONTING INDIA."

ACHESON RECALLED THAT THE UNITED STATES "HAS LONG TAKEN A SYMPATHETIC INTEREST IN THE PROGRESSIVE REALIZATION OF INDIA'S POLITICAL DESTINY."

THE UNITED STATES HAS EXPRESSED THROUGH ITS RECENT ESTABLISHMENT OF FULL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE PROVISIONAL INDIA GOVERNMENT, HE SAID, "OUR CONFIDENCE IN THE ABILITY OF THE INDIAN LEADERS TO MAKE THE VITAL DECISIONS THAT LIE IMMEDIATELY AHEAD."

ACHESON SAID THESE DECISIONS CALL FOR "FULL AWARENESS THAT THEIR ACTIONS AT THIS MOMENT IN HISTORY MAY DIRECTLY AFFECT WORLD PEACE AND PROSPERITY FOR GENERATIONS TO COME."

RZ132PES

1946

LONDON, DEC.3-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT, OVERRIDING OPPOSITION CRIES OF "PALTRY MEANNESS," DECIDED TONIGHT TO DISCONTINUE A 5,000 POUND ($20,000) ANNUAL PENSION SET UP 140 YEARS AGO FOR THE DESCENDANTS OF LORD NELSON-- BRITAIN'S GREATEST NAVAL HERO.

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER HUGH DALTON SAID LORD NELSON IN HIS WILL ASKED ONLY TO HAVE LADY HAMILTON AND THEIR CHILD CARED FOR.

WHILE LADY HAMILTON DIED IN AN ATTIC IN CALAIS AND THEIR CHILD PASSED ON WITHOUT TRACE, DALTON SAID, THE GOVERNMENT OF 1806 GAVE TO LORD NELSON'S BROTHER, WILLIAM, THE PENSION AND AN ESTATE OF SOME 1,500 ACRES.

DALTON SAID THAT 700,000 POUNDS ($2,800,000) HAD SINCE BEEN PAID "NOT TO THE GREAT LORD NELSON'S DIRECT DESCENDANTS BUT TO HIS COLLATERAL DESCENDANTS."

THE BILL, WHICH WILL TERMINATE THE PENSION UPON THE DEATHS OF THE PRESENT 89-YEAR-OLD EARL NELSON AND HIS HEIR AND BROTHER, 86, RECEIVED ITS SECOND READING, TANTAMOUNT TO PASSAGE.

WB815PES

BECAUSE NEHRU HAS DECLARED HE WILL LEAVE FRIDAY OR SATURDAY IN ORDER TO ARRIVE IN INDIA IN TIME FOR THE OPENING OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY ON DEC. 9, THE TALKS WERE PROCEEDING ON THE HIGHEST LEVEL WITHOUT MUCH ATTENTION TO DETAIL. THE BRITISH HAVE PROMISED THAT THE LONDON CONFERENCE WOULD NOT DELAY THE MEETING OF THE ASSEMBLY AND WOULD NOT INVOLVE ABANDONMENT OF THE BRITISH PLAN FOR INDEPENDENCE IN FAVOR OF NEW NEGOTIATIONS. ADD LON (NI-INDIAN) XXX TOMORROW (O'Gunn)

JJ&SW408PES

H.A. MARQUAND, SECRETARY OF THE BOARD'S OVERSEAS TRADE DEPARTMENT, ESTIMATED THAT COMMISSION PROFITS THIS FISCAL YEAR WOULD TOTAL $100,000,000. HE SAID THE COMMISSION WOULD GET $840,000,000 TO BUY WITH AND EXPECTED TO ACCUMULATE SOME 1,800,000 BALES OF COTTON BY MARCH, AGAINST ABOUT 1000,000 BALES HELD BY PRIVATE IMPORTERS BEFORE THE WAR. KEEPING THE LIVERPOOL EXCHANGE CLOSED, HE EXPLAINED, WOULD PREVENT "OUTSIDERS" FROM DABBLING IN "THE FORTUNES OF THIS GREAT INDUSTRY."

OLIVER LYTTLETON, CONSERVATIVE EX PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, SAID MARQUAND WAS "JUGGLING WITH FIGURES" IN ESTIMATING PROFITS AND DECLARED THE COTTON TRADING WAS ON A "THOROUGHLY UNSOUND BASIS."

JR351AES ADD LON (DAY-COTTON) XXX SPINNERS

1946

HAHN, 57, WILL RECEIVE THE NOBEL PRIZE IN STOCKHOLM DEC. 10. HE NOW IS PRESIDENT OF A GROUP OF GERMAN SCIENTISTS WHO PLAN TO ENCOURAGE A REVIVAL OF FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH, PARTICULARLY IN THE BRITISH OCCUPATION ZONE.

A BRITISH OFFICER WHO ACCOMPANIED HAHN SAID ACTIVITIES OF THE GERMAN SCIENTISTS WOULD BE STRICTLY WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF A CONTROL COMMISSION LAW, WHICH PROHIBITS RESEARCH INTO NUCLEAR FISSION. ADD HAMBURG (Otto Hahn) XXX SAID

NG52AES

OTHER INFORMANTS SAID TODAY A CONCENTRATION OF BULGARIAN MILITARY EQUIPMENT, DISPROPORTIONATE TO APPARENT NEEDS, HAD BEEN OBSERVED IN THE GREEK-BULGARIAN AREA NEAR THE TURKISH FRONTIER. GREEK MOBILE EQUIPMENT HAS BEEN MOVING TOWARD THE AREA FOLLOWING A RECENT GREEK ANNOUNCEMENT THAT "MOPPING UP" OPERATIONS IN THRACE WERE BEING UNDERTAKEN THERE.

SW456PES ADD ATHENS (INT-Greek) XXX TROOPS (Goodwin)

(IN LONDON, THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID YESTERDAY THAT FIELD MARSHAL LORD MONTGOMERY, BRITISH CHIEF OF STAFF, WOULD MEET GEN. JOHN SPILIOTOPOULOS, GREEK CHIEF OF STAFF, TODAY IN GREECE, WHERE BRITAIN MAINTAINS TROOPS.

(A SPOKESMAN FOR THE OFFICE, DECLARING THE MEETING HAD "NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE," SAID NO DECISION HAD BEEN ARRIVED AT IN REGARD TO THE QUESTION OF SUPPLYING MORE ARMS TO GREEK TROOPS.)

MK653AES ADD ATHENS (DAY-Greek) XXX SITUATION (Goodwin)

MOSCOW, DEC 3-(AP)-MOSCOW RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT "TRAVEL NOTES" IN THE RUSSIAN JOURNAL, NEW TIMES, SAYS THE "REAL MASTERS" OF THE UNITED STATES WERE "SEVERAL DOZEN FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL MAGNATES WHO HAVE FORMED A POWERFUL ORGANIZATION, THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS."

"BIG FINANCE AND INDUSTRIAL CAPITAL, WHICH ROOSEVELT PREVENTED FROM EXERCISING DIRECT CONTROL OVER THE GOVERNMENT, HAS REGAINED ITS POSITION OF DOMINANCE," THE ARTICLE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING.

THE RADIO QUOTED THE NEW TIMES AS SAYING ALSO THAT BRITAIN'S LABOR GOVERNMENT "TO ALL INTENTS AND PURPOSES IS FOLLOWING THE PROGRAM OF AN ANGLO-AMERICAN BLOC WHICH WAS ADVOCATED BY CHURCHILL AT FULTON" (MISSOURI).

A THIRD NEW TIMES ARTICLE RELAYED ON THE RADIO CHARGED THAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES IN DEMANDING INTERNATIONALIZATION OF THE DANUBE HAD IN MIND "BRINGING THE DANUBE COUNTRIES UNDER THEIR SWAY AND ESTABLISHING THEIR INFLUENCE IN THE BALKANS" AND SAID THAT "DEMOCRATIC COOPERATION" OF THE DANUBE COUNTRIES THEMSELVES COULD "INSURE A REASONABLE APPROACH TO THE QUESTION OF NAVIGATION AND OTHER DANUBE PROBLEMS."

DN630AES

30.24-6757

MOSCOW, DEC. 3--(AP)---A UKRAINIAN COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER, K.Z. LITVIN, HAS DEMANDED IN AN ADDRESS BEFORE A TEACHER'S SOVIET CONFERENCE IN KIEV THAT SCHOOLS DEVOTE MORE ATTENTION TO POLITICAL EDUCATION AND SHIELD YOUTH FROM "CORRUPTING ALIEN INFLUENCES."

"SOVIET SCHOOLS CANNOT BE OUTSIDE POLITICS," LITVIN SAID, IN CRITICIZING A NEW VIEW HELD BY CERTAIN UKRAINIAN EDUCATORS THAT SCHOOLS SHOULD BE POLITICALLY NEUTRAL.

1946

PM 8 GILS 01430 JRT LO30AES

TRIESTE, DEC. 3-(AP)-COL. ALFRED C. BOWMAN OF LOS ANGELES WAS PRESENTED THE INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF THE BLUE CROSS OF SAINT GEORGE OF CORINTHIA TODAY BY THE VENEZIA GIULIA COMMITTEE OF THE ORDER FOR "HUMANITARIAN WORK" AS SENIOR CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER OF THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN VENEZIA GIULIA.

THE ORDER, FOUNDED BY THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA IN 1273, WAS REVIVED UNDER UNITED STATES PATRONAGE.

TU939AES

WASHINGTON, DEC 3-(AP)-ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON TODAY SAID AT A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT HE HAD NOT HEARD OF ANY NEW NOTE OF PROTEST AGAINST AMERICAN POLICY TOWARD PALESTINE BY THE ARAB STATES.

RZ133PES FOR Palestine

CAIRO, DEC 3-(AP)-A MEMBER OF THE PALESTINE ARAB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SAID LAST NILHT THE COMMITTEE WOULD ASK THE ARAB LEAGUE STATES TO REQUEST BRITISH PERMIESION DOR THE RETURN OF HAJ AMIN EL HUSSEINI, THE MUFTI OF JERUSALEM, TO PALESTINE.

NATHESANCTUANOW IS LIVING IN EGYPT, WHERE HE WAY G
THE MUFTI OF J

THE MUFTI OF JERUSALEM, TO PALESTINE.

THE MUFTI NOW IS LIVING IN EGYPT, WHERE HE WAS GRANTED SANCTUARY BY FING FAROUK AFTER A FLIGHT FROM EXILE IN FRANCE.

THE ARAB LEAGUE DECIDED TO INSTRUCT THE DELEGATES TO THE UNITED NATIONS FROM THE SEVEN LEAGUE STATES TO EXPRESS TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND THE U.S. GOVERNMENT "ARAB ANNOYANCE AT THE DI TURBANCES" WHICH THE LEAGUE SAID RESULTED FROM "PARTIAL AMERICAN INTERFERENCE IN THE PAPESTINE QUESTION."

JJ1042AES

1946

GOVERNMENT-OWNED OR SUBSIDIZED NEWSPAPERS IN PEIPING PRINTED REPORTS LAST WEEK INDICATING THAT AN AGREEMENT HAD BEEN REACHED OVER DAIREN. SOME EARLIER REPORTS HAD EVEN PLACED CHINESE TROOPS IN THE CITY BUT THESE NEVER RECEIVED CONFIRMATION.

GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAID A CHINESE COMMUNIST OFFENSICE TOWARDS CHANGCHUN, MANCHURIAN CAPITAL MORE THAN 300 MILES NORTH OF DAIREN, HAD REACHED A POINT 27 MILES EAST OF THE CITY. THE CAMPAIGN WAS REPORTED GRADUALLY EXPANDING, WITH ATTACKS ON GOVERNMENT POSITIONS ALONG THE SOUTH BANK OF THE SUNGARI RIVER, MIDWAY BETWEEN CHANGCHUN AND COMMUNIST-HELD HARBIN. ADD PEIPING (NL-Chinese) XXX port

THERE WAS FIGHTING ALSO IN THE TUNGHWA AREA EAST OF MUKDEN AND IN JEHOL PROVINCE EAST OF CHENGTEH.

IN CHINA PROPER, RED FORCES WERE CONVERGING ON TAIYUAN, CAPITAL OF SHANSI PROVINCE. COMMUNIST SOURCES SAID THIS DRIVE WAS "TO REMOVE THE MENACE OF A FLANK ATTACK" ON THEIR CAPITAL OF YENAN. THEY ASSERTED YENAN WAS BEING THREATENED BY "A CONCENTRATION OF 180,000 KUOMINTANG (GOVERNMENT) TROOPS AROUND THE YENAN BORDER REGION FROM FOUR DIRECTIONS."

SD455PCS

FIRST LEAD IRANIAN (140)

TEHRAN, DEC 3-(AP)-PREMIER AHMED QAVAM, FACED BY THE THREAT OF AN ARMED REVOLT IN SEMI-AUTONOMOUS AZERBAIJAN OVER HIS DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS FOR THE COMING ELECTIONS, SAID TONIGHT THE BALLOTING IN THAT PROVINCE "WILL START ONLY AFTER SECURITY FORCES HAVE REACHED THERE."

SECURITY FORCES HAVE REACHED ALL OTHER PARTS OF IRAN, THE PREMIER SAID, AND THE VOTING WILL OPEN DEC. 7 AS SCHEDULED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, EXCEPT FOR AZERBAIJAN.

REFERRING TO RECENT IRANIAN LEFTIST PRESS ARTICLES ON WHICH RADIO MOSCOW AND RUSSIAN NEWSPAPERS HAVE BASED ATTACKS AGAINST THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT, QAVAM STATED: "AS I HAVE ALWAYS CONSIDERED IT THE UTMOST NECESSITY FOR IRAN TO GAIN THE FRIENDSHIP AND GOOD RELATION OF OUR GREAT NEIGHBOR RUSSIA, I EXPECT THEM NOT TO DARKEN THE HEARTS OF THEIR FRIENDS IN IRAN BY UNTRUE STATEMENTS."

THE TABRIZ (AZERBAIJAN) RADIO SAID LAST NIGHT COUNTLESS CITIZENS HAD BEEN GIVEN WEAPONS AND THAT THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT "WILL FACE ARMS IF IT ENTERS AZERBAIJAN WITH ARMS."

"ALL OUR WORKERS ETC. XF X SECOND GRAF ORIG (A77).

JJ&BJ148PES

CANBERRA, DEC 3-(AP)-AUSTRALIA IS LIKELY TO SEND AN EXPEDITION TO THE ANTARCTIC IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1947 TO INVESTIGATE THE POSSIBILITY OF DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL AND FISHING RESOURCES, GOVERNMENT CIRCLES IN CANBERRA SAID TODAY.

A SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS PRESENTLY IS CONSIDERING IN MELBOURNE THE ADVISIBILITY OF SENDING MEN TO THE COLD SOUTH IN THE WAKE OF ADM.RICHARD E.BYRD'S U.S. FLEET.

AUSTRALIAN POLAR EXPLORER SIR DOUGLAS MAWSON RECOMMENDED TO THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE THAT AN EXPEDITION SHOULD BE ORGANIZED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AND IT WAS SAID THE GOVERNMENT MIGHT ANNOUNCE ITS DECISION IN A WEEK OR TWO.

AUSTRALIA'S CLAIMS IN ANTARCTICA COVER PRACTICALLY ONE-THIRD OF THE LAND MASS -- AROUND 1,000,000 SQUARE MILES.

DN620AES

1946

HONOLULU, DEC. 3-(AP)-APPROXIMATELY HALF OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY NOW IS OVERSEAS AND "SO FAR AS I KNOW THERE IS NO PLAN TO REDUCE FORCES EITHER IN GERMANY OR JAPAN," SAYS GEN.THOMAS C HANDY, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF.

HE SAID IN AN INTERVIEW LAST NIGHT THAT "WE HAVE REACHED THE MINIMUM" OF OCCUPATION TROOPS IN JAPAN, ALTHOUGH HE CITED NO FIGURES. (GENERAL MACARTHUR, MONTHS AGO, ESTIMATED THAT 200,000 WOULD BE NECESSARY.)

THERE ARE PROPORTIONATELY MORE TROOPS IN GERMANY THAN IN JAPAN, HE ADDED, BECAUSE JAPAN IS NOT SPLIT INTO ZONES AND HAS AN EFFICIENT CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

THE ARMY'S BIGGEST PROBLEM, HE DECLARED, IS THAT "WE LACK TRAINED PERSONNEL. BUT I CAN SAY WE ARE ON THE UPGRADE. WE ARE DOING SOMETHING ABOUT OUR PROBLEMS."

EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON AFTER TOURING THE PACIFIC AND ORIENT, GENERAL EISENHOWER'S DEPUTY REPORTED MORALE AMONG AMERICAN TROOPS THERE WAS GOOD; NOTED "DISAGREEMENTS AND TROUBLES IN THE PHILIPPINES, WHERE FILIPINOS ARE HAVING THEIR OWN PROBLEMS (HOUSING AND ECONOMY) JUST AS WE ARE HAVING OURS," BUT PRESIDENT ROXAS "WAS VERY COOPERATIVE," AND "DISCIPLINE AND MORALE THERE ARE BETTER."

X434APS

NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, DEC.4-(AP)-THE PROSECUTION DECLARED TODAY IT WOULD SHOW THAT HIDEKI TOJO AND OTHER WAR CRIMES DEFENDANTS WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR SUCH MURDEROUS BRUTALITIES AS THE EXECUTION WITHOUT TRIAL OF "AMERICAN AVIATORS SHOT DOWN WHILE OVER JAPAN."

THE STATEMENT CAME FROM JUSTICE ALAN JAMES MANSFIELD OF AUSTRALIA, ASSOCIATE PROSECUTOR, AFTER TRIBUNAL PRESIDENT SIR WILLIAM WEBB EXPRESSED CONCERN LEST THE COURT BE LOADED DOWN WITH DETAILS OF ATROCITIES WITHOUT THEIR BEING ASSOCIATED WITH THE DEFENDANTS.

MANSFIELD SAID THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION RESTED FIRST "ON CERTAIN ADMISSIONS BY THE ACCUSED IN THEIR INTERROGATIONS WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN PUT BEFORE THE COURT."

THE TRIBUNAL RESUMED HEARING EVIDENCE ON THE DUTCH PHASE OF TH PROSECUTION.

JQ1044PCS NM

30.24-6759

TOKYO, DEC. 3-(AP)-JAPAN'S COMMUNIST PARTY TODAY JOINED THE POLITICAL PARADE DEMANDING THE IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN CAPITAL TO ALLEVIATE THE INDUSTRIAL CRISIS BUT ITS SPOKESMAN WARNED THE DIET (PARLIAMENT) AGAINST OPENING JAPAN TO "COLONIZATION."

KYUICHI TOKUDA, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, ALSO DEMANDED THE RESIGNATION OF PREMIER SHIGERU YOSHIDA IN A SHARP ATTACK ON THE GOVERNMENT. YOSHIDA ANNOUNCED EARLIER HE INTENDED TO REMAIN IN OFFICE AT LEAST UNTIL THE NEW CONSTITUTION TAKES EFFECT NEXT MAY 3.

LABOR AND LEFT-WING POLITICAL LEADERS CALLED A PUBLIC MEETING FOR DEC. 17 WITH THE AVOWED AIM OF OUSTING THE CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT.

TOKUDA, SPEAKING BEFORE THE FIRST PACKED GALLERY TO ATTEND THE CURRENT DIET SESSION, SAID THE COMMUNISTS OPPOSED IN PRINCIPLE THE IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN CAPITAL "BECAUSE IT WOULD MAKE JAPAN A FOREIGN COLONY" BUT ADDED THAT "THE PARTY IS NOT OPPOSED TO BRINGING IN FOREIGN MONEY TO HELP REHABILITATE THE COUNTRY."

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY ALREADY HAS URGED THIS POLICY AS THE ONLY MEANS OF AVERTING INDUSTRIAL COLLAPSE, AND THE GOVERNMENT HAS INDICATED APPROVAL.

X456APS

1946

TOKYO,DEC.3-(AP)-NORMAN CARDINAL GILROY, THE FIRST CARDINAL EVER TO VISIT JAPAN OFFICIALLY, TOLD NEWSMEN TODAY HE WAS APPALLED AT THE ATOMIC BOMB DEVASTATION AT NAGASAKI, CENTER OF THE CATHOLIC MOVEMENT IN THIS COUNTRY, AND ADVOCATED "PROPER CONTROL" OF THE WEAPON.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF SYDNEY SAID HE WAS TOLD 8,000 CATHOLICIS PERISHED IN THE NAGASAKI BLAST.

CARDINAL GILROY DURING HIS VISIT TO JAPAN HAD AN AUDIENCE WITH EMPEROR HIROHITO AND VISITED CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS AND THE BRITISH OCCUPATION AREA. HE ARRANGED TO LEAVE FOR SYDNEY TOMORROW.

FJ425ACS NM

YOKOHAMA,DEC.3-(AP)-AUSTRALIAN PRISONERS IN POW CAMP 4-B WERE FORCED TO LIE UNDER FIVE BLANKETS DURING SWELTERING TOKYO NIGHTS, THE PROSECUTION CHARGED TODAY AT THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL OF CAMP COMMANDER NARUMI OOTA AND SIX OF HIS ASSISTANTS.

THIS AND OTHER FORMS OF TORTURE, SUCH AS FORCING PRISONERS TO WALK ABOUT ON ALL FOURS LIKE ANIMALS, CAUSED THE DEATHS OF 60 AUSTRALIANS, THE PROSECUTION CONTENDED.

FJ423ACS

BEFORE IT COULD BE ACCOMPLISHED, JAPAN SURRENDERED--BUT "REGARDLESS OF THIS, THE JAPANESE SAW TO IT THAT A JAPANESE-FOSTERED STATE STILL WOULD BE ESTABLISHED," THE ATTORNEY SAID. "DURING ONE FRANTIC WEEK, WHILE NEWS OF THE SURRENDER WAS BEING KEPT SECRET, PREPARATIONS WERE MADE AND INDEPENDENCE PROCLAIMED."

VICIOUS FIGHTING BETWEEN ALLIED TROOPS AND REBELLING INDONESIANS PRECEDED THE RECENT AGREEMENT SETTING UP AN AUTONOMOUS INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT UNDER THE NETHERLANDS CROWN.

X437APS) KKF Independence

Add to Tokyo (Day-War Crimes

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, DEC. 3-(AP)-A NUMBER OF DELEGATES TO THE FOURTH INTER-AMERICAN PRESS CONGRESS SIGNED A STATEMENT LAST NIGHT EXPRESSING "OPENLY AND FIRMLY" THEIR CONDEMNATION OF THE SPANISH REGIME OF GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO.

THE STATEMENT WAS SIGNED BY A MAJORITY OF THE COLOMBIAN DELEGATION, 11 VENEZUELANS, 11 CUBANS, TWO BOLIVIANS, TWO MEXICANS, TWO COSTA RICANS, JOSEPH STANDEN OF THE UNITED STATES (DAILY WORKER, AND NEW YORK) AND JOSE ENAMORADO CUESTA OF PUERTO RICO.

1946

THE SIGNERS SAID THAT SINCE THE CONGRESS -- ITS SESSIONS ENDED -- HAD ABSTAINED FROM CONSIDERATION OF THE PROBLEM, THEY DESIRED TO CONDEMN THE FRANCO REGIME AS AN "AVOWED ENEMY OF DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE AND PRACTICES AND A PERMANENT THREAT TO THE WORLD'S PEACE."

THEY CALLED ON CONTINENTAL JOURNALISM TO COMBAT APPEASEMENT TOWARD A "REGIME OPPRESSING THE SPANISH PEOPLE." AND ALSO TO LAUNCH A CAMPAIGN FOR BREAKING OFF ALL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

THE CONGRESS' EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE NAMED TOM WALLACE OF THE LOUISVILLE, KY., TIMES, AND JULIO CARZON, DIRECTOR OF LA PRENSA IN NEW YORK, TO ITS STANDING COMMITTEE ON PRESS FREEDOM.

AS MEMBERS OF THIS COMMITTEE THEY WILL SERVE AS VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE CONGRESS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND WILL BE EMPOWERED TO INVESTIGATE ANY VIOLATIONS OF FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND MAKE THE NECESSARY REPORTS ON THEM TO THE CONGRESS.

WALLACE DEPARTED FOR THE UNITED STATES VIA THE PANAMA CANAL, WHERE HE WILL RECEIVE MEDICAL ATTENTION FOR A SLIGHT, UNSPECIFIED AILMENT.

JJ153PES

(280) MIGHT LEAD DENNY

WASHINGTON,DEC.3-(AP)-CHARLES R.DENNY, WHO IS CALLED "MR.ATOM BOMB" BY HIS ASSOCIATES, WILL BE APPOINTED CHAIRMAN OF THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION TOMORROW.

DENNY, 34, HAS BEEN ACTING CHAIRMAN SINCE FEBRUARY WHEN PAUL A. PORTER WAS NAMED OPA ADMINISTRATOR. THE FCC CHAIRMANSHIP WAS LEFT OPEN FOR PORTER BUT HE ANNOUNCED IN QUITTING THE OPA LAST WEEK THAT HE WOULD LEAVE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

PRESIDENTIAL PRESS SECRETARY CHARLES G.ROSS TOLD REPORTERS TODAY THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS DECIDED TO APPOINT DENNY.

DENNY WILL BE THE YOUNGEST CHAIRMAN IN THE COMMISSION'S HISTORY. HIS RISE IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE HAS BEEN METEORIC. JUST FOUR YEARS AGO HE WAS THE FCC'S ASSISTANT GENERAL COUNSEL.

HE'S CALLED "MR.ATOM BOMB" AROUND THE FCC, HIS FRIENDS REPORT, "BECAUSE HE'S TINY BUT PACKS A POWERFUL INTELLECTUAL PUNCH." DENNY APPEARS TO WEIGH ABOUT 120.

A NON-SMOKER, DENNY IS A NATIVE OF BALTIMORE AND THE FATHER OF TWO SMALL DAUGHTERS AND A SON.

AS CHAIRMAN OF THE FCC, HE WILL BE A DOMINANT FIGURE IN THE FIELD OF COMMUNICATIONS. THE AGENCY WAS CREATED BY CONGRESS IN 1934 TO REGULATE "INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE IN COMMUNICATION BY WIRE AND RADIO."

AMONG OTHER THINGS THE FCC GRANTS LICENSES FOR NEW RADIO STATIONS.

DENNY'S HOME IS DOTTED WITH RADIOS. HE HAS FIVE SETS--A SHORT-WAVE, TELEVISION RECEIVER, HIGH-FREQUENCY RECEIVER, COMBINATION RADIO-PHONOGRAPH AND A FREQUENCY MODULATION (FM) SET.

HIS HOBBIES ARE BICYCLING AND CROONING. HE LIKES TO CHANT OLD DITTIES LEARNED AT AMHERST COLLEGE WHILE HIS WIFE PLAYS THE PIANO.

DENNY JOINED THE GOVERNMENT IN 1938 AS AN ATTORNEY IN THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT. HE WENT TO THE FCC IN FEBRUARY OF 1942 AS ASSISTANT GENERAL COUNSEL AND WAS NAMED GENERAL COUNSEL IN O
YEAR.

IN MARCH, 1935, HE BECAME THE YOUNGEST MAN EVER TO BE APPOINTED TO THE COMMISSION.

LT957PES

WASHINGTON,DEC.3-(AP)-JOHN S.YOUNG, NEW YORK, RESIGNING MEMBER OF THE PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION, DECLARED TONIGHT THE COMMISSION "IS DOOMED TO FAILURE."

PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY ACCEPTED YOUNG'S RESIGNATION FROM THE 3-MEMBER COMMISSION NAMED LAST SUMMER TO ADMINISTER THE AMERICAN PROJECT DESIGNED TO ALLEVIATE PHILIPPINE LOSSES DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION.

YOUNG TOLD A REPORTER THE COMMISSION, OUTVOTING HIM TWO TO ONE, IS "UNDERTAKING INEFFICIENT AND WASTEFUL POLICIES TO WHICH I CANNOT BE A PARTY."

HE SAID THE COMMISSION, OVER HIS OPPOSITION, "HAS ENTERED INTO LAVISH SALARY COMMITMENTS FOR AMERICANS ON THE COMMISSION PERSONNEL NOW IN MANILA" AND PREDICTED "THERE WILL BE A CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION OF THESE PRACTICES."

MD1149PESNM

WASHINGTON,DEC.3-(AP)-REP.CARL HINSHAW (R-CALIF) ASSERTED TODAY THAT HE WILL INTRODUCE LEGISLATION TO "CLARIFY A GENERAL TERM IN THE ATOMIC ENERGY ACT WHICH MIGHT BE HARMFUL TO THE INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES."

HINSHAW OBJECTED TO A PROVISION IN SECTION 8 OF THE ACT WHICH DIRECTS THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION TO GIVE "MAXIMUM EFFECT" TO THE POLICIES CONTAINED IN ANY INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.

HE SUGGESTED, FOR EXAMPLE, THAT BY INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT AN INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION MIGHT BE GIVEN AUTHORITY TO DETERMINE RATES FOR THE SALE OF POWER GENERATED FROM ATOMIC ENERGY.

"THE QUESTION OF RATES IS ONE OF VITAL CONCERN IN THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE WEST," HINSHAW TOLD A REPORTER. "GIVING INTERNATIONAL RATE AUTHORITY TO AN INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION MIGHT BE GIVING IT THE POWER TO DETERMINE WHERE CERTAIN INDUSTRIES, SUCH AS ALUMINUM PRODUCTION, MIGHT BE LOCATED.

"I AM NOT WILLING THAT THE U.S. REPRESENTATIVES ON THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION GIVE 'MAXIMUM EFFECT' TO ANY AGREEMENT THAT WOULD TEND TO FAVOR ONE SECTION OF THE COUNTRY AGAINST ANOTHER, OR ONE PART OF THE WORLD AGAINST ANOTHER."

THE TERM "MAXIMUM EFFECT," HE SAID, SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM THE ACT OR AT LEAST CLARIFIED "IN THE INTEREST OF PROTECTION TO THE UNITED STATES."

HINSHAW ALSO SUGGESTED THAT "SOME CONSIDERATION" SHOULD BE GIVEN TO REVISING SUBSECTION D OF SECTION 7 OF THE ACT GIVING THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION THE RIGHT TO CONTROL THE RESALE PRICES OF BY-PRODUCT POWER.

"THAT," HE SAID, "WOULD EVADE THE RIGHT OF ANY STATE UTILITY COMMISSION TO CONTROL RATES FOR ELECTRICITY PRODUCED FROM ATOMIC ENERGY."

MD413AES

WASHINGTON, DEC.3-(A.P.)-A COLORFUL OFFICIAL WELCOME WAS GIVEN GEN. SALVADOR CESAR OBINO, CHIEF OF THE BRAZILIAN JOINT GENERAL STAFF, WHO ARRIVED TODAY BY AIR TO TOUR MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AS A GUEST OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

AN HONOR GUARD OF 200 SOLDIERS AND THE 100-PIECE U.S. ARMY BAND WAS ON HAND TOGETHER WITH HIGH-RANKING OFFICERS.

AB757PES

WASHINGTON,DEC.3-(AP)-THREE WOMEN REPRESENTING THE "FRIENDS OF ASIA" BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH EXCHANGED GREETINGS WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY.

IN THE GROUP WAS THE REV.TAMAKI UEMURA, TOKYO PASTOR. SHE WAS THE FIRST JAPANESE CITIZEN TO CALL ON THE PRESIDENT SINCE JAPAN'S DEFEAT.

SHE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY DR.JOSEFA ILANO, FROM THE PHILIPPINES AND MISS HSIANG FOH-MEI, DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF THE PURE HEART, SHANGHAI.

THEY ARE TOURING THE UNITED STATES AS PART OF A CAMPAIGN TO RAISE $27,000,000 FOR CHURCH REHABILITATION IN THE FAR EAST.

MD104AESNM

30.24-6761

(ADVANCE) WASHN 1ST ADD GERMAN INVESTIGATION (ORIGINAL, MOVED IN ADVANCE LAST NIGHT) XXX OCCUPYING TROOPS.

IN MAKING PUBLIC THE ARMY INSPECTOR GENERAL'S REPORT, COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN KILGORE SAID IT DEMONSTRATED THE "GRAVE DANGERS OF GIVING CURRENCY TO UNVERIFIED CHARGES."

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL SAID THAT WHILE SEVERAL OTHER WITNESSES "CORROBORATED IN PRINCIPLE" MILLER'S ALLEGATIONS "NONE WOULD AGREE WITH THE SUPERLATIVE LANGUAGE USED BY HIM."

SUMMARIZING ITS CONCLUSIONS REGARDING MILLER'S CHARGES THE INSPECTOR GENERAL DECLARED:

"(A) THAT THE GOVERNOR AND DEPUTY MILITARY GOVERNOR OF OCCUPIED GERMANY ARE RECEIVING SUFFICIENT INTELLIGENCE OF A POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC NATURE TO PROPERLY AND ADEQUATELY ADMINISTER MILITARY GOVERNMENT DESPITE CONTENTIONS TO THE CONTRARY BY CERTAIN SUBORDINATE OFFICERS IN THE G-2 DIVISION.

"(B) THAT THERE HAVE NOT BEEN SUFFICIENT DERELICTIONS OF CONDUCT ON THE PART OF AMERICAN PERSONNEL IN OCCUPIED GERMANY TO JEOPARDIZE THE PRESTIGE, REPUTATION AND AUTHORITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

"(C) THAT THE INDIVIDUALS ALLEGED BY COL.MILLER TO HAVE COMMITTEE DERELICTIONS OF CONDUCT TO AN EXTENT CASTING REFLECTIONS UPON THE MILITARY SERVICE ARE BEING PROPERLY AND THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED.

"(D) THE ALLEGATIONS THAT MAJ.MICHAEL J.L.GREENE WAS TRANSFERRED OUT OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT HEADQUARTERS BECAUSE HE KNEW TOO MUCH OF A DEROGATORY NATURE ABOUT CERTAIN SENIOR OFFICERS IS NOT SUBSTANTIATED BY THE FACTS.

"(E) THAT NO COMMANDING GENERALS IN EUROPE ARE TERRIFIED OVER THE PROBLEM OF COLORED TROOPS NOR EVEN RELUCTANT TO TAKE PROMPT AND ENERGETIC DISCIPLINARY ACTION WHERE SUCH ACTION IS INDICATED.

A66WX

"(F) EXCEPT FOR ONE CASE WHERE DISCIPLINARY ACTION HAD BEEN INITIATED THE INSPECTOR GENERAL FOUND NO EVIDENCE OF EITHER AMERICAN OR GERMAN INDUSTRIAL INTEREST INFLUENCING THE EXECUTION OF AMERICAN POLICIES IN GERMANY."

THE WAR DEPARTMENT REPORT SAID THAT MILLER'S "ALLEGATIONS OF LECHEROUS LIVING ON THE PART OF HIGH MILITARY OFFICIALS" WERE BASED ON "GOSSIP AND COMMON SCANDAL." HOWEVER, THE ARMY REPORT ADDED:

"THE INSPECTOR GENERAL ESTABLISHED BEYOND REASONABLE DOUBT THAT THERE HAD BEEN INDIVIDUAL CASES OF PROMISCIOUS COHABITATION ALTHOUGH HE LIKEWISE ASCERTAINED THAT PROPER AUTHORITIES HAVE TAKEN AND ARE TAKING ALL REASONABLE STEPS TO CURB SUCH ACTIONS ON THE PART OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL.

"HOWEVER HE POINTS OUT THAT THE AMERICANS IN BERLIN ARE COMPLETELY ISOLATED AND THAT THE CITY IS SURROUNDED BY RUSSIAN OCCUPATIONAL FORCES WHO DO NOT PERMIT OTHER NATIONALS TO ENTER OR LEAVE THE CITY AT WILL.

"HE ESTABLISHES THAT THIS, OF NECESSITY HAS BROUGHT ABOUT MORE INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SEXES AND HAS RAISED THE TEMPO OF RECREATIONAL SEEKING WITHIN A SMALL AREA."

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL SAID THAT THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES ASSUME THE ATTITUDE THAT THEY ARE "FOR THE MOST PART DEALING WITH ADULTS WHOSE PERSONAL MORALS ARE THEIR OWN AFFAIRS PROVIDED NO ACTS ARE COMMITTED WHICH REFLECT UNFAVORABLY UPON THE U.S.GOVERNMENT OR THE PARTICULAR SERVICE IN WHICH THEY ARE ENGAGED."

A67WX

LATE IN THE DAY, MILLER ISSUED A STATEMENT THROUGH MEADER'S OFFICE DECLARING IT IS "UNTRUE TO SAY THAT MR.MEADER REFUSED TO PERMIT A CORRECTION OF THE TEXT OF THE TRANSCRIPT."

MILLER SAID HE TOOK THE TRANSCRIPT HOME WITH HIM, CORRECTED SEVERAL TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS AND IN SOME PLACES ALTERED THE LANGUAGE WHERE HIS CHOICE OF WORDS HAD BEEN POOR.

"IN NO PLACE WAS THE SUBSTANCE OF THE TESTIMONY AFFECTED," MILLER DECLARED.

A147WX ADD FORT BLISS (German Scientists) XXX TO CO (Dateline)

SHARING WITH AMERICAN SCIENTISTS THE KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS GAINED IN GERMAN ROCKET PIONEERING, THE IMPORTED EXPERTS HAVE BEEN DEMONSTRATING HOW THE V-2 WAS DESIGNED, TESTED, ASSEMBLED AND LAUNCHED WITH DEADLY DESTRUCTION AGAINST LONDON AND ANTWERP.

ADDITIONALLY--AND MORE IMPORTANT IN THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT VIEW--THE GERMANS HAVE HELPED SCHOOL AMERICAN PERSONNEL TO THE POINT THAT SUCH ACTIVITIES NOW MAY BE CARRIED OUT BY U.S. SPECIALISTS ALMOST ENTIRELY ON THEIR OWN.

VON BRAUN AND HIS KEY SUBORDINATES IN THE NAZI PROGRAM STARTED ARRIVING HERE LAST FALL. THEY WERE EVACUATED ALONG WITH CAPTURED PARTS OF AROUND 100 OF THE 3,600 V-2S MANUFACTURED FOR USE AGAINST THE ALLIES.

AVERAGING 33 YEARS OLD, THE MEN REPRESENT EVERY PHASE OF THE NAZIS' V-2 PROJECT AND ARE THE ONLY INTEGRATED UNIT OF GERMAN SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICIANS IN THE UNITED STATES, AN ORDNANCE SPOKESMAN SAID. OTHERS ARE SCATTERED AT WRIGHT FIELD, O., AND OTHER RESEARCH CENTERS.

ALL HAVE EXPRESSED DESIRE TO BECOME AMERICAN CITIZENS. ARRANGEMENTS ARE BEING MADE TO BRING THEIR DEPENDENTS, NUMBERING AROUND 500, HERE WITHIN THE NEXT TWO MONTHS.

ORDNANCE INTELLIGENCE TEAMS SEIZED MORE THAN 200 OF THE 14-TON V-2 ROCKETS IN HITLER'S VAST UNDERGROUND NORDHAUSEN FACTORY. THE GERMAN SCIENTISTS, SAID TO INCLUDE PERHAPS TWO DOZEN OF THE WORLD'S TOP NOTCH MEN IN THEIR SPECIAL FIELDS, WERE ROUNDED UP AT VARIOUS PLACES.

MARTIN SCHILLING, 35 YEAR OLD PHYSICIST, FORMER PROFESSOR AT THE TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF HANOVER AND A MAJOR CONTRIBUTOR TO THE INSTRUMENTATION OF THE V-2, SAID THEY CHOSE TO COME HERE BECAUSE "THERE ARE NO APPARENT POSSIBILITIES FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN GERMANY ON A LARGE SCALE FOR THE NEXT TEN TO TWENTY YEARS."

VON BRAUN RELATED HE FIRST HAD THE IDEA OF GOING TO THE MOON IN 1930 AFTER READING A BOOK ON LIQUID FUEL ROCKETS BY A PROFESSOR OBERTH. HE ORGANIZED A PRIVATE COMPANY TWO YEARS LATER WHICH BUILT SMALL PRIMITIVE ROCKETS AND MADE 85 TEST LAUNCHINGS AT AN OLD WORLD WAR 1 AMMUNITION DUMP NEAR BERLIN. IN 1932 THE NAZI ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT BECAME INTERESTED AND THE EXPERIMENTS BECAME OFFICIAL SECRETS FROM THEN ON.

FOLLOW WASHINGTON

CHICAGO, DEC.3-(AP)-THE NATIONAL NEGRO COUNCIL TONIGHT PROTESTED A REPORT BY GEORGE W.MEADER ON AN INVESTIGATION OF CONDUCT OF AMERICAN FORCES IN GERMANY AND SAID THE REPORT ASSAILED "THE INTEGRITY OF ALL NEGRO TROOPS IN GERMANY."

EDGAR C.BROWN, DIRECTOR OF THE COUNCIL WHICH CLAIMS 300,000 MEMBERS, IN A STATEMENT DENOUNCED "THESE UNSUBSTANTIATED STATEMENTS SPREAD THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY."

"THE NATIONAL NEGRO COUNCIL WILL DEMAND OF SENATOR KILGORE (D-W.VA), CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE WAR INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE, THAT IT PROBE THE PREJUDICE OF ITS CHIEF COUNSEL, MR.MEADER, AND PROHIBIT HIM FROM FUTURE ATTEMPTS TO BLACKEN THE CHARACTER OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS ON ACCOUNT OF RACE."

BROWN SAID THE COUNCIL "PROTESTS THE UNMITIGATED GALL" OF MEADER'S REPORT "ALLEGING A WHOLE CATALOG OF UNSWORN AND HEARSAY CHARGES."

ER1157PCS 1946

NEWARK, N.J., DEC. 3-(AP)-PASTOR MARTIN NIEMOELLER, GAUNT AND LINED AFTER YEARS IN A NAZI CAMP BECAUSE OF ANTI-HITLER PREACHING, EXPRESSED THE HOPE TODAY THAT "THE GERMAN PEOPLE WILL ONCE MORE COME TO ACCEPT THE CHURCH AS A GUIDING INFLUENCE IN THEIR NATIONAL LIFE."

BOARDING A PLANE AT NEWARK AIRPORT FOR SEATTLE, NIEMOELLER SAID HITLER'S GOVERNMENT HAD DISINTEGRATED THE INFLUENCE OF THE CHURCH IN GERMANY. HE ADDED:

"IF CHRISTIANITY IS TO MEET TODAY'S AND TOMORROW'S CHALLENGES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, THERE MUST BE COOPERATION AMONG ALL CHURCHES --REGARDLESS OF CREED."

NIEMOELLER, A U-BOAT COMMANDER DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND ONE-TIME HEAD OF THE PROTESTANT CHURCH IN GERMANY ARRIVED TODAY FROM GERMANY. HE IS TO MAKE A TWO-MONTH SPEAKING TOUR UNDER THE AU PICES OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES.

XM1211AES NM

PALM BEACH, FLA., DEC 3-(AP)-FRANCE HAS AN APPLICATION FOR A LOAN OF $500,000,000 WITH THE INTERNATIONAL BANK, EMILIO G.COLLADA, UNITE STATES DIRECTOR, SAID TODAY.

DENMARK HAS ASKED FOR $50,000,000 AND CHILE WANTS $40,000,000, HE TOLD THE INVESTMENT BANKERS ASSOCIATION IN CONVENTION.

"ALL THE NECESSARY DATA HAS BEEN ASSEMBLED AND WE HAVE HAD PRELIMINARY DISCUSSIONS WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION ABOUT REGISTRATION OF ONE OR MORE SECURITY ISSUES TO PROVIDE THE NECESSARY FUNDS," COLLADA SAID. HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT IT WOULD BE WELL INTO 1947 BEFORE THE FIRST SECURITY ISSUE OF THE WORLD ORGANIZATION IS AVAILABLE.

COLLADA SAID IT HAD NOT BEEN DECIDED JUST HOW THE BANK'S FIRST ISSUE WOULD E HANDLED. HE REPORTED THAT ISSUES AT THE OUTSET WOULD BE MARKETED ONLY IN THE UNITED STATES, WITH A BROAD INTERNATIONAL MARKET THE ULTIMATE OBJECTIVE.

DY904PES

KINGWOOD,W.VA., DEC 3-(AP)-LT.GEN.MOW PANG-TSU, COMMANDER OF THE CHINESE AIR FORCES AND A UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTATIVE, PROVED TO WEST VIRGINIA DEER HUNTERS THAT HE IS QUITE ADEPT WITH A RIFLE.

THE MILITARY FIGURE BROUGHT DOWN A 155 POUND SIX-POINT BUCK NEAR CAMP DAWSON, WEST VIRGINIA NATIONAL GUARD CENTER, WHILE HUNTING YESTERDAY WITH GENERAL OF THE ARMY HO YING-CHIN, CHINESE WARTIME CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF AND MILITARY REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UN.

THE OFFICERS WERE GUESTS OF WEST VIRGINIA ADJUTANT GENERAL CHARLES R FOX

LOS ANGELES,DEC.3-(AP)-THE UNAMERICAN INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OPENED HEARINGS HERE TODAY BEHIND CLOSED DOORS AND CALLED A RADIO COMMENTATOR AND HEADS OF TWO COMPETING MOVIE LABOR UNION GROUPS AS ITS FIRST WITNESSES.

SUBPOENAED WERE AVERILL BERMAN, RADIO COMMENTATOR OVER A LOCAL STATION WHO IS UNDER COUNTY GRAND JURY INDICTMENT ALONG WITH 13 LABOR LEADERS ON CHARGES OF CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY IN CONNECTION WITH THE CURRENT FILM STUDIO STRIKE; HERBERT SORRELL, HEAD OF THE AFL CONFERENCE OF STUDIO UNIONS AND LEADER OF THE STRIKE, AND ROY M.BREWER, INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE COMPETING AFL INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYES.

SORRELL, WHO ALSO IS AMONG THOSE INDICTED BY THE COUNTY GRAND JURY ON CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY CHARGES, HAD NOT APPEARED AT THE HEARING ROOM WHEN THE COMMITTEE OPENED ITS SESSION.

BREWER SAID IN A STATEMENT:

"I AM GOING TO REVIEW EVIDENCE OF COMMUNISTIC INFILTRATION INTO OUR HOLLYWOOD UNIONS AND THEIR HAND IN THE STRIKE NOW GOING ON. PART OF THIS EVIDENCE WILL BE ORAL AND PART DOCUMENTARY AND WILL LIST KNOWN COMMUNISTS AND FELLOW TRAVELERS WHO ARE FOLLOWING THE PARTY LINE.

"THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT IF THE IATSE HAD LOST THE 1945 STRIKE, OUR UNIONS WOULD NOW BE DOMINATED BY THE COMMUNISTS."

LAST YEAR'S MOVIE STRIKE, LIKE THE CURRENT ONE, WAS THE RESULT OF A JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTE BETWEEN THE IATSE AND SORRELL'S CONFERENCE OF STUDIO UNIONS.

CONDUCTING THE HEARING IS REP.JOHN S.WOOD (D-GA), CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE. HE IS ASSISTED BY ERNIE ANDERSON, COMMITTEE COUNSEL.

HH740PCS 1946

NEW YORK, DEC. 3-(AP)-WARNINGS AGAINST IMMEDIATE NATIONAL DISARMAMENT WERE SOUNDED TONIGHT BY BERNARD M. BARUCH, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE ON THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, AND SECRETARY OF WAR ROBERT P. PATTERSON.

SPEAKING BEFORE THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE CHURCHMAN, A RELIGIOUS JOURNAL, BARUCH ASSERTED THAT "BECAUSE PEACE IS DELAYED AND OBSTRUCTED WE DARE NOT DISARM," WHILE PATTERSON CAUTIONED NO POLICY IS MORE LIKELY TO BREED WAR THAN FOR THIS NATION ALONE TO DISARM."

GENERAL OF THE ARMY DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER WAS THE RECIPIENT OF THE CHURCHMAN'S ANNUAL AWARD FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL GOOD WILL.

DECLARING THERE NOW IS NO PEACE, BARUCH SAID IN HIS PRESENTATION TALK "I AM NOT ENOUGH OF A PROPHET TO SAY WHEN IT WILL COME, BUT I KNOW THAT WHEN IT COMES, IT MUST BE PEACE BY COOPERATION AND NEVER BY APPEASEMENT."

"OUR NATIONAL SECURITY LIES IN YOUR HANDS," BARUCH TOLD EISENHOWER. "IT IS SAFE THERE. UNTIL WORLD PEACE HAS BEEN SOUNDLY ESTABLISHED, WE MUST RETAIN STRENGTH ENOUGH TO PROTECT OUR SAFETY AND

COMMAND RESPECT."
PATTERSON SAID:
"IF THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS FREE, SELF-GOVERNING SOCIETY IS KEPT AT DECENT STRENGTH, ITS PRESENCE WILL BE A SURE DETERRENT TO WAR.")

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MOLOTOV CLEARS WAY FOR ACTION ON ARMS SLASH

CARPENTER

Agrees to Remove Veto from Efforts in Surprise Compromise Move.

POWERS HAIL STAND

Makes It Clear That Veto Power Is Not Surrendered in Security Council.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Dec. 4—(AP) V. M. Molotov, Soviet Russian foreign minister, cleared the way today for a major advance toward world arms limitation by an unequivocal declaration that inspection and control machinery regulating arms restrictions must be free of the big power veto.

Molotov, in an obviously conciliatory statement to the United Nations political committee, also accepted the United States proposal on arms limitation as a basis for discussion at this assembly session.

Speeds Action

The committee, which had been hoping for just such a statement as Molotov made, quickly agreed unanimously on a 20-nation subcommittee to whip into shape an acceptable resolution for action by the assembly.

The Soviet Union did not surrender the veto power in the security council. It still guards that right jealously against all attempts at this assembly session to modify the veto power in that council.

But Russia did make it clear—in answer to repeated proddings last week from Great Britain, Canada and other delegations—that the organizations to be set up within the framework of the security council for the inspection and control of arms limitations would be autonomous and would be clothed with full authority.

This means that inspectors and control officials could act without veto, and presumably would be free to go anywhere in the world on their mission. But these organizations would report to the security council.

The veto power still would rest there but, as Canada's foreign minister, L. S. St. Laurent pointed out, the use of the veto by any power or the refusal of any nation to permit inspection would be tantamount to an open declaration of war against the rest of the world.

Molotov Praised

Canada, Great Britain, the United States and Australia praised Molotov's contribution to the committee's work. St. Laurent said "the people of the world will be grateful to the representative of Russia for his speech of this morning."

Molotov, obtaining the floor as soon as the committee session began, notified the delegates Russia would not insist on its own proposals, but would offer certain amendments to the American plan.

One amendment would provide that the security council "expedite consideration of a draft convention for the prohibition of atomic weapons." A second provides for two control commissions, one for atomic weapons and one for other weapons, "within the framework of the security council."

Gives Russian Stand

Then he turned to the veto in this fashion as the delegates, advisers and a smattering of the general public listened closely:

"There is need to dispel an obvious misunderstanding which has arisen. The Soviet government is in favor of the security council adopting measures to prohibit weapons of mass destruction. Only the principle of unanimity in the council can guarantee the adoption of a reduction of arms. Unanimous action is necessary in adopting regulations on control commissions.

"The question of the principle of unanimity in the Security Council has no relevancy to the work of control. It is wrong to say that any state which has the veto has the power to prevent control and inspection. Any attempt to prevent the implementation of control and inspection would be a violation of the decision of the security council. Talk of the veto can be interpreted as an attempt to evade direct answer to the question of reduction of arms."

Molotov told the committee that the Soviet delegation felt the security council by resolution could take decisions on arms reduction, thus expediting the task.

U. S. Senator Tom Connally (D-Tex), U. S. member of the committee and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee praised Molotov's declaration but disagreed on the manner of making the reduction effective.

He said the Security Council was charged with "formulating" arms measures for submission to the governments of the United Nations to be ratified in accordance with their constitutional processes. He said that the United States could not undertake any such international arrangement without the consent of the senate.

Paul Hasluck, Australian delegate, said Molotov's statement placed the committee in position to work toward a decision.

Greece Asks Aid

Greece called on the United Nations Security Council today to help settle the explosive situation along her northern frontier, which she charged was due to repeated border violations by Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria.

The case formally came before the U. N. when Greek Ambassador Vassili Dendramis handed Secretary-General Trygve Lie a 40-page complaint outlining alleged incidents and urging that a U. N. commission make an "on-the-spot" investigation.

The document was being translated tonight and prepared for circulation among the 11 security council members.

don't want to go to war over this issue—at least, I don't think you do. Yet when you use economic sanctions, you bring force into play, the forces of hunger and want. Nothing would be more likely to unite the Spanish people behind Franco than the use of force of that character."

At the end of lengthy and sometimes acrimonious debate on procedure, the committee voted 38 to 0 with two abstentions to turn all proposals on Spain over to a subcommittee to draft a resolution for the assembly. Connally and Sir Hartley Shawcross, acting chief British delegate, refused to vote for or against and did not declare themselves as abstaining.

U. S. Warns of Drastic Action on Spain

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Dec. 4—(AP) Sen. Connally (D-Tex) declared today that if the United Nations voted to break diplomatic and economic relations with Franco Spain, Generalissimo Franco would "sit in Madrid more firmly, more adamantly, more fortified and with more support."

Arguing against Polish and White Russian proposals for United Nations action to isolate Spain diplomatically and economically, Connally said:

"Some of the speeches here indicate a willingness to use force. You

GREECE FILES U.N. APPEAL

HARRISON

Charges Three Neighbors With Border Violations

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 4 (AP)—Greece called on the United Nations Security Council today to help settle the situation along her northern frontier, which she charged was due to repeated border violations by Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria.

The case formally came before the United Nations when Greek Ambassador Vassili Dendramis handed to Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary-General, a 40-page complaint outlining alleged incidents and urging that a United Nations commission make an "on-the-spot" investigation.

Details Alleged Violations

The document was being translated tonight and prepared for circulation among the eleven Security Council members. Although publication was withheld until copies had been received by the delegates, the complaint was said to consist largely of detailed accounts of alleged border violations.

Premier Constantin Tsaldaris, of Greece, is expected to present the case personally before the Security Council, probably next week. Tsaldaris, now en route to New York, was reported delayed in Ireland when his plane from Paris developed engine trouble today.

Russian Envoy Informed

Dendramis said the case was being filed under Articles 34 and 35 of the United Nations Charter providing for pacific settlement of situations or disputes which are likely to endanger world peace and security.

Filing of the case had been expected for some time, as a result of the deterioration of relations between Greece and her northern neighbors. Tsaldaris last week informed the Soviet chargé d'affaires in Athens of the contemplated action.

Control Of Arms Outside Power Of Veto: Russ

HARRISON

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 4 (AP)—The United Nations moved swiftly toward concrete action on world arms reduction today after Soviet Russia had agreed to accept the general principles laid down by the United States, including a provision that inspection and control machinery should be free of the big-power veto.

Shortly after Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov had tossed this new surprise factor into the Political Committee of the General Assembly the delegates of the 54 nations agreed unanimously to create a twenty-member subcommittee to reconcile the various proposals before them.

Two Soviet Amendments

These were principally the United States plan for giving first priority to atomic control and for setting up "practical and effective" control and inspection agencies, and two Soviet amendments offered this morning.

There was an air of optimism in all the speeches as the delegates sent the question to the subcommittee and turned again to debate on proposed action against Franco Spain.

The members of the subcommittee on arms reduction are the United States, Russia, Great Britain, France, China, Norway, The Netherlands, Poland, Canada, India, Czechoslovakia, Mexico, Egypt, Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Belgium, Syria, the Soviet Ukraine and Argentina.

Not Serious Obstacles

Molotov's amendments were not considered as offering serious obstacles to ultimate agreement.

His statement was hailed immediately by British Delegate Sir Hartley Shawcross as an "important concession."

Australian Delegate Paul Hasluck said the new Soviet stand opened the way for immediate United Nations action.

U.S. Welcomes Stand

Senator Tom Connally (D., Texas), speaking for the United States, said the American delegation welcomed both the Soviet decision to accept the United States plan as a basis for discussion and Molotov's explanation that the inspection and control system would be free of the veto.

To Seek Amendments

Molotov told the Political Committee that Russia was ready to withdraw her own proposals in favor of the American plan, but that Russia would press for certain amendments.

On the veto, he said:

"There is need to dispel an obvious misunderstanding which has arisen. The Soviet Government is in favor of the Security Council adopting measures to prohibit weapons of mass destruction.

"Only the principle of unanimity in the Council can guarantee the adoption of a reduction of arms. Unanimous action is necessary in adopting regulations on control commissions.

Two Issues Unrelated

"The question of the principle of unanimity in the Security Council has no relevancy to the work of control. It is wrong to say that any state which has the veto has the power to prevent control and inspection. Any attempt to prevent the implementation of control and inspection would be a violation of the decision of the Security Council.

"Talk of the veto can be interpreted as an attempt to evade direct answer to the question of reduction of arms."

Molotov's position thus seemed to be that the veto should apply during the setting up of the inspection and control machinery by the Security Council, but that once the machinery was ready to operate the veto would not apply.

Conforms To U.S. Policy

This is in conformity with the American position that the Security Council should be the agency to set up controls but that the machinery should be independent after it is created.

Connally, while welcoming Molotov's declaration, said: "We are not prepared now to accept Mr. Molotov's amendments, but we will give them the most meticulous consideration."

Senate Vote Needed

He pointed out that in the case of the United States any international agreements must be ratified by the United States Senate and said:

"We want to make that clear and to say that our action is subject to that procedure. It is up to the Security Council to formulate a plan and it is up to the governments then to accept or reject it."

He insisted that no action be taken that would interfere in any way with the Atomic Energy Commission or prevent it from concluding its work.

Shawcross, replying to the Soviet concessions, said: "We are glad to see that the Soviet Union, contrary to its original stand, is in agreement that a rigid control and inspection system must be set up.

Four-Point British Position

"I was particularly glad," he said, "to hear Mr. Molotov say that the Soviet Government was in agreement generally with the American proposals."

Shawcross then laid down a four-point summary of the British position:

1. The atomic question should be handled by the Atomic Energy Commission until the commission can report to the Assembly.

2. No partial system of disarmament should be adopted in the sense that atomic weapons would be prohibited but that other weapons of mass destruction, such as rockets, would not.

3. Any agreement to reduce arms must be implemented by a system of controls and inspection.

4. Operation of the control and inspection system must not be subject to the veto.

Two Soviet Amendments

Molotov offered two amendments to the American proposals.

One provides that "the Security Council expedite consideration of a draft convention for the prohibition of atomic weapons."

The other provides for the creation of two control commissions—one for atomic weapons and one for other weapons—"within the framework of the Security Council."

This phrase, "within the framework of the Security Council," originally gave rise to widespread opposition on the ground that it would inject the veto into the inspection and control machinery.

Molotov's new declaration, however, threw a different light on the issue and may have removed much

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of the objection.

In announcing the new Soviet position, Molotov said:

"We are anxious for unanimity. We will not insist on our draft, but will take the American draft as a basis for discussion."

At the same time, Molotov said he would submit amendments to the United States proposals to remove the Soviet objections.

The Atomic Energy Commission will meet tomorrow in what, it was said, will be an important session on its future course in view of Assembly consideration of general arms limitation, including prohibition of the atomic bomb.

Well-informed sources said Bernard Baruch, United States representative on the Atomic Commission, might make a "very important" statement tying in with disarmament.

The United Nations secretariat announced that Assembly plenary sessions would be held at Flushing Meadows Saturday and Sunday nights in an effort to meet the adjournment deadline of December 11.

Molotov Speech Soviet Proposals, and Shawcross Statement

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Dec. 4—The texts of the amendments proposed today by the Soviet Delegation for the United States draft resolution on the reduction of armaments follow:

1.

To draft paragraph 2 as follows:

"As an essential step toward the urgent objective of eliminating from national armaments atomic weapons and all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction, the General Assembly urges the expeditious fulfillment by the Atomic Energy Commission of its terms of reference as set forth in section 5 of the General Assembly resolution of Jan. 17, 1946. Accordingly, in order to insure that the general regulation and reduction of armaments are directed toward the major weapons of modern warfare and not merely toward the minor weapons, the General Assembly recommends that the Security Council expedite consideration of the report which the Atomic Energy Commission will make to the Security Council before 31 December 1946, and facilitate the progress of the work of that commission and also that the Security Council expedite consideration of a draft convention for the prohibition of atomic weapons."

2.

To add to paragraph 3 the following:

"To insure the adoption of measures for the reduction of armaments and prohibition of the use of atomic energy for military purposes there shall be established within the framework of the Security Council, who bear the main responsibility for international peace and security, international control operating on the basis of a special provision which should provide for the establishment of special organs of inspection for which purpose there shall be formed:

(A) A commission for the control of execution of the decision regarding the reduction of armaments.

(B) A commission for the control of the execution of the decision regarding the prohibition of the use of atomic energy for military purposes."

The text of Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov's statement on the control of armaments, made today before the Political and Security Committee, follows:

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen:

A considerable number of delegates have expressed their views here on the question of the reduction of armaments. The Soviet delegation notes with satisfaction that the majority of the speakers took a positive attitude toward this proposal. Therefore, it may be considered that the prevailing opinion among the United Nations is that it is necessary to set about the reduction of armaments.

If any reference is to be made to individual speeches, I must dwell, in the first place, on the statements of the British delegate, Sir Hartley Shawcross. His attitude is somewhat contradictory. Sir Hartley Shawcross may be understood to mean, on the one hand, that he, like other speakers also, is in favor of adopting a resolution for the general reduction of armaments, but on the other hand his speeches reflect great dissatisfaction that this question has been submitted to the General Assembly for consideration.

Sees Stream of Suspicions

This is the only explanation that can be given for the stream of doubts and suspicions that pours out when he speaks and warns against the possibility of deception, pitfalls and propaganda, to which he has devoted so much of his eloquence. Let us hope, however, that he will also clearly realize, when the question is decided, who is in favor and who is against the general reduction of armaments, who is in favor and who is against the prohibition of atomic weapons.

When you hear speeches of that kind, various questions arise. Perhaps the Soviet Government was wrong to raise the question of a general reduction of armaments? But nobody here has said so openly. Perhaps, however, this question has been placed before the General Assembly inopportunely? Here again, nobody has said so definitely.

Sometimes it is hinted that we should first insure collective security and only after that has been done should we set about disarmament. It is quite easy to perceive the falseness of this argument. It is comprehensible to everyone that the general reduction of armaments under the direction of the United Nations will strengthen international security.

Therefore, it is precisely those who are anxious for international peace and security who should strive to bring about the general reduction of armaments. Otherwise, references to the necessity of strengthening general security would only serve as a screen for those who, in reality, do not admit the necessity of a general reduction of armaments.

What did the Soviet Government have in mind when it submitted the question of the general reduction of armaments to the General Assembly for consideration?

Notes Three Questions

Our purpose was a very simple one. It was that the General Assembly should take the first step in solving this important problem. We considered and still consider it quite sufficient that the General Assembly should express its mind on the following three questions.

First, the General Assembly would do a great deed by declaring in a firm voice that the time has come to set about the general reduction of armaments.

Second, the General Assembly is faced with the task of expressing its mind on the question of the prohibition of atomic energy, since it is known that the menace of atomic weapons is causing great alarm among the nations.

Third, the General Assembly should recognize the necessity of establishing reliable international control over the execution of the decision for a general reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic weapons, so that this international control should have at its disposal means of inspection for verifying the situation in all countries.

The adoption of these three resolutions by the General Assembly would really constitute an important step forward in the cause of the general reduction of armaments. After such a resolution the Security Council should take up the task of working out concrete measures. This is the substance of the Soviet Government's proposal.

If we are all agreed upon the necessity of this, the General Assembly will be able to adopt such a resolution for the reduction of armaments, which will have historical significance.

Since the Soviet plan was submitted, we have received also a number of other plans on the question of the reduction of armaments. It is necessary to mention, above all, the proposals of the Australian and Canadian delegations. Finally, in the last few days the plan of the United States of America has been submitted to us, on the subject of which Senator Connally gave his explanations on Dec. 2.

To a greater or less extent the initiative of the Soviet Union is finding support in all these plans.

It seems to us that in this respect the American plan merits particular attention.

Calls U. S. Plan One-Sided

I will not hide the fact that the American plan in its present form cannot satisfy us. We consider it to be insufficiently clear and rather one-sided. We are going to submit amendments to this plan, which express our desires.

While pursuing the aim of achieving unanimity in the resolution of the General Assembly for the general reduction of armaments, we are prepared not to insist on the plan submitted by us and express our willingness to take the American plan as a basis for further discussion. We hope that this step by the Soviet delegation will enable us to achieve unanimity so that the General Assembly, sitting in New York, may take the first step in this important cause.

Further, I wish to say a few words about the amendments which the Soviet delegation would like to make in the American plan. There are in all three amendments.

I will begin with the amendment relating to paragraph one. On the one hand, this paragraph speaks of the Security Council, which should work out practical measures for the reduction of armaments. On the other hand, the same paragraph speaks of international treaties and agreements for the reduction of armaments. The question arises, in what way will the decision on the reduction of armaments be taken: will it be taken by concluding international conventions or by a resolution of the Security Council?

If we take the view that the reduction of armaments is to be carried out by means of international agreements, this will give rise to a good many pretexts for all sorts of delays. For this reason the Soviet delegation is of the opinion that the decision on the reduction of armaments should be taken by means of a resolution of the Security Council. It is very important that the General Assembly should adopt this point of view; then the cause of the reduction of armaments will be considerably expedited. The wording of the first paragraph must be amended accordingly.

With regard to Paragraph 2 of the American plan, the Soviet delegation would suggest that it be adopted in the following form:

"As an essential step toward the urgent objective of eliminating from national armaments atomic weapons and all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction, the General Assembly urges the expeditious fulfillment by the Atomic Energy Commission of its terms of reference as set forth in Section 5 of the General Assembly resolution of 24 February, 1946. Accordingly, in order to insure that the general regulation and reduction of armaments are directed toward the major weapons of modern warfare and not merely toward the minor weapons the General Assembly recommends that the Security Council expedite consideration of the report which which the Atomic Energy Commission will make to the Security Council before 31 December 1946, and facilitate the progress of the work of that commission and also that the Security Council expedite consideration of a draft convention for the prohibition of atomic weapons.

Offer Some Clarifications

Now permit me to make some clarifications on the subject of this proposal.

A study of the text submitted will show that the first sentence of this draft, replacing the corresponding sentence of the second paragraph of the American draft, is taken bodily from the second paragraph of the Australian draft. The value of this sentence consists in the fact that it recalls the resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 24 January of this year regarding the establishment of a commission to deal with the problems raised by the discovery of atomic energy, and also that, in accordance with the resolution referred to, that commission must consider as an urgent aim the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and of all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction. We consider that such a proposal ought not to meet with objections here.

In the second sentence of this paragraph of the American draft, in addition to a slight amendment in the text, the following words are added at the end: "And also that the Security Council expedite consideration of a draft convention for the prohibition of atomic weapons." This addition eliminates that one-sidedness which exists in the text of the second paragraph of the American draft, recalling the necessity to examine also a draft convention for prohibiting atomic weapons.

I have to state that the Soviet delegation would consider it necessary to mention more precisely the prohibition of atomic weapons, as was done in the second paragraph of Soviet draft. However, the Soviet delegation is prepared not to insist upon its original proposal, if the text of the second paragraph of the American proposal is accepted, with those amendments which I have just mentioned.

For Two Commissions

The text of the third paragraph of the American proposal we consider to be acceptable. We consider, however, that there should be added to the end of this paragraph what is stated in the third paragraph of the Soviet proposal where, as you are aware, the creation of two control commissions is mentioned: One—for the control of execution of the decision regarding the reduction of armaments, and the other—for the control of the execution of the decision regarding the prohibition of the use of atomic energy for military purposes. As far as it has been possible to judge from the course of discussion, such a proposal should not meet with any objections here.

The fourth paragraph of the American draft is acceptable and no amendments are necessary. There is no necessity to dwell at present on the other amendments of lesser importance.

I will proceed to the question of veto, or more accurately speaking, to the question of the application of the principle of unanimity of the great powers. In the present case, it is necessary to dispel the obvious misunderstanding which has arisen in the course of discussion.

As you already know, the Soviet Government takes the stand that a decision of general reduction of armaments and on the prohibition of atomic weapons should be adopted by the Security Council. The adoption of such a decision offers no small difficulties. It is possible that various points of view will be expressed in the Security Council on this or that question connected with this problem. Only the attainment of unanimity in the Security Council and, above all, of unanimity between the five permanent members can guarantee the adoption of the decision to reduce armaments.

"Right of Veto" Maintained

There can be no doubt of the fact that, not any one power, but the Security Council in its entirety—and, inter alia, all the five powers who are permanent members—are interested in the attainment of that unanimity. Consequently, in the formulation of a decision by the Security Council to reduce armaments, the "right of veto" can be exercised by any one of thme great powers, as long as unanimity is not reached between all the great powers, and as long as the Security Council does not take its decision in accordance with the rules of the Charter.

Observance of the principle of unanimity of the five great powers is also necessary for those decisions by the Security Council referring to the establishment of a commission for control of armaments reduction, and of the prohibition of atomic weapons. But when decisions regarding the composition of the control commissions are taken and the control commissions begin their task, they will, of course, work in accordance with those rules drawn up for them by the Security Council.

It should be quite obvious that the question of the well-known principle of unanimity operating in the Security Council has no relation at all to the work of the commissions themselves. Consequently, it is entirely wrong to consider the matter in the light that any government possessing the "right of veto," will be in a position to hinder the fulfillment of the control and inspections.

The control commissions are not the Security Council, and, therefore, there are no grounds whatsoever for saying that any power making use of the "right of veto" will bein a position to obstruct the course of control. Every attempt to obstruct the control or inspection carried out in accordance with the decisions taken by the Security Council will be nothinng other than a violation of the decisions of the Security Council.

That is why talk about a "veto" in connection with control and inspection is devoid of foundation. Such talk cannot be understood as anything other than an attempt to substitute one question for another, as an attempt to evade a straight answer to the question raised regarding the general reduction of armaments.

Thus, we must take an important decision. The General As-

sembly must take the first step in dealing with problems of general reduction of armaments. We must prepare that decision and not allow any further procrastination in this matter.

The Soviet delegation hopes that the American draft and the Soviet delegation's amendments thereto will make for a good fundamental decision by the General Assembly.

The following are the four general principles of Britain's attitude toward disarmament, as expressed by Sir Hartley Shawcross in the Political and Security Committee this morning:

(1) The atomic side of regulation and disarmament must continue to be handled by the Atomic Energy Commission. The Assembly must do nothing to interfere with or discourage their work.

(2) No partial system of disarmament must be agreed to, in the sense that we must not get into a position where, for instance, the manufacture of atomic bombs is prohibited, but the manufacture of other weapons, for instance, rockets, is not. It might happen that we might be able to secure unanimous agreement on the atom bomb, but that, having abolished that, we could not secure unanimity on other dangers, possibly not less dangerous, perhaps even more dangerous. Therefore, the Atomic Energy Commission must complete its present work and put forward a plan for control and regulation. When that has been generally accepted, it should come into operation contemporaneously with a similar plan—the preparation of which would not inviove anything like the same difficulties—for the abolition or control of the other mass-destruction weapons. I say that a plan for these would not present the same difficulties as the atomic energy. We only want to prohibit and destroy the rocket, but while we must prohibit the use of atomic energy for warlike purposes we must make its vast potentialities for peace available to the whole world.

(3) Any system of disarmament must provide for an immediate and effective system of control and inspection. There must, of course, be full disclosure of information about armaments to be contemporaneous with the establishment of the organization for control and verification.

(4) The operation of the control and inspection agency and the extension of its work to newly invented weapons must not be subject to any veto. We regard that as very vital. There must be some international organization which can deal with newly invented weapons. For when the atom bomb is abolished scientists will, I dare say, devote themselves to the discovery of something even more terrible. There must be an international body, not subject to veto, which can at once deal with any such situation.

I am sure that Mr. Molotov's statement gave us reason to hope that by free and frank discussion, in a reasonable spirit of give and take, we may reach a composite resolution embodying the best points of all drafts.

'FRISCO GETS FLYING START IN SITE RACE

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Dec. 4—(AP) San Francisco got away to a fast start today in general debate over permanent headquarters for the United Nations, with four of the first six speakers endorsing the West Coast city.

China, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia and El Salvador spoke in favor of San Francisco's Presidio. Great Britain backed Philadelphia and Yugoslavia spoke up for New York.

Boston, the fourth city visited by a subcommittee on an inspection tour, drew no support.

General debate will continue tomorrow with three of the big five powers still to speak.

90 Americans Accuse U.S. Of 'Food Politics'

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 4 (AP)—Ninety prominent Americans put their names to a statement today asserting that the United States Government is preparing to use food "as a weapon of foreign policy" in war-wrecked nations.

The statement was issued through the office of F. H. LaGuardia, director general of UNRRA, who also said that throughout the last week he has received copies of similar protests from 27 national organizations.

The protests are in answer to a refusal from the Washington Government to enter any further plans for international distribution of food after UNRRA closes shop this month for Europe and in March for the Far East.

LaGuardia Plan Opposed

LaGuardia has suggested a $400,000,000 international purse to meet the needs, with the food to be allocated through a United Nations committee without consideration for political advantage. He was strongly supported here by some twenty nations.

The United States in reply proposed that food needs can be met through loans or outright grants, but the distribution of American food through those means would then be at the discretion of the United States Government.

The statement today said of the United States proposal:

"This is a reversion to power politics, the use of food as a weapon of foreign policy—an approach to world problems utterly opposed to the concept of the United Nations.

"Course Of Politics"

"Unhappily, the United States Government, despite the generous attitude of the American people, indicates it will follow the course of politics."

Signers of the statement include Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, president of the Federal Council of Churches; Mrs. Lafell Dickinson, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Oscar Cox, former assistant solicitor general.

Mrs. J. H. Welt, president of the National Council of Jewish Women; James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union; Evans Clark, director of the Twentieth Century Fund; Freda Kirchwey, editor of the *Nation*.

Dorothy Canfield Fisher, novelist; Dr. Mary B. Gilson, Wellesley professor of economics; Mrs. Dorothy Groeling, of the Y.W.C.A. national board; Mayor H. H. Humphrey of Minneapolis; Roger Baldwin, of the Civil Liberties Union.

Rabbi S. Lazaron, of Baltimore; Yehudi Menuhin, violinist, and Dr. Helen C. White, president of the American Association of University Women.

Bishop Oxnam has notified LaGuardia that the bishops and district superintendents of the Methodist Church have been asked to "mobilize their membership to telegraph the Secretary of State urging that the United States delegation to the United Nations support the LaGuardia plan."

BIG 4 DISCUSS TRIESTE POINT

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—(AP) Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov objected tonight to a British-American proposal that the big four Foreign Ministers Council ask the United Nations to make good any deficit incurred by the proposed free territory of Trieste in its operations.

The east-west dispute over this point prevented final agreement on the whole Trieste issue, and was one of several controversies which delayed the council's efforts to wind up five axis satellite peace treaties.

Other outstanding open questions highlighted in tonight's session:

Reparations—U. S. Secretary of State Byrnes objected to Molotov's demand that provision for $10,000,000 of reparations to Albania be made in the Italian treaty. Byrnes said he was opposed to adding more financial burden to Italy.

Compensation for destroyed property of allied nationals — British Foreign Secretary Bevin, who has been insisting on compensation at the rate of 75 per cent of property value, said he would accept 66 2-3 per cent payment in order to settle the issue. Molotov said he could not go above 40 or 50 per cent.

One provision which did get final agreement was that each of the powers with occupation forces in Trieste—the United States, Britain and Yugoslavia—would have the right to order its forces not to obey a specific command of the governor of Trieste although in general all the forces would be under his direction.

Regarding Trieste financing, Bevin proposed that the Big Four should ask the UN General Assembly to send a commission to Trieste for an on-the-spot investigation of its financial needs. Byrnes suggested asking the assembly to authorize payment of United Nations funds to meet any Trieste deficit.

Molotov said that any deficit ought to be met by the territory itself.

Printing To Delay Satellite-Pact Signing

New York, Dec. 4 (AP)—Diplomatic informants said today that the signing of Axis satellite peace treaties, now being completed here by the Council of Foreign Ministers, almost certainly would be delayed until early next year because of mechanical problems involved in printing final official texts.

The Big Four hope to wind up their work on the pacts for Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and Finland in a few days and come to grips before the week end with the task of outlining preliminary problems involved in a German settlement.

They are scheduled to hold a conference on Germany in Europe early in 1947 and the five satellite treaties may not be signed until then.

Big Four action on the satellite treaties last night was mainly limited to debate, and some agreement, on tedious but relatively minor economic and political questions.

Still unsettled were the amounts of Italian and Bulgarian reparations and the issue of writing into the Balkan treaties a guarantee of freedom of navigation on the Danube River. These were expected to come up for action at today's session.

INDIA CLASH IS UNSOLVED

Attlee Concludes Talks With Leaders Without Success

London, Dec. 4 (AP)—Prime Minister Attlee wound up his program of talks with India's embittered political leaders tonight, and 36 hours before the deadline there was no sign that his efforts to break the roadblock to peaceful Indian independence had been successful.

An India Office spokesman said neither the Congress party nor the Moslem League representatives appeared to have been in a mood to make concessions in the round of crucial discussions in which the British plan for India's transition to independence and hopes to avert civil war have been described as at stake.

No announcement was made even as to whether the British would attempt to bring the Indians to the same table for a joint discussion tomorrow.

Key To Success Hope

The British decision whether to attempt to do so appeared to be the key to hopes for success or failure.

A Government source previously had said a round-table discussion would be scheduled if it appeared the individual talks showed a reasonable chance for agreement.

But tomorrow's schedule thus far was blank. The crucial talk of the day—between Attlee and Mohamed Ali Jinnah and Liaquat Ali Khan, Moslem League leaders, apparently was not encouraging.

Working against time and the unbending attitude of the Hindu and Moslem chieftains, Attlee summoned his Inner Cabinet for India to meet tomorrow to plot a further course.

Assembly Meeting Seen

British Government quarters declined even to discuss the possible alternatives should the London talks prove fruitless.

But observers believed the British would stand on the present plan, permitting the Constituent Assembly to convene on schedule on December 9 whether the Moslems participated or not. In effect this seemingly would allow the Congress party to write the new constitution without the league, which claims to represent the 90,000,000 Moslem minority, with the consequences in dissatisfaction and strife yet to be determined.

An informed source said Jinnah told the Prime Minister the Moslems never would submit unreservedly to the complete sacrifice of their political and religious identity which they believed would result from Britain's present program for India's independence.

Would Threaten World Peace

The Prime Minister, in turn, was said to have told the Moslem leaders that the future peace of the whole world, as well as of India, would be threatened if the Moslems declined to play their part in a united India.

The Moslems have refused to join in the Constituent Assembly, which meets in New Delhi on December 9, because of a fear that under the voting procedure, as interpeted by the Congress party, they would be outnumbered and unable to press the interest of their minority.

Both the Congress party leader, Jawaharlal Nehru, who saw Attlee yesterday, and Jinnah held two-hour separate discussions today with the viceroy, Lord Wavell, and the Cabinet mision members, Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and A. V. Alexander. It was this Cabinet mission which went to India last spring and evolved the present plan after months of negotiations.

Continued Violence

An authoritative source said Attlee and the other Government members all emphasized to Jinnah that Britain would not reopen negotiations for Indian independence outside the framework of the existing plan.

Only 36 hours remained before the Indians were to leave for the opening of the Constituent Assembly in which Jinnah has forbidden Moslem League members to participate.

Bombay dispatches, meanwhile, told of continued violence in which the Indian Office estimated more than 6,000 persons have been killed in recent months. Police at Bombay fired on a riotous crowd last night and sixteen persons were injured in clashes, eight by stabbing, and eight by acid throwing. Unofficial estimates said about 600 persons have been killed in three months of disorders at Bombay.

Although the curfew, enforced since September 1, was lifted at Bombay, this was because of the Moslem holiday, Muharram.

U.S. Mine Strike Perils Industry In Europe

London, Dec. 4 (AP)—Industrial crises threatened today in at least half a dozen European nations cut off from American coal supplies by the United Mine Workers strike.

France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and Denmark were suffering most from the immediate effects of the American work stoppage.

Observers in Sweden, Norway and Germany, less dependent on American supplies, reported no evidence yet of industrial breakdown but saw the prospect of increasing difficulties unless the coal dispute was settled quickly.

Britain Studies Situation

Worried lest the American strike further endanger Britain's already precarious supply position, officials of the Ministry of Fuel and Power announced that the situation was under review.

A British Government spokesman forecast requests, particularly from Scandinavian countries, for more British coal.

"Denmark, for one," he said, "probably will turn to us."

Unable wholly to supply the domestic market's demands, Britain now exports an average of 403,740 tons a month, compared with 2,988,000 tons in 1938.

A survey by Associated Press correspondents indicated that France, Italy and Denmark were hardest hit by the American miners' walkout.

Half Comes From U.S.

Reporting that American supplies represent more than half of France's total coal imports, a spokesman for the Ministry of Industrial Production predicted widespread work stoppages.

American coal imports by France, compared with total imports in recent months, included: September, 713,000 tons and 1,188,000 tons; October, 350,000 tons and 718,000 tons.

Though admitting the likelihood of serious setbacks to French industry, Henri Marcel, secretary general of the French Miners Union, said it was likely that union officials would vote a resolution of solidarity "with our American com-

rades" at a meeting Friday.

Danes On War Basis

In Copenhagen, officials clamped down wartime restrictions. Only half the city's street lights were burning, public transport was curtailed, including reduction of railway traffic to one third the prewar level. Gas consumption was ordered cut 50 per cent.

Comparatively mild weather helped Italians, but the United States strike constituted a severe jolt for Italy's industry.

The Italian Government appointed the Minister of the Treasury and the administrator of state railroads to direct a new agency for the acquisition of coal and coke.

At Bern, Robert Grimm, fuel administrator, said that continuance of the American strike would force the Swiss Government to ration even poorer grades of coal.

In Brussels, the Belgian Government issued a communiqué declaring that "severe restrictions are required in the use of coal, gas and electricity." A spokesman for the Ministry of Economic Affairs reported that Belgium was seeking supplies of Polish coal.

Dutch officials said that, should the strike continue for a month, gas and electric services would be in danger.

BRITISH GET SECRET GERMAN PRESSES

London, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—Secret drawing presses which enabled the Germans to use steel instead of brass in the manufacture of heavy cartridge cases are in the first consignment of German reparations now being unloaded in Britain, the Board of Trade reported today.

The drawing presses will be used for experimental work to find possible alternative industrial uses, the announcement said.

ATTLEE TELLS OF EARLY JAPANESE PEACE OFFER

LONDON, Dec. 4. — (AP) Prime Minister Attlee told the House of Commons today that Japan made "an offer of peace" on July 22, 1945 and that the "offer was not accepted until August 10"—four days after Hiroshima was devastated by the first war-used atom bomb.

Whether or not Attlee's statement indicated that Japan was willing to comply with unconditional surrender demands made before the bomb was dropped was not clear from his brief reply to a question.

War Leaders Named Knights Of The Garter

London, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Government announced last night that King George had appointed five war leaders and two politicians as Knights of the Garter.

The King made the appointments without formal ministerial advice, on agreement with Prime Minister Attlee and the opposition, with a view to removing the 600-year-old order from politics, an official said.

The new knights were Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, chief of the imperial general staff; Field Marshal Viscount Alan-Brooke, wartime chief of staff; Field Marshal Viscount Alexander of Tunis; Admiral Viscount Mountbatten of Burma; Marshal of the RAF Viscount Portal of Hungerford, and two House of Lords leaders, Viscount Addison, of the Government, and Viscount Cranborne, of the opposition.

Sees Minorities Facing New Perils

London, Dec. 4 A. P.).—Dr. C. F. Garbett, Archbishop of York, today called upon the British Government to work in international conferences for the protection of civil and religious rights against "the rising tide of nationalism in almost every country throughout the world." He told the House of Lords that the position of minorities today is very precarious.

several newspapers against which Laski has suits pending. All the suits are based on published accounts of his statement at the 1945 election meeting.

Tsaldaris Delayed By Airliner Trouble

Limerick, Eire, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—A Transworld passenger plane carrying Greek Premier Constantine Tsaldaris from Paris to New York, where he plans to complain to the United Nations about border warfare, was delayed at Shannon Airport today by mechanical trouble. Airline officials said that Tsaldaris might have to remain here overnight.

COMMUNIST BID FAILS IN PARIS

Assembly Votes Down Party's Move For Premiership

Paris, Dec. 4 (AP)—The National Assembly crushed the Communist party's initial bid for interim premiership of the new French Government today, and prepared to make it impossible to form any government. Without Socialist support the MRP will not be able to muster 310 votes needed for an absolute majority, and the Communists have little or no chance of electing Thorez on a second try.

Another Condition

As another condition of their entering the new Government the Socialists stated that there must be prior agreement on a policy of the "intervention of the state in (the nation's) economy and complete orientation away from all liberalism."

Jacques Duclos, Communist leader, announced shortly after the Assembly had voted that his party would continue to support Thorez's candidacy.

The MRP—middle-of-the-road party of former Premier Georges Bidault—announced that it would present a candidate to the Assembly. The name of the candidate was not immediately made public, but most speculation centered around Bidault himself, who resigned the post last week, and Robert Schuman, former Finance Minister.

Indo-China Fighting

The short debate which preceded today's vote was marked by a charge by Deputy Maurice Viollette that the Soviet Union was responsible for furious fighting in Indo-China between Fenreh troops and Indo-Chinese natives.

Viollette, former governor of Indo-China and a member of the political group called the "Leftist Rally," said the fighting was part of the "anti-France policy sustained by Moscow."

"Most of those who attack us are themselves conquerors and colonialists," he added.

In opposing Thorez, Violette said it was shameful that "a Frenchman today can have two countries—Russia and France."

Duclos Answers Charge

Duclos, replying to Viollette, said the Communists would "cultivate the friendship of all the Allied nations, in an absolute independence."

The Communists, he added, are "ready to govern in the most absolute respect of republican legality." He said that while France never had had a Communist government, "there must be a beginning to everything."

A voice from the Rightist benches shouted "and that would be the end." While laughter echoed through the ornate chamber, Duclos thundered: "What cannot be today, will be, ineluctably, tomorrow."

Russ Ambassador Present

Alexandre Bogomolov, Russian Ambassador, was in the gallery during the debate and the voting. Neither the British nor United States ambassadors were present, but both were represented by subordinates.

Today's setback was the second in as many days for the Communists, whose candidate for temporary president of the National Assembly lost yesterday to Vincent Auriol, Socialist.

The temporary president of the Assembly, like the interim Premier of the Government, will serve only until mid-January, when the first officers of the Fourth Republic will be selected.

Unsuccessful Libel Suit May Cost Laski $60,000

London, Dec. 3 (AP)—Attorneys estimated today that Harold Laski, former chairman of the British Labor party, might have to pay up to $60,000 costs from his unsuccessful libel suit against the weekly *Newark Advertiser*.

A high court jury assessed the costs against Laski yesterday in holding that the newspaper did not libel him by reporting he said at a 1945 election meeting that labor might "have to use violence."

Party May Not Pay For Him

Persons familiar with Labor party affairs said it was unlikely that the party would pay the costs for Laski, although party members could contribute to a fund for him. Laski is an economics professor and writer, and is not regarded as a wealthy man.

Lord Beaverbrook's *Evening Standard* said today that the verdict "vindicated the freedom of the press."

The *Evening Standard* is one of

vote again tomorrow in what may be a direct test between the Communist and Popular Republican Movement (MRP).

Maurice Thorez, Communist and only candidate whose name was placed before the Assembly, received 259 votes—51 short of the 310 required for an absolute majority. Two votes were cast for Andre le Troquer, Socialist, and 318 Rightist and Centerist deputies cast blank ballots.

Most Of Socialist Vote

Thorez received the solid vote of his party and most of the Socialist votes. However, eight Socialists deliberately abstained from casting ballots and twelve others were absent from the chamber of the Palais Bourbon.

Tonight the National Congress of the Socialist party voted to enter a new French Government only if Communists were in it, thus throwing the Cabinet crisis into further confusion.

The practical effect of the Socialists' decision apparently was to

Thorez Fails In Try For Premiership

Paris, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Communist party was defeated today in its bid for leadership of the French interim government, when Maurice Thorez, its candidate for Premier, failed of election in the new National Assembly.

Election tabulators said Thorez lacked 51 votes of the necessary majority. He would have required an absolute majority of 310 votes.

His defeat for the office followed the announced decision of the moderate MRP (Popular Republican Movement) and the Radical Socialists to abstain from voting for him.

Vote Again Tomorrow

In the absence of any other avowed candidates, the Assembly adjourned until tomorrow, when it will try again to choose a Cabinet leader.

Official results showed that Thorez, who received the support of most of the Socialist deputies, received 259 votes.

Communist Leader Jacques Duclos announced that his party would maintain Thorez's candidacy.

The MRP, whose leader, Georges Bidault, surrendered the reins of the provisional Government last week, had announced that if Thorez failed to get such a majority it would put forward its own candidate on the next ballot—either Bidault or former Finance Minister Robert Schuman.

The interim Premier would serve until a permanent government is formed in mid-January.

Senator McMahon Hits Russ Atom Stand

Paris, Dec. 4 (AP)—Senator Brien McMahon (D., Conn.), chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, told European and American press representatives today that Russia's atomic-control proposals were not satisfactory and that "I do not wish to dwell" on the consequences of a failure in negotiations.

Soviet proposals, he said, boiled down to a pact in which each party "would promise" not to use atomic armaments, and that promises were insufficient under the circumstances, which, he contended, required absolute international control.

McMahon said he had found "surprising lack of information" in Europe about America's offer to share atomic energy and an impression among many that the United States was seeking a monopoly.

week alone ten robberies with murder were committed in Potsdam, allegedly by men in "foreign uniform" who appeared bent on "taking what they can get before they are ordered to move on."

Meanwhile, the first German state government in the Soviet zone took office in the province of Sachsen-Anhalt, as a part of the Russian program to transform provincial administrations into provincial governments.

Russ Demobilization Rapid

Berlin, Dec. 4 (AP)—German press dispatches said today that Russian occupation troops are being demobilized so rapidly that considerable patrol and guard duty is being turned over to German policemen.

These dispatches said that several police companies had been assembled to replace Russians in patrolling certain border sectors along the Oder River, and that Germans also were being assigned to guard bridges and other strategic points hitherto guarded by Russians.

Inspection Tour Canceled

Another indication of continuing widespread troop movements in the Soviet zone was the canceling of a scheduled inspection tour of German armament factories. Responsible quarters said demobilization and redeployment could be expected to strain railway and highway facilities in the Russian zone until early January. They pointed out that the Russians earlier had canceled a scheduled tour by United States newsmen because of troop movements.

Four-power inspection teams originally were to enter each of the four occupation zones to make spot checks on the progress being made in eliminating Germany's war potential. The teams now may not get under way until January 6.

Little Noticeable In Berlin

Some military observers said the Soviet practice of tearing up and sending to Russia one track of double-track railways in Germany resulted in a jam during troop movements.

Redeployment was hardly, if at all, noticeable in the Russian sector of Berlin.

However, unofficial German informants said that in Potsdam, headquarters of the Russian Army just outside Berlin, residents had been "living in a state of fear" ever since the redeployment began.

These sources declared that last

Reich Press Hits, Hails Bizonal Trade Unity

Berlin, Dec. 4 (AP)—British and American licensed German newspapers today greeted the economic merger of the United States and British zones as a step toward eventual German unification, but Soviet-controlled papers criticized the step as perilous for Germany's future economy.

The British-licensed *Telegraf* said the British-American pledge to revive industry for peace production in the merged zones was a good omen not only for Germany but for all Europe.

Telegraf said French and Soviet opposition to a restoration of Germany's economic unity "are not to be regarded as their final decisions." It predicted the British and Americans would continue to press upon the Russians their arguments for wiping out all economic zonal boundaries.

Red Papers Hostile

While professing to advocate "real economic unity," the Soviet-licensed *Berliner Zeitung* and the Socialist Unity party's *Neues Deutschland* sharply criticized the bizonal merger.

"Halfway measures will not suffice," said the former. "What is needed is an economic policy that gauges the production capacity and the needs of Germany as a whole and plans for them. This is impossible now because no central German agencies have yet been established. The Potsdam agreement's provision of German economic en-

tity must be fulfilled."

The *Neues Deutschland*, which expresses Communist views, asserted: "The merger of the British and American zones is not the way to achieve a real and lasting economic unity of Germany. This can be attained only through the application of identical economic principles in the eastern (Soviet) and western sections of our country through central agencies.

"Only then, when the German economy is really democratized in all sections of the country through the disarming of monocapitalists and recationaries, can we rebuild Garman economy for a unified Germany."

Army Tries Officers In Reich Probe

Berlin, Dec. 4 (AP)—An Army-sponsored cleanup of misconduct and immorality among occupation troops in Germany, along the lines of charges made in a report to the United States Senate War Investigating Committee, has resulted in a series of court-martials which have been under way for some weeks.

Two lieutenant colonels, one in Berlin and one in Bremen, have been arrested, as well as several minor officers. Some have been sentenced to prison terms.

A special judge advocate court now is investigating hundreds of other charges ranging from large-scale black marketing to conduct unbecoming an officer.

Started Months Ago

Army officers said the investigation was started months before the Senate War Investigating Committee's chief counsel, George Meader, appeared in Germany.

These officers said the Army's special Criminal Investigation Division investigated the conduct and activities of hundreds of officers, particularly in the Berlin area.

A CID report, finished about three months ago, listed hundreds of cases of black-market dealings and of American officers and men consorting with German girls in billets and elsewhere.

A special judge advocate was sent to Berlin and the CID report was turned over to him with instructions that all cases where the evidence was deemed sufficient to prosecute were to be placed before court-martial boards and the officers concerned arrested.

Many Cases Passed Over

A large number of cases have been passed over, high army officers said, because of "insufficient evidence."

Some of the men involved are being sought in the United States after having been released from the Army. Capt. Norman T. Byrne, 45, of Hollywood, Cal., was arrested in San Francisco August 12 and is now waiting trial in Berlin on charges of removing two paintings worth $10,000 and valuable porcelain from Germany.

17,330,000 Dwell In Soviet Zone

Berlin, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—The Soviet Military Administration today announced a population of 17,330,000 for the Russian zone of Germany, based on an October 30 census. This was an increase of about 1.1 millions over the estimated population of a year ago.

Rhine River Pact Near.

Berlin, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—An American Military Government official said today that an agreement was expected soon in negotiations here among the Americans, British and French on a tri-partite plan to control Rhine River traffic through a central German agency.

'Hate German' Policy Ended

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 4 (AP). Gen. Joseph T. McNarney was officially reported today to have scrapped the United States Army's "hate the Germans" policy, and to be preparing to ask Washington to revamp its entire orientation of youthful soldiers heading for occupation zones.

An informed army source said the United States policy of teaching soldiers to regard the Germans as an innately militaristic people was halted by a directive issued by McNarney's European theater command.

The directive reportedly recalled all army training manuals, books and films in the theater tending to instigate hate, and ordered troops to help the Germans rebuild the economy and political freedom of their war-torn country.

Policy Found Out Of Date

The army source said that "we suddenly woke up to the fact that the policy of teaching GI's to hate the Germans was out of date, inasmuch as we are stimulating the democratic growth of the German government, youth organizations and trade unions."

The officer said that new soldiers were still getting "hate the German" indoctrination back home, and that McNarney consequently would ask the War Department to overhaul its education program.

An official spokesman said that McNarney would announce details of the change in attitude at a news conference tomorrow.

The Army's wartime policy of instructing soldiers in the history of German aggression was intensified last year, after charges that the Army was "too soft" and that soldiers were falling for the German line that individual Germans had no war guilt.

Must Be One World

End of the "hate" indoctrination was first reported in the *Occupation Chronicle*, official newspaper of the Army's European headquarters, which said editorially:

"In the long winter of occupation ahead, we cannot think of ourselves as Allies and Germans, but as people in what must be one world."

The newspaper added that army officials were worried by the low educational level of troops now in Germany. The average age was said to be 19 and "in some units the illiteracy rate is as high as 40 per cent."

International Understanding

It said officers hoped that the new constitutional program would give the "provincial" GI a good basic "international education and understanding, and would eliminate "frictions which develop between the Army and the civilian population."

The newspaper printed an editorial cartoon showing a ragged German boy picking up a cigarette butt from a demolished sidewalk. The caption said: "His only Christmas gift?"

Army Drops 'Hate' Policy In Germany

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 4 (AP)—The United States Army's wartime policy of "hating the Germans" was reported officially halted today, as all occupation troops in Germany were ordered to help the Germans rebuild their devastated country.

The new army attitude toward the Germans was announced in the official newspaper of the Army's European headquarters. Spokesmen said details of a change of official attitude to be fostered among American troops would be announced tomorrow by Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, European theater commander.

The newspaper said the Army was recalling all training manuals and films that would tend to instigate hate.

Army Denies Charges Nazis Were Mistreated

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 4 (AP). United States 3d Army headquarters today denied published charges that German prisoners of war returning from England were mistreated by fellow Germans working at the Heilbron prisoner-of-war enclosure.

The charges were published last Sunday by the Munich newspaper *Sueddeutsche Zeitung*, which said 1,600 specially selected anti-Nazi prisoners were pushed around and threatened and relieved of personal belongings as they passed through the camp for release from imprisonment.

The headquarters statement categorically denied that any of their belongings were taken away and said none of the prisoners voiced any complaints of personal mistreatment. However, a few prisoners were injured in transit from the rail station to the camp when they fell off a truck after one of their own number unfastened the truck's side wall, headquarters said.

German Doctor Admits He Killed 30 Children

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 4 (AP). Dr. Walter Eugene Schmidt, a former lieutenant colonel, admitted before a German war crimes court today that he killed 30 children as part of the Nazi program of exterminating thousands of ailing or defective Germans.

The children would have died in two or three days anyway, insisted the former chief physician at the Eichberg asylum.

Schmidt is one of six doctors, nurses and administrators accused of operating the asylum as a "murder factory" where euthanasia killings were systematically carried out.

They are the first Germans to be tried by Germans themselves on war-crimes charges.

Two Germans Executed For Killing U.S. Prisoners

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 4 (AP). Two German civilians convicted of killing American prisoners of war were hanged today at Landsberg Prison, bringing to 31 the number of German war criminals executed there.

The two hanged today were Heinz Endress, merchant, who shot six soldiers to death after they surrendered, and Richard Drauz, former Nazi district leader, who shot a captured Air Corps officer.

Belgians Honor Gen. Eisenhower

Brussels, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—A golden tie-pin, a "victory necktie" and a diploma of honor were handed today to Admiral Alan G. Kirk, United States Ambassador to Belgium, to be delivered to Gen. Eisenhower on behalf of the Federation of the Holders of the Belgian Croix de Guerre.

The necktie is of a vivid yellow and green striped silk of a type used by Belgian patriots during the German occupation as insignia for recognition.

AMG Arrests 2 Trieste Politicians

Trieste, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—Guido Ravella, president, and Ercole Leoni, secretary, of a Trieste branch of the Italian Action party have been arrested by Allied Military Government police in connection with the discovery of a small arsenal in the party headquarters last week, it was announced today. The AMG announcement said that no charges have yet been preferred against the two men.

Kirsten Flagstad To Return to U. S.

Oslo, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—Norwegian passport authorities said today that an exit permit has been granted to Kirsten Flagstad, Norwegian soprano, and that she would go to the United States after a visit of a couple of months in Sweden. Her late husband, Henry Johansen, was once charged with collaboration with the Nazis during the German occupation.

Tiso Denies Slav Separation Plot

Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Dec. 3 (AP—Delayed)—The Rev. Josef Tiso, war-time president of the German puppet state of Slovakia, took the witness stand today in his own defense against charges amounting to treason, and denied having plotted the separation of Slovakia from Czechoslovakia.

Banging his fists on a table, the priest declared that everything he had done was in accord with the Pittsburgh Agreement.

The Pittsburgh Agreement was was signed in America after World War I by emigree Slovaks. It outlined what was to be the status of Slovakia in the Czechoslovak state. Many Slovaks contend that the agreement guaranteed virtual autonomy within the republic.

Admonished By Court

Father Tiso was admonished by the people's court four times for making ironic remarks, and finally was directed to address no further comments to his prosecutors.

He testified that his policy in governing the Slovak state, which separated Bohemia from Moravia when the Germans marched in, was to safeguard Slovak interests.

He said he did no plotting for separation in advance of the German entry, insisting that he never read newspapers and did not even know of the Sudeten issue nor other international affairs.

Precautions taken to prevent demonstrations arising from divided sentiment in Bratislava limited the attendance in the courtroom, which was only half full.

Questioning of Father Tiso was expected to take several days.

Polish Foreign Office Says Catholics Incite Pogroms

Cites Painting Seized in Church as Anti-Jewish Stimulus

WARSAW, Dec. 3 (Delayed) (AP).—A Foreign Ministry spokesman declared at a news conference today that certain elements of the Catholic Church are contributing to the instigation of anti-Semitic acts, which he said have been "sporadic" since the July 4 pogrom in Kielce.

The spokesman exhibited a sixteenth-century painting depicting the ritual murder of a child by Jews and a glass-inclosed coffin with a mummified child which he said reposed near the altar of a Jesuit Church at Leczyca, near Lodz, and "served as a drastic propaganda stimulus to instigate the Polish population against Jews."

The spokesman said the objects were seized by security police on Nov. 10 and the priests admitted that such displays could provoke anti-Semitic attacks. He said the priests blamed their superiors for failure to instruct the removal of the objects, while the superiors, he continued, blamed the priests.

Greeks Recess Parliament in Anger at Big 4

Protest Failure to Extend Frontier; Bulgarians Are Linked to Border Strife

ATHENS, Dec. 4 (AP).—The Greek Parliament adjourned tonight on a motion that the session be suspended "as a sign of national mourning and disgust" that the Big Four Council of Foreign Ministers in New York had disregarded Greek's territorial claims. The adjournment followed a unanimous decision that a formal note of protest to the United Nations "would serve no useful purpose."

[British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin abandoned Monday his proposal at the Foreign Ministers' session that Greece's frontier with Bulgaria be moved northward.]

Meanwhile, an American official said a statement by a Greek prisoner was the "first definite confirmation of many reports that Bulgarians are involved with the Yugoslavs and Albanians in moving Buljkes-trained (Yugoslav-trained) agents into northern Greece."

The statement, said to have been made to American and British military interrogators by a captain of a Leftist band captured by the Greek Army in western Thrace, was reported under study by American and British diplomatic officials, as Premier Constantin Tsaldaris flew to New York to lay allegations of border violations by Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria before the U. N.

The American official identified the Greek only as a band captain "trained at Buljkes, Yugoslavia, to foment disorders in Greece." In the statement, the prisoner said he and other Buljkes-trained Greeks were transported from the training center to the Bulgarian frontier by rail, then by "Bulgarian trucks" to a place where they were armed "by Bulgarians" and conducted across the Greek frontier to join a band at Komotine, capital of western Thrace.

The American official said that observers considered the captive's

statement "accurate and factual," and that it was being transmitted to Washington and London.

A responsible informant said Communists have touched off new fighting in southern and central Greece to divert attention from violence along the northern frontiers. He said the new outbreaks are a part of a Communist scheme to create conflict within Greece, to demonstrate that the resistance is internal and not inspired from the outside.

Russia Says U. S. May Step In

LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP).—The Moscow radio, quoting a Tass (Soviet official news agency) dispatch from Ankara, said today that the possibility that the United States will send troops to Greece "is not precluded," despite recent denials.

"Well informed Greek circles assert that at present the British are negotiating with the Americans in order to obtain the latter's consent for the dispatch of at least a small American force to northern Greece," the broadcast said.

The British aim, the radio report said, is "to facilitate the position of the British in the country and to create a pretext for the further stay of British troops."

Bloody Fights Are Reported In Greece

Athens, Dec. 4 (AP)—Newspapers reported bloody outbreaks in the Peloponnesus and interior Greece today and a responsible source said the fighting was started by "Communists" to divert attention from recent northern border violence on which Greece is protesting to the United Nations.

Premier Constantin Tsaldaris left Paris on another leg of his trip to New York, where he will register his protest. His journey was delayed at Limerick, Eire, when the plane developed engine trouble.

Alleged Motives

The responsible informant said he believed the "Communists" would direct their efforts to create labor unrest and incidents in the interior of Greece, in an attempt to show that disorders were not inspired from the outside. Greece has accused her northern neighbors, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania, of harboring Leftist raiders.

Newspaper reports said more than a score of gendarmes and at least 38 guerrillas had been killed in actions in the Peoponnesus.

The policemen died at Paleohori, 40 miles northeast of Sparta, during a six-hour attack by 200 irregulars using machine guns, grenades and mortars, the dispatches said.

Police Outnumbered

The fighting in the Mt. Parnon district started around dawn yesterday with the Partisans outnumbering the gendarmes five to one. The police were beaten after their ammunition was exhausted, although some were said to have escaped.

The attackers were reported to have killed a number of Nationalist civilians.

Kozane dispatches said twelve soldiers, an officer and a civilian had been sentenced to death there for "subversive activity and mutiny." Another 22 soldiers were sentenced to life imprisonment by a military court for "offenses against the State." Three insurgents were executed at Yannina on the same charges.

Earlier dispatches said 38 guerrillas had been killed in the last 48 hours and that extreme Rightists had raided a village in northern Peloponnesus, killing one civilian and beating another severely.

Insurgent bands were reported to have suffered these losses:

Fifteen killed and twelve wounded in a full-scale battle two days ago near Agrapha, in the Agrapha Mountains of Central Greece.

Three killed in a band that attacked Kriminion village, near Neapotis, about 25 miles west of Kozane, where two soldiers also were said to have died.

Mopup Deaths Total 10

Ten killed in a mopup of the Khassia Mountains in Central Greece, and eight captured by gendarmes on Mount Pelion, east of Volos.

Ten killed in new action on Mount Paikon, scene of bloody fighting ten days ago.

The army announced that guerrilla winter installations had been destroyed on Mount Paikon and that guerrillas were withdrawing to Mount Jena, just south of the Yugoslav border, near Notia.

In Western Thrace, where fresh action broke out a few days ago, two trains were said to have been derailed in running into a section of track that had been removed, but no casualties were reported.

Istanbul, Dec. 4 (AP)—Reports from the Greek-Turkish frontier city of Edirne said the Salonika-Istanbul express was derailed Tuesday by guerrilla bands in the Greek Macedonian province of Kavalla. No casualties were reported.

U.S. May Send Soldiers Into Greece: Tass

London, Dec. 4 (AP)—British Foreign Office and War Office spokesmen denied today the existence of Russian-reported British and American negotiations concerning the sending of United States troops to Greece. Greek sources also denied that such negotiations were in progress.

Moscow, Dec. 4 (AP)—Tass's correspondent in Ankara said today that the British were negotiating with Americans for the sending of at least a small contingent of United States troops to Greece "to ease the British position in that country and create an excuse for the further presence of British troops there."

Another report published here today said Field Marshal Lord Montgomery, British chief of staff, visiting Greece, had had two conversations with the Greek War Minister and had been received next day by the King and the acting Premier.

Heard In London

[Moscow radio, quoting the Tass dispatch from Ankara, was heard in London.

[The Soviet broadcast did not say where nor by whom the reported negotiations were being carried on, but declared the alleged British proposal followed appeals which the Athens newspaper *Eleftheria* said Premier Constantin Tsaldaris had made to United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes in Paris and later to the American Embassy. "The result of the negotiations is so far unknown," the radio reported.

[The account said the American military attaché in Athens recently admitted United States officers were in northern Greece "studying the situation" with a view to giving assistance of an unspecified nature.

December Arrival Publicized

["Lately the Athens press also has been widely advertising the arrival scheduled for December of the American Mediterranean squadron in Greek ports," the broadcast said.

[The United States Navy announced in Washington on November 8 that the 27,000-ton aircraft carrier Randolph, the light cruiser Fargo and the destroyer Perry would call at Turkish and Greek ports in November and December in "training exercises."]

U.S. Holiday Blotted: Russ

Moscow, Dec. 4 (AP)—Soviet newspaper readers were told today that the average American ate his Thanksgiving turkey under the shadow of approaching crisis and vanishing standards of life.

"Postwar life in the United States is hard and filled with deep divisions," cabled *Izvestia's* Correspondent V. Poltoratski from New York.

He declared that the average American's well-being, symbolized by the Thanksgiving turkey, was "illusory."

Describing the effects of the coal strike in the form of dimmed lights, a blackedout Broadway and unlighted show windows, Poltoratski pictured the lot of the American common man as one of increasing hardship. Prices rise daily and alarm over the future steadily deepens, he said.

"Lately in America the influence of reaction has been intensified in all spheres of social life," he wrote.

PALESTINE JEWS RAP AMERICAN 'BERGSON GROUP'

JERUSALEM, Dec. 4—(AP) The president and executive committee of Vaad Leumi, the Jewish National Council, issued a statement today declaring the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation, which operates in the United States, "is wholly outside the organized Jewish community."

"We have learned with amazement," the statement said, "that an organization styling itself the 'Hebrew Committee for National Liberation,' which operates in the United States of America under the Aegis of the so-called 'Bergson Group,' has been parading as a representative organization of the Jewish community of Palestine. This committee consists of persons who are self-appointed and who represent no one except themselves.

"It is wholly outside the organized Jewish community, whose leadership and discipline it rejects. Vaad Leumi wishes to make it unequivocally clear that it in no way is connected with or responsible for activities of this 'committee' or its sponsors, whose impudent claim to represent Palestine Jewry is utterly unfounded.

"We are issuing this statement in order to ensure that the Jewish and non-Jewish public in the United States of America will be no further deceived by grandiloquent claims put forward by or on behalf of this 'committee,' whose resounding title is calculated to mislead people who are not fully acquainted with the true facts of the situation in Palestine."

Peter H. Bergson, chairman of the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation, announced in New York last July that his organization did not advocate a "Jewish state, a Moslem or a Christian state in the religious sense," but a "Palestinian Republic."

Bergson was out of New York today.

A member of the committee, Dr. David Wdowinski, identified as a leader in the Warsaw Ghetto battle and president of the Union of Hebrew Partisans, issued a statement declaring the Hebrew committee "is the temporary spokesman of the Hebrew nation."

U. S. Navy Ships End Beyrouth Visit

Beyrouth, Lebanon, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—A United States Navy detachment of nine vessels and 3,000 officers and men left Beyrouth today for Piraeus, the port of Athens, after a three-day goodwill visit, the biggest the Lebanese capital has ever known.

Vice-Admiral Bernard H. Bieri, fleet commander, expressed his thanks for Lebanon's cordiality at a banquet last night at the Navy Ministry.

Chinese Reds Gain Victories In Five Areas

Government Admits Shansi Advances; Communists Widen Changchun Drive

PEIPING, Dec. 4 (AP).—Important victories for Chinese Communist armies in five districts of Shansi Province were acknowledged today by government military sources, as the Communists advanced swiftly toward Yangku (Taiyuan), provincial capital 250 miles southeast of Peiping, and Fenyang, sixty miles farther south.

Confirmed reports said the Communists captured a group of cities and villages in southwest Shansi and were pushing northeastward toward Fenyang, one of the province's largest cities.

A Communist offensive in Manchuria, aimed at the capital city of Changchun, also gathered force, with attacks on Chiuchen, thirty miles to the northeast, and several points east of the capital. Large Communist forces were reported massed east of Changchun.

Other Communists, squeezed into the lower Kwantung Peninsula of Manchuria by government forces under General Tu Li-ming, were reported to have retreated southward to within seventeen to twenty miles of Russian-occupied Dairen.

Tu's troops still held to their safety zone outside Dairen, and an official military spokesman at Nanking said they are awaiting the green light from the Defense Ministry before moving in, because occupation of the port "has international complications which must receive full consideration." He said the Chinese were "given specific orders not to enter Dairen until the Foreign Ministry concludes negotiations under way with Soviet officials. These forces will not approach Dairen until the Ministry of Defense gives the order."

Reports reaching here said the Chinese Communists continue to evacuate personnel and equipment from Dairen in the mean time.

Communist armies also were astir in Shantung Province, across the Gulf of Chihli from Dairen. A Central News Agency dispatch from Tsinan placed the activity in the southwestern section of the province, where the Communists have captured Chuncheng, ancient provincial capital.

The Nanking newspaper "Ta Kang Pao" said 25,000 Communists were regrouping in western Shantung for a drive against the government-held eastern section of the Lunghai railroad.

The newspaper quoted Chin Chan-en, Communist party committeeman in North Kiangsu, as saying an all-out Nationalist drive in that area might force the Communists to retreat southward "and possibly menace the national capital of Nanking."

Reds Advance In North China

Peiping, Dec. 4 (AP)—Chinese Communist forces in sweeping new gains in North China were today reported to be moving swiftly on Yangku, capital of coal-rich Shansi province, and Fenyang, 60 miles to the south.

In Manchuria, the position of Changchun, the capital, became more precarious, with Communist assaults within a 30-mile arc north and east of the city. Large Communist concentrations were reported east of Changchun.

Communists withdrawing southward on the Kwantung Peninsula before Gen. Tu Li-ming's army were reported 17 to 20 miles from Dairen, which Government troops are expected to take over from the Soviets shortly.

Occupation Held Off

In Nanking an official military spokesman said Tu's troops were awaiting the green light from the Defense Ministry before moving into Dairen because occupation of the port "has international complications which must receive full consideration."

He said the Chinese were "given specific orders not to enter Dairen until the Foreign Ministry concludes negotiations under way with the Soviet officials.

"These forces will not approach Dairen until the Ministry of Defense gives the order."

Government sources said the Communists were sending reinforcements against Tsingyuan (Paoting), capital of Hopei province. Meanwhile, fighting raged for Yihsien, 23 miles north of Tsingyuan, and Wantu, the same distance to the south.

Communist guerrillas again harassed the Peiping-Mukden railway. Mines wrecked a coastal train near Pehtaiho.

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Shanghai Deporting All Nazi Defendants

Shanghai, Dec. 4 (AP) — All 26 present and former German defendants in the Nazi war crimes trials here—even the six recently acquitted—will be deported to Germany, Shanghai city authorities announced today.

They were among 74 listed to sail at an undetermined date aboard a ship provided by United States authorities. The first repatriation load of about 750 sailed several months ago.

An estimated 1,600 Germans still remain in Shanghai.

Korean to Protest to U. N.

Seoul, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—Dr. Syngman Rhee, Democratic leader of Southern Korea, was en route to America today, hoping to persuade the United Nations to abandon the Moscow decision dividing Korea and providing a Russo-American trusteeship.

Nisei Corporal Is Accused Of Extortion

Tokyo, Dec. 4 (AP)—The provost marshal's office today disclosed the arrest of a Japanese-American corporal of the United States Army who allegedly had extorted 700,000 yen ($46,447) from Japanese building contractors over a two-month period.

Officers said the 24-year-old Nisei was attached to a unit dealing with Japanese builders renovating Tokyo billets, and had obtained the money by threatening to cut off further work.

They said the corporal had purchased 250 pearls, sixteen unmounted cut diamonds, jeweled rings and other jewelry which he hoped to send to the United States through another Nisei. The gems were recovered and the accomplice arrested. Both Americans were held for court-martial.

Jap Official Hits Reparations Plan

Tokyo, Dec. 4 (AP)—Jiro Hoshijima, Minister of Commerce and Industry, told a Liberal party rally today that if Edwin A. Pauley's reparations recommendations are accepted, Japan would be unable to sustain 80,000,000 persons.

"Japan's economy," he said, "would fall back to the days prior to the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95, when the population was 40,000,000."

56 Japanese Repatriates Squat In Diet

Tokyo, Dec. 4 (AP)—Fifty-six newly repatriated Japanese resorted to squatter tactics in the austere Diet (Parliament) Building today.

They announced they were determined to remain until the Government gives them a satisfactory reply to their demands for accommodations, a free issue of blankets and clothing and lifting of restrictions on their bank accounts.

Diet Building custodians were puzzled over what measure to take. Said one: "This is the first time we've had such guests, and we don't want to establish any precedent."

Two days ago sixteen homeless repatriates demanded use of the empty estate of Marquis Mori but left without squatting when the manager of the mansion promised to give them an answer tomorrow.

Son Of Philippine Puppet Chief Is Cleared

Manila, Dec. 4 (AP)—Capt. José P. Laurel 3d, son of the President of the puppet Philippine Republic under the Japanese, has been cleared of desertion and misbehavior charges after a long investigation, Philippine army headquarters announced today.

The younger Laurel now is with the office of the provost marshal general of the Military Police Command.

His father is free on $25,000 bail pending trial on charges of collaboration.

11 Of 31 GI's Recaptured

Manila, Dec. 4 (AP)—Eleven of 31 American Army prisoners who escaped from a detention and rehabilitation camp at Los Banos have been apprehended, headquarters announced today. The prisoners, none of them armed, escaped Saturday night through a tunnel dug with their messkits.

VARGAS BLAMES BERLE

Rio De Janeiro, Dec. 5 (A. P.). Former President Getulio Vargas today accused Adolph A. Berle Jr., former American Ambassador to Brazil, of contributing to the creation of the atmosphere which led to the overthrow of the Vargas regime in the fall of 1945.

The coup against him by the armed forces, Vargas told a news conference, was made under a false atmosphere created by the Ambassador's tempestuous attitude."

Wyatt Quits Housing Post In Protest Over Policies

Spokesman Hits Government's Failure to Sanction Emergency Methods.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 — (AP) Wilson W. Wyatt quit today as housing administrator in what aides described as a protest against "business as usual" policies by the administration in dealing with the housing program.

President Truman made the resignation public and said he did so "reluctantly." He did not mention the controversies between Wyatt and heads of other government agencies which preceded the resignation. The President did say that the resignation does not mean "any major modification in the objective of rapidly and adequately housing our veterans has occurred."

At the same time Mr. Truman declared that government controls over the building industry "must be relaxed as rapidly as possible without threatening the success of the housing program."

Wyatt declined comment on his resignation, which becomes effective tomorrow, telling reporters his position in the controversy "should be obvious."

An agency spokesman said, however, that "the attitude of the administration makes it impossible for Wyatt to stay," adding that "they plainly do not believe in emergency methods."

He told reporters that Wyatt had insisted that housing be regarded as an "all-out emergency" program but that the President and his advisers had refused to accept this policy.

Housing officials predicted that priorities control over distribution of building materials would be the first to go under the future program.

In his statement the President said that congress would be asked to give financial aid to multi-unit low-rent apartments, one of Mr. Wyatt's objectives.

He added that "with regard to factory built housing. Government loans and market guarantee contracts will be continued. Attention will continue to be given to the merits of the individual project and to the effect upon our entire economy."

Clashed With RFC

Wyatt had sought unsuccessfully to persuade the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans to prefabricated housing manufacturers which the RFC contended were "unsound."

Reviewing the housing picture, Mr. Truman said that after a year of emergency action "the time has come for an appraisal of the accomplishments of our efforts and reappraisal of the program itself."

He recalled asking Wyatt to come to Washington in December from Louisville, Ky., where he formerly served as mayor. An emergency program was developed and extraordinary powers were given Wyatt to accomplish his task, the chief executive said.

"It is now become clear that 1,000,000 dwelling units will have been put under construction and some 700,000 completed by the end of 1946," he said, adding that work has started on about 300,000 conversions and temporary dwelling units.

"The veterans emergency housing program has successfully passed through the first phase and is now well into the second phase," the President said. Many building materials are being produced "at the highest levels in history."

Now, Mr. Truman said, "the program must be given its proper emphasis in the overall economy and controls must be relaxed as rapidly as possible without threatening the success of the housing program."

The president said that in addition to steps already taken to stimulate rental housing, "Congress will be urged to give financial support to multi-unit low rent apartments so as to enable private enterprise to go ahead with construction at current high costs with some assurance of being able to earn a fair return on the capital invested at the desired low rentals.

"Congress will again be requested to pass the Wagner-Ellender-Taft housing bill which contains important provisions to stimulate rental housing, the absence of which has been a serious handicap to the veterans emergency housing program of 1946."

Truman To Make Statement On Housing

1946

Washington, Dec. 4 (AP)—The White House today promised a statement from President Truman on the controversy over the housing program which reportedly has led to a decision by Housing Expediter Wilson Wyatt to resign.

Presidential Press Secretary Charles G. Ross said the statement would be issued today or tomorrow.

"There is a very definite possibility it will come today, but not a certainty," he told a news conference.

Ross was asked what information he had as to whether Wyatt is quitting. There is nothing on Wyatt yet, Ross replied.

"Makes No Forecast"

Another reporter then asked whether the President's forthcoming statement would be an announcement that Mr. Truman is accepting Wyatt's resignation.

"I make no forecasts," Ross replied.

Friends said Wyatt decided to step out rather than accept a compromise in his demands for fuller authority to push the program along the lines he declares are necessary.

Wyatt conferred with President Truman yesterday afternoon for the second time within a week.

Democrat Wants Probe Of Yanks' Deeds In Reich

Washington, Dec. 4 (AP)—Senate Republicans bided time today for a chance to explore charges that immorality, venereal disease, dishonesty and incompetence in the armed forces jeopardize success of the occupation of Germany.

The Republicans will have control of the new Congress in January and there seemed no doubt of their determination to investigate the allegations despite:

1. A denial by the War Department that conditions are as bad as described.

2. President Truman's statement yesterday that he does not think an investigation is necessary.

Johnson Favors Full Inquiry

Although the President's headshake obviously blocked any immediate revival of the investigation, Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D., Col.) told a reporter he thought a full inquiry is in order.

"The American people have a right to know just exactly what is going on," the Colorado Senator said. "If the report is not correct, an investigation will show it. If it is correct, the people ought to know it."

It was the four Republican members of the Senate War Investigating Committee who made public, over objection of the six-man Democratic majority, a report by the committee's counsel, George Meader.

The Meader report recounted tales of immoral conduct by some of the American occupation troops, unsatisfactory performances by Negro soldiers, misconduct by officers, and an expensive influx of Jews and other displaced persons into the United States zone.

Accuracy Challenged

The War Department contended that many allegations by one of Meader's witnesses, Col. Francis P. Miller, were unbased upon "gossip and hearsay."

A proposed investigation was called off after Meader came back from a four-week tour of Central Europe and presented his confidential report to the committee. On advice of the State and War departments, which contended the inquiry was inadvisable at present, the six Democratic senators voted for cancellation.

The four Republicans voted to proceed, in the first party-line split in the history of the committee.

Generals Criticized

The Republicans also gave out a transcript of secret committee hearings last summer in which the members demanded from the War Department the truth of reports that:

Conduct of generals in the United States occupation forces in Germany has been such as to "destroy the morale of the whole troops"; generals in the Pacific theater have been "hijacking cigarettes for sale on the black market"; some discharged officers in Europe took UNRRA jobs "for the purpose of continuing their black-market operations."

Financial Gain Alleged

Colonel Miller testified that he had heard of one colonel whose black-market operations enabled him to buy a hotel and another who banked $50,000.

Aware that the Republican committee members were making Meader's report and the secret hearing transcripts public, Chairman Kilgore (D., W.Va.) handed out a summary by the Army inspector general's office.

The summary declared Miller could not substantiate some of his allegations.

EXPERTS SET TO WORK ON DEFENSE PLAN

Board Created To Meet Possible Atom Bomb Attack

Washington, Dec. 4 (AP)—The armed forces, alarmed at the frightful lessons learned in the atom-shattered cities of Japan and in the Bikini tests, have set experts to work on defense plans for American cities and fighting men.

The Army disclosed in a cryptic announcement today creation of a board of five generals, with an advisory group of other officers, "to study the question of civil defense for the United States in so far as it pertains to War Department participation in this essential part of national defense planning." The board will work with prominent civilian authorities.

Headed By General Bull

The board's president is Maj. Gen. Harold R. Bull, chief of operations for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower when he commanded the European theater.

The Navy meanwhile has appointed a "director of atomic defense," Rear Admiral William S. Parsons, physicist and technical chief for the joint Army-Navy task force at the Bikini atomic-bomb experiments.

The studies of the army board, it is understood, are directed not only at anti-atom-bomb measures but any other methods of modern mass destruction, including bacteriological warfare. One official explained that procedure must be perfected to prevent chaotic conditions, such as occurred in Hiroshima, from arising out of any form of enemy attack. Such conditions could be exploited militarily by an attacker.

Viewed Only As Spade Work

1946

Those discussing the survey emphasized that it should be viewed only as spadework, the presentation of problems to be expected, with some recommendations for meeting them. The cautious statement that the army board was studying the question "in so far

as it pertains to War Department participation" indicated War Department disinclination to take over complete responsibility for so broad a subject unless specifically directed by Congress or the White House.

Persons familiar with the policy underlying establishment of the board reasoned this way: A national plan for defense against atomic age attack, involving as it does such questions as dispersion of industry and possible shifts of populations, involves fundamentals not the responsibility of the military. The military, however, is in a position to advise on such subjects as underground shelters for populations and factories as well as to carry out active defense measures against an attacking force.

Navy's Mission Different

The Navy, with a mission somewhat different than the Army's, centers its major interest on protection of its own ships and shore installations. However, Admiral Parsons, who has worked on the atomic bomb project since its inception, also is interested directly in civilian protection against the weapon.

Co-ordination of studies by the two departments presumably is maintained through several agencies, including the joint chiefs of staff and the joint Army-Navy liaison committee appointed as an advisory group for the new Atomic Bomb Commission.

Both Admiral Parsons and War Department planners bear in mind the dictum of scientists that "there is no defense against the atomic bomb."

Three Possibilities Cited

But they agreed today that there were three possibilities:

1. A workable agreement on international control which would outlaw the bomb from the world's arsenals.

2. Positive defense — and this means only counterattack with atom bombs and rockets and whatever new weapons are available. The United States must make ready now for this form of defense by providing the material, training the men and maintaining an adequate intelligence system to warn of attack.

3. Passive defense—the preparation of vast underground installations, machinery for evacuation or dispersion of populations and industry, a thorough indoctrination on what to expect in an atom-bomb attack, including deadly radioactivity.

Steelman Denies Discussing Pipelines With Labor Leaders

Washington, Dec. 4 (AP)—Answering a blast by Harold L. Ickes, John R. Steelman, reconversion director, declared today he had never discussed with any labor leader the disposal of the Big Inch and Little Inch pipelines, which will transport natural gas during the coal-strike emergency.

Ickes, former Interior Secretary, told the House Surplus Property Investigation Committee yesterday that Steelman is a long and "obliging" friend of the mine-union chief, John L. Lewis.

Moreover, the former Cabinet member suggested that Steelman, whom he termed "District 51 of the United Mine Workers Union," should be summoned for questioning as to whether he had any part in "lack of planning" for earlier use of the pipelines for gas transportation.

Never Intervened, Says Steelman

In a letter today to Representative Slaughter (D., Mo.), the committee chairman, Steelman said he had not intervened in problems connected with disposal of the war-built carriers "in any manner."

Ickes, who criticized the Government for not having started using the pipelines for gas long ago as competition for Lewis, had also urged that Steelman be asked whether he had suggested to the war assets administrator that if an "inadequate bid" for the pipelines for oil transportation were accepted, it would help settle the coal strike.

Steelman aserted he had not telephoned the WAA chief or anyone "about the pipelines problem" nor talked with any labor leader about it.

Probably Within 48 Hours

Meanwhile, there were these developments in the use and ultimate disposition of the 1,500-mile lines built at a cost of $145,000,000 in wartime to transport oil:

1. Gardiner Symonds, of Houston, Texas, president of the Tennessee Gas and Transmission Company, told the committee his company, which was granted a lease for operation of the lines during the coal-strike emergency, expects to have natural gas flowing through them from Texas eastward probably within 48 hours.

2. A representative of the National Coal Association, organization of coal producers, informed the committee that movement of gas through the lines would serve to alleviate very little, if any, of the fuel shortage caused by the strike. The organization contended the emergency lease is "designed solely for alleviating the shortage of natural gas."

Recommends Early Sale

3. Ralph K. Davies, acting director of the Interior Department's oil and gas division, told the committee the department recommends "that the lines should be sold to private enterprise at the earliest possible moment for natural-gas transmission, under conditions assuring that they will make the maximum contribution to conservation and to national security."

Steelman declined an invitation to appear personally before the House committee but instead sent the letter.

Slaughter explained in a statement that Steelman had offered to appear personally if the committee insisted. He indicated the committee would not insist.

"I would like to make it emphatically clear to the committee," Steelman wrote, "that I have not intervened in the problems connected with the disposal of the Big Inch and Little Inch pipelines in any manner. . . . I have never telephoned General Littlejohn (WAA administrator) or any other person in his office or elsewhere about the pipelines problem and I have never discussed it with any labor leader."

Gas May Flow In Inch Lines In 48 Hours

Washington, Dec. 4 (AP)—A congressional committee was told today that natural gas to afford a measure o relief from the coal shortage will probably start flowing through the Big Inch and Little Inch pipelines within 48 hours.

Gardiner Symonds, of Houston, Texas, president of the Tennessee Gas and Transmission Company, told the House Surplus Property Investigating Committee that his men are already at work on the properties and the gas will be "turned on soon, possibly in a day or two."

The committee questioned Symonds while awaiting a response to an invitation to Reconversion Director John R. Steelman to answer Harold L. Ickes, who testified that Steelman is an "obliging" friend of John L. Lewis.

Connections Being Made

When the gas begins to flow will depend largely on weather conditions in southern Louisiana, where pipe connections are being made, Symonds said.

The war-built lines run from the Texas and Louisiana gas fields to the New York area.

Deliveries will be made first, Symonds testified, to the Ohio Fuel Gas Company.

He voiced serious doubt that the natural gas can cross the Pennsylvania border. There are possibilities of legal difficulties because of the nature of the easements obtained when the Government built the lines for transmission of oil, he said.

May Ease Fuel Demands

However, he added that he expects use of the gas in Ohio, parts of Tennessee and Kentucky to ease fuel demands to the eastward.

Symonds told the committee that the first time he knew that his company had been given a lease for a four-month emergency operation of the lines was when Interior Secretary J. A. Krug made the announcement before the committee on Monday.

Symonds denied that his company has "any connection whatsoever" with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. This statement was in answer to testimony by Ickes that, under the lease, the pipelines "will be subordinated to the interest of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey."

Sees No Violation

Symonds said he could not see where the temporary lease would be affected in any way by anti-trust laws, as suggested by Ickes. He pointed out that the Federal Power Commission, would regulate the sale of the gas, designating the points of delivery.

Symonds told the committee that, as of today, his company is not interested in permanent acquisition of the lines, as it now is arranging to build lines of its own.

Sugar-Rations Court Attack Dismissed

[Evening Sun Washington Bureau]

Washington, Dec. 4—A potential threat to the sugar-rationing program, one of the few functions remaining to the Office of Price Administration, was averted at least temporarily today when a motion attacking distribution methods was dismissed in Federal court.

The Maple Leaf Dairies, Inc., of Brooklyn, N.Y., had obtained a temporary injunction November 28 to prevent the OPA from issuing sugar rations under an amendment to its regulations. The firm has a sweetened condensed milk plant at Neenah, Wis.

The amendment provided that if firms were not engaged in the manufacture of condensed unsweetened milk prior to August 27, 1946, they would get no sugar. Top Government officials had predicted that if the company's suit were successful it would mean the scrapping of all sugar rationing.

Mutual Dismissal Consent

The motion to have the suit dismissed was made jointly by attorneys for the OPA and for the Maple Leaf Dairies before Federal Judge Jennings Bailey. Carl A. Auerbach, acting general counsel for the OPA, explained that the agency had denied the dairy sugar under a misapprehension.

The amendment to OPA regulations provides that dairies which had invested capital and materials in a plant prior to August 27, 1946, but had not yet begun operations on that date, would be entitled to ask for allocations of sugar on a historical basis just as are older firms.

At the time OPA denied Maple Leaf Dairies a sugar allocation it had not been aware that the company had invested funds in its plant prior to the August deadline, Auerbach said. OPA now is considering the company's application, the agency's attorney said.

Okay Not Certain

Auerbach explained that this did not mean the company would obtain a sugar allocation. It meant that OPA would consider its application on its merits, as it does with other established companies, and not on an interpretation of the amendment to regulations.

Raymond R. Dickey, attorney for the Maple Leaf Dairies, said the company would await the outcome of the OPA consideration before determining its next step. It was possible he said, that if the application was denied a motion might be made again to seek an injunction against the OPA.

Meanwhile, the sugar situation was stirring on another front. Representatives of American distributors and industrial users of sugar have drawn up a petition asking for larger allocations to this country in 1947. The petition was presented to Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture.

U.S. C.Of C. A Petitioner

The petitioners included manufacturers of soft drinks and bakery products, the Grocery Manufacturers of America, the National Retail Druggists and the United States Chamber of Commerce.

These interests are asking that they be permitted to receive at least as much in allocations as they had in 1941 before the war. It pointed out that current allocations are between 50 and 60 per cent below prewar figures.

A total of 2,828,000 tons of sugar was allocated for industrial use in 1941. This represented 38 per cent of the total civilian use of sugar in the United States.

There was no indications what attitude the Department of Agriculture would take on the petition. In the past, however, it had been said repeatedly that the sugar situation would remain tight for some time. Department officials also have warned that decontrol would mean a risk of the repetition of 1919 and 1920, whe. sugar went to 20 cents a pound wholesale and then broke to 4 cents a pound.

Truman Hopes Big 4 Will Quit Austria Soon

Accepts Credentials of 1st Post-War Envoy, Voices Plea for an Early Treaty

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP).—President Truman accepted today the credentials of Austria's first post-war Minister to the United States and voiced hope for an early treaty and early withdrawal of all four occupying powers from Austria.

Letters formally exchanged by the President and the new Minister, Dr. Ludwig Kleinwachter, were released by the State Department.

The Austrian said that by renewing diplomatic relations with Austria the United States has "once more reaffirmed the support accorded by country from the start on its difficult path of recovery."

Mr. Truman said in reply that the United States government is "of the opinion that the early consideration and conclusion of a treaty settlement" providing for simultaneous withdrawal of the four occupying powers is desirable.

"It is my expectation," the President said, "that the renewal of the friendly relations mentioned by you, Mr. Minister, will greatly facilitate and strengthen our common efforts to secure for the Austrian people the unhampered control and enjoyment of their own territory, so that they may meet the difficult tasks of economic reconstruction with the full utilization of their own resources, assisted by the material support which this country and other friendly nations may be able to give."

Truman Appoints Denny to FCC Post

Washington, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—President Truman today appointed Charles R. Denny Jr., of Baltimore, to be chairman of the Federal Communications Commission. The appointment was forecast yesterday by the President's press secretary, Charles G. Ross.

Denny has been acting chairman of the FCC since Paul A. Porter left that post to be the OPA administrator. The chairmanship had been held for Porter until his decision last week not to continue in Government service.

MEYER RESIGNS AS PRESIDENT OF WORLD BANK

Former Publisher Says He Has Finished Job Of Starting Institution

Washington, Dec. 4 (AP)—Eugene Meyer, first president of the 38-nation World Bank, resigned today exactly six months after being elected to that office.

The resignation, accepted "with profound regret" by the bank's directors and to be effective December 18 or earlier if a successor is chosen before then, came as a surprise to Washington.

Meyer wrote the directors that the bank now was passing from the "preliminary work of preparation" and that he felt it now needed someone to serve as permanent head. He noted that he had been asked to launch the bank and had not been expected to serve indefinitely.

Lehman Mentioned As Successor

Speculation on a successor to the $30,000 a year post immediately centered on Herbert Lehman, four-time Governor of New York and defeated Democratic candidate for the Senate from New York in the November election.

Vice president of the bank at $22,500 a year is Harold D. Smith.

30 24-6771

1946

former United States Director of the Budget.

The $8,000,000,000 institution, launched last March, thus far has made no loans. Seven nations have asked it formally or informally for credits totaling $2,290,000,000. Only $767,000,000 of its capital subscriptions have been paid in.

First Security Issue Next Year

Its United States director, Emilio G. Collado, estimated yesterday that the first security issue of the bank would not be offered to American investors until well into 1947, instead of this year as had once been expected.

Meyer himself had already taken cognizance of criticism in various quarters that the bank was proceeding unduly slowly, and had been resolute in insisting that care rather than speed was necessary to insure its soundness.

War Had To Be Fought To End, Pastor Niemoeller Declares

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 4 (AP)—Pastor Martin Niemoeller, German church leader who spent eight years in Nazi prison camps, made his first public appearance in the United tSates tonight before the General Assembly of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

In a prepared address, Pastor Niemoeller, who had been imprisoned because he held to his faith in God in defiance of Hitler, said that the war could not have been avoided.

"It had to be fought to the end—until either state renounced its totalitarian claim on the very souls of its subjects or the churches invoked the binding character of God's will for human life."

War Between Church And State

"Through the whole period of the Nazi regime a war raged between the totalitarian state and the Christian churches," he pointed out. "The churches (that means for Germany the Evangelical and the Roman Catholic) were the two big organizations left which did not surrender to Hitler's claim for unrestricted control of public life."

The war had to be fought, he asserted, to settle the issue.

"Even though I am looked upon as a victim of national socialism, the fact remains," Pastor Niemoeller stated, "that I can't cease being a member of my German nation and that I signed the Stuttgart declaration, thereby affirming my personal share in the joint liability of my nation just now in its present state of guilt and contempt.

Aid Bridging The Gulf

"This being so, your invitation to speak here shows that there is a bridge that overcomes the gulf by which our nation is separated from the rest of the human world."

The German religious leader said that "on purpose I did not speak of the material misery in Europe. We know that you are aware of it. Your yourselves know that a great many of us would have died from starvation months ago if we had not had your sustaining help and regular support. But in spite of all sincere efforts hunger, cold and homeless are spreading more and more. No one can see the end of them. And, even more, we feel troubled by the growing hardness and apathy of souls."

(150)

LONDON, DEC. 4-(AP)-H.J. TIMPERLEY, UNRRA LIAISON OFFICER WITH THE CHINA NATIONAL RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION, APPEALED TODAY FOR RETENTION OF "A NUCLEUS OF UNRRA" UNTIL ALL SUPPLIES ALLOCATED TO CHINA REACHED THAT COUNTRY.

TEMPERLEY, WHO SAID HE WOULD SEE BRITISH OFFICIALS HERE AND THEN CARRY THE APPEAL TO WASHINGTON, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT ONLY ONE THIRD OF THE SUPPLIES ALLOCATED HAD ARRIVED IN CHINA, LEAVING 1,800,000 TONS STILL TO BE DISPATCHED. HE SAID CHINESE PORT FACILITIES ALLOWED A MAXIMUM ABSORPTION RATE OF ONLY 150,000 TONS A MONTH.

ON RECENT CHARGES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND THE PRESS THAT UNRRA WAS SENDING WOMEN'S GIRDLES AND LUXURY GOODS TO CHINA, TEMPERLEY SAID THAT, "TO GET SUPPLIES MOVING," CERTAIN UNESSENTIAL ITEMS FROM STOCKPILES HAD TO BE INCLUDED IN CARGOES OF VITAL GOODS. THESE, HE SAID, WERE SOLD TO CANTEEN AND EXCHANGE STORES AND TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC, AND THE FUNDS USED FOR RELIEF WORK.

TU935AES

1946

A82

U.N.-SPAIN (180)

BY MARC PURDUE

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC. 4-(AP)-SEN.CONNALLY (D-TEX) DECLARED TODAY THAT IF THE UNITED NATIONS VOTED TO BREAK DIPLOMATIC AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH FRANCO SPAIN, GENERALISSIMO FRANCO WOULD "SIT IN MADRID MORE FIRMLY, MORE ADAMANTLY, MORE FORTIFIED AND WITH MORE SUPPORT."

ARGUING AGAINST POLISH AND WHITE RUSSIAN PROPOSALS FOR UNITED NATIONS ACTION TO ISOLATE SPAIN DIPLOMATICALLY AND ECONOMICALLY, CONNALLY SAID:

"SOME OF THE SPEECHES HERE INDICATE A WILLINGNESS TO USE FORCE. YOU DON'T WANT TO GO TO WAR OVER THIS ISSUE--AT LEAST, I DON'T THINK YOU DO. YET WHEN YOU USE ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, YOU BRING FORCE INTO PLAY, THE FORCES OF HUNGER AND WANT. NOTHING WOULD BE MORE LIKELY TO UNITE THE SPANISH PEOPLE BEHIND FRANCO THAN THE USE OF FORCE OF THAT CHARACTER."

AT THE END OF LENGTHY AND SOMETIMES ACRIMONIOUS DEBATE ON PROCEDURE, THE COMMITTEE VOTED 38 TO 0 WITH TWO ABSTENTIONS TO TURN ALL PROPOSALS ON SPAIN OVER TO A SUBCOMMITTEE TO DRAFT A RESOLUTION FOR THE ASSEMBLY. CONNALLY AND SIR HARTLEY SHAWCROSS, ACTING CHIEF BRITISH DELEGATE, REFUSED TO VOTE FOR OR AGAINST AND DID NOT DECLARE THEMSELVES AS ABSTAINING.

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SUB ATTLEE

LONDON, THURSDAY, DEC 5-(AP)-A SHORTHAND REPORTER'S ERROR APPARENTLY CAUSED AN ERRONEOUS REPORT TO BE PRINTED IN LONDON LAST NIGHT, QUOTING PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE AS DECLARING ATOM BOMBS WERE DROPPED ON JAPAN AFTER SHE HAD OFFERED TO SURRENDER TO THE ALLIES.

IT WAS LEARNED EARLY TODAY.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT WHO TOOK PART IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS INTERCHANGE WITH ATTLEE SAID THE CORRECT VERSION OF WHAT THE PRIME MINISTER SAID WAS THAT THE BOMBING OF HIROSHIMA AUG.6, 1945, FOLLOWED THE OFFER OF PEACE "MADE TO JAPAN BY THE POTSDAM DECLARATION ON JULY 26" BUT NOT ACCEPTED BY JAPAN UNTIL AUG.10.

MK15SAES

A38

LONDON, DEC.4-(AP)-THE HOUSE OF COMMONS HAS VOTED TO STOP THE 140-YEAR-OLD ANNUAL PENSION OF 5,000 POUNDS ($20,000) TO DESCENDANTS OF NAVAL HERO LORD NELSON UPON THE DEATHS OF 89-YEAR-OLD EARL NELSON AND HIS 86-YEAR-OLD BROTHER.

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER HUGH DALTON SAID YESTERDAY THAT DESPITE LORD NELSON'S WILL ASKING ONLY THAT LADY HAMILTON AND THEIR CHILD BE PROVIDED FOR, THE GOVERNMENT IN 1806 GAVE THE PENSION AND A 1,500-ACRE ESTATE TO NELSON'S BROTHER WILLIAM, WHILE LADY HAMILTON, POVERTY-STRICKEN, DIED IN AN ATTIC.

THE CHILD DIED WITHOUT LEAVING ANY TRACE, DALTON SAID, AND 700,000 POUNDS ($2,800,000) SINCE HAS BEEN PAID--NOT TO NELSON'S DIRECT DESCENDANTS BUT TO THOSE OF HIS BROTHER.

WW503AES

COAL

LONDON, DEC 4-(AP)-FUEL MINISTER EMANUEL SHINWELL TOLD BRITISH INDUSTRY TODAY TO REDUCE ITS COAL CONSUMPTION BY FIVE PER CENT IMMEDIATELY TO AVOID THE RISK OF "SERIOUS INTERRUPTION" OF PRODUCTION EARLY IN 1946.

PREDICTING THAT BRITAIN'S MANPOWER-SKY MINES WOULD PRODUCE 2,000,000 TO 5,000,000 TONS LESS THAN IS NEEDED FOR THE WINTER, SHINWELL SAID IN A LETTER TO INDUSTRIALISTS THAT IT MIGHT BE NECESSARY TO RESTRICT COAL DELIVERIES TO LESS ESSENTIAL PLANTS.

G125PES

A100

(160)

LONDON,DEC.4-(AP)-VICEROY LORD WAVELL AND INDIAN LEADERS ENTERED THEIR SECOND DAY OF DISCUSSIONS WITH BRITISH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS TODAY, SEEKING TO BREAK A POLITICAL DEADLOCK WHICH MANY SOURCES FEARED MIGHT LEAD TO CIVIL WAR.

THE DAY'S SCHEDULED ROUND OF CONFERENCES INCLUDED MAHOMED ALI JINNAH OF THE MOSLEM LEAGUE MEETING PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE; PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU OF THE PREDOMINATELY HINDU ALL-INDIA CONGRESS PARTY MEETING AT THE INDIA OFFICE WITH LORD WAVELL AND LORD PETHICK-LAWRENCE, SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS AND A.V.ALEXANDER, THE LATTER THREE MEMBERS OF THE MISSION WHICH DRAFTED THE INDIAN INDEPENDENCE PLAN NOW UNDER DISCUSSION.

JINNAH AND HIS COLLEAGUE, LIAQUAT ALI KHAN, ALSO OF THE MOSLEM LEAGUE, WERE SLATED TO CONFER WITH MEMBERS OF THE MISSION AND THE VICEROY LATER.

BRITISH OFFICIALDOM HONORED THE INDIAN LEADERS AT SEPARATE DINNERS LAST NIGHT. DEFENSE MINISTER-DESIGNATE ALEXANDER WAS HOST TO THE VICEROY AND THE MOSLEM LEADERS, WHILE NEHRU AND SARDAR BALDEV SINGH OF THE SIKHS ATTENDED A DINNER AT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE BRITISH HAVE PROMISED TO CONCLUDE THE TALKS IN TIME FOR NEHRU TO RETURN TO NEW DELHI FOR THE OPENING OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY DEC. 9.

RB841AES

BERLIN, DEC 4-(AP)-RUSSIAN DEMOBILIZATION AND REDEPLOYMENT IN EASTERN GERMANY ARE EXPECTED TO CONTINUE STRAINING RAILROADS AND HIGHWAYS UNTIL EARLY JANUARY.

THE NEWEST SIGN OF THE EXTENT OF THE MILITARY MOVEMENTS CAME TODAY WITH THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE FIRST SCHEDULED TOUR OF ARMAMENT PLANTS THROUGHOUT GERMANY BY FOUR INSPECTION TEAMS REPRESENTING THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA, GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE. RESPONSIBLE QUARTERS ATTRIBUTED THE DELAY TO THE SHIFTING OF RUSSIAN FORCES.

RUSSIAN DEMOBILIZATION APPEARED TO BE SO FAR REACHING THAT CONSIDERABLE PATROL AND GUARD DUTY AT BRIDGES AND OTHER STRATEGIC POINTS IS BEING TURNED OVER TO THE GERMANS.

TROOP MOVEMENTS WERE HARDLY, IF AT ALL, NOTICEABLE IN THE RUSSIAN SECTOR OF BERLIN. BUT FROM POTSDAM, RUSSIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN THE SUBURBS, UNOFFICIAL GERMAN INFORMANTS SAID THE RESIDENTS WERE "LIVING IN A STATE OF EAR" SINCE THE REDEPLOYMENT OF RUSSIAN TROOPS BEGAN. TEN ROBBERIES WERE REPORTED IN POTSDAM LAST WEEK BY MEN IN "FOREIGN UNIFORMS," WHO APPEARED BENT ON "TAKING WHAT THEY CAN BEFORE THEY ARE ORDERED TO MOVE ON," UNOFFICIAL GERMANS SAID.

G138PES

B35 (SEG) (500)

BY DONALD DOANE

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, DEC.4-(AP)-THE SO-CALLED "SOCIALIZATION" PLAN ADOPTTED DEC. 1 BY THE GERMAN STATE OF GREATER HESSE ACTUALLY WILL AFFECT ONLY A SMALL PART O THE STATES INDUSTRIES, AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL AID TODAY.

NOR WILL THE PLAN PROVIDE SOCIALISTIC STATE O NERSHIP AND OPERATION OF THE AFFECTED INDUSTRIES IN EITHER THE BRITISH OR THE RUSSIAN MANNER, THESE OFFICIALS PREDICTED.

BUT IT WILL, THEY AGREED, PROVIDE STATE REGULATION OF MOST BASIC INDUSTRIES AND A FORM OF PUBLIC OPERATION WHICH WILL PREVENT INDIVIDUAL DOMINATION OF LARGE ENTERPRISES VITAL TO THE WELFARE OF ALL THE PEOPLE.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION REQUIRES THAT MINES, IRON, STEEL AND PO ER PLANTS, AND RAIL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS "SHALL BE TRANSFERRED TO COLLECTIVE PROPERTY."

"COLLECTIVE PROPERTY," THE CONSTITUTION DECLARES, IS THE POSSESSION OF THE PEOPLE. THE DISPOSAL AND ADMINISTRATION OF SUCH PROPERTY IS TO BE ASSIGNED ON THE BASI OF DETAILED LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS TO SUCH LEGAL ENTITIE A OFFER A GUARANTEE THAT THE PROPERTY WILL SERVE THE WELFARE AND PROSPERITY OF THE PEOPLE EXCLUSIVELY AND THAT ACCUMULATIONS OF POWER WILL BE AVOIDED.

EXACTLY HOW THAT WILL BE ONE REMAINS TO BE WORKED OUT IN DETAIL BY THE NEWLY ELECTED PARLIAMENT.

HOWEVER, MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SAID, STATEMENTS OF THE CONSTITUTIONS AUTHORS AND THEIR TENTATI E DRAFTS OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION MAKE THIS CLEAR:

IT IS NOT INTENDED THAT THE STATE GOVERNMENT ITSELF TAKE OVER OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF THE "COLLECTIVIZED" INDUSTRIES.

INSTEAD, THE PROPERTIES WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO PUBLIC OR QUASI-PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS SUCH A CITIES, COUNTIES, TRADE UNIONS OR CONSUMER COOPERATIVE , WITH PERHAPS SEVERAL SUCH ORGANIZATIONS SHARING IN THE OPERATION OF A SINGLE CONCERN.

"THE MAIN IDEA I THAT NO SINGLE INDIVIDUAL OR GROUP SHOULD GAIN

COMPLETE CONTROL OF ANY BASIC ENTERPRISE," ONE OFFICIAL SAID.
THE SCOPE OF THE PLAN IS SHARPLY CURTAILED, HOWEVER, BY THE EXCEPTION FROM COLLECTIVE OWNER HIP OF BUSINESS ENTERPRISES "THE SEAT OF WHICH IS NOT LOCATED IN GREATER HESSE."
THE FIRMS WITH HEADQUARTERS OUTSIDE THE STATE MERELY "SHALL BE PLACED UNDER STATE ADMINISTRATION OR SUPERVISION"--WITH NO TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP.

B36 (SEG) 1946 1946
A RECENT SURVEY SHOWED THAT MOST OF HESSE'S LARGE MINES AND IRON OR STEEL PLANTS HAVE HEADQUARTERS OUT IDE THE STATE, AND MOST OF ITS POWER PLANTS AND RAIL LINES ALREADY ARE UNDER PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.
MINES WILL BE MOST HEAVILY AFFECTED YET THIS URVEY INDICTS THAT ONLY 53 OF THE STATE' 57 MINES WILL BE SUBJECT TO COLLECTIVE OWNER HIP--AND THEY ARE ALL COMPARATIVELY SMALL MINEE WITH AN AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT OF ONLY 70 PERSONS EACH.
ONLY ONE IMPORTANT FOUNDRY CONCERN APPEARS ELIGIBLE FOR COLLECTIVIZATION, AND ONE OF ITS THREE PLANTS IS EARMARKED FOR REPARATIONS.
ONLY ONE OF THE STATE'S 11 WATER POWER PLANTS AND ONLY TWO OF IT EIGHT STEAM POWER PLANTS ARE PRIVATELY OWNED, WHILE THE 22 POWER DISTRIBUTING SY TEM ARE OWNED ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY BY GOVERNMENTAL UNITS.
LIKEWISE, THE MAIN RAILROAD SYSTEM--THE "REICHSBAHN"--AND STREET RAILWAYS.
SO THE EFFECT OF SOCIALIZATION ON PUBLIC UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION WILL HARDLY BE NOTICEABLE, OFFICIALS BELIEVE.
NO BANKS OR INSURANCE OMPANIES WILL BE BROUGHT INTO COLLECTIVE OWNERSHIP, ALTHOUGH ALL LARGE ONES WILL BE PLACED UNDER STATE ADMINI-TRATION OR SUPERVISION.
WW633AES 46

A208
FRANKFURT, GERMANY, DEC 4-(AP)-U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN EUROPE DECLINED TODAY TO COMMENT ON THE MEADER REPORT ALLEGING IMMORALTY BY SOME AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN OCCUPIED GERMANY.
AN OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN FOR GEN.JOSEPH T.MCNARNEY, THEATER COMMANDER, SAID ANY REACTION TO THE HITHERTO SECRET REPORT "WILL HAVE TO COME FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT."
THE SPOKESMAN SAID HE DID NOT KNOW WHETHER MCNARNEY WOULD BE WILLING TO COMMENT AT A PRESS CONFERENCE SCHEDULED FOR TOMORROW.
THE REPORT, PREPARED BY GEORGE W.MEADER, CHIEF COUNSEL OF THE SENATE WAR INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE, WAS RELEASED IN WASHINGTON YESTERDAY BY REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.
G217PES 1946

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, DEC.4-(AP)-THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT REVERSED ITSELF TODAY AND GRANTED HANS KNAPPERTSBUSCH PERMISSION TO CONDUCT ORCHESTRAS ANYWHERE IN THE U.S. OCCUPATION ZONE.
KNAPPERTSBUSCH, GENERAL MUSIC DIRECTOR OF THE BAVARIAN STATE OPERA, WAS REMOVED FROM HIS POSITION AND BLACKLISTED NOV.10 BECAUSE HE WAS SAID TO HAVE PARTICIPATED IN NAZI-SPONSORED MUSICAL ACTIVITIES, ALTHOUGH HE DID NOT BELONG TO THE PARTY.
THE OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT SAID THAT INQUIRY SINCE HAD ESTABLISHED THAT HIS CONCERTS WITH THE BERLIN AND VIENNA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRAS WERE MERELY THOSE OF A "PROFESSIONAL MUSICIAN" AND THAT HE NEVER "TRAVELED AS A SPOKESMAN OR REPRESENTATIVE" OF THE NAZI PROPAGANDA MINISTRY.

30 24-6773

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, DEC. 4--(AP)--JAMES M. MCHANEY OF LITTLE ROCK, ARK., AND ALEXANDRE G. HARDY OF BOSTON, MASS., WILL PROSECUTE 23 GERMAN DOCTORS WHO WILL GO ON TRIAL BEFORE AN AMERICAN WAR CRIMES COURT IN NUERNBERG DEC. 9, THE OFFICE OF CHIEF COUNSEL FOR THE COURT SAID T-DAY. 1946 1946

DR. LEO ALEXANDER, A BOSTON PSYCHIATRIST, WILL ACT AS SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC CONSULTANT AND WILL REPORT SCIENTIFIC ASPECTS OF THE TRIAL TO THE AMERICAN MEDICAL PROFESSION.

THE GERMAN DOCTORS ARE ACCUSED OF KILLING AND TORTURING THOUSANDS OF CONC NTRATION CAMP PRISONERS IN MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS.

MC 1013PES DEC 4 DUANES 12135APB 1946

(120)
BRUSSELS,DEC.4-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT MEMORANDUM ON CLAIMS ON GERMANY SAID TODAY THAT BELGIUM WAS ASKING ONLY A MINOR BORDER CHANGE AND CONDITIONALLY REQUESTING "AN EQUITABLE PART IN THE EXPLOITATION OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF WESTERN GERMANY."
IN A STATEMENT HANDED THE PRESS, THE GOVERNMENT SUMMARIZED NOTES THAT FOREIGN MINISTER PAUL-HENRI SPAAK SUBMITTED NOV.14 TO THE FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS' COUNCIL, NOW MEETING IN NEW YORK.
THE ONLY TERRITORIAL CLAIM CALLS FOR STRAIGHTENING A BORDER AREA TO INCLUDE IN BELGIAN TERRITORY A RAILROAD LINKING THE TOWNS OF SAINT VITH AND EUPEN THROUGH THE GERMAN TOWN OF MONTJOIE, TWO AND A HALF MILES FROM THE PRESENT FRONTIER.
THE BELGIAN CLAIM FOR GERMAN RESOURCES WAS CONDITIONED ON WHETHER OTHER ALLIED POWERS WOULD ENJOY PART OF GERMANY'S ECONOMIC DOMAIN.
RB903AES 1946

B48 (Q) (120)

SOFIA, BULGARIA, DEC.3-(DELAYED)-(AP)-OPPOSITION LEADER NIKOLAI PETKOV IN PARLIAMENT TODAY BITTERLY CRITICIZED THE GOVERNMENT'S "HOME, ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL" POLICY BUT DECLARED, "THE OPPOSITION APPROVES THE FOREIGN POLICY."

HE DEMANDED, HOWEVER, THAT THE GOVERNMENT STRENGTHEN RELATIONS WITH ALL FREEDOM-LOVING NATIONS AND SAID THE UNITED NATIONS WOULD "SECURE BULGARIAN INTERESTS."

"THE OPPOSITION WILL COOPERATE WITH THE GOVERNMENT ON EQUAL RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS ONLY," HE DECLARED.

(COMMUNIST GEORGI DIMITROV, WHO BECAME PREMIER AFTER THE GOVERNMENT WON A RECENT ELECTION, TOLD PARLIAMENT LAST THURSDAY HIS FOREIGN POLICY WOULD AIM AT "WORTHY PEACE WITH THE UNITED NATIONS," "CONTINUOUS FRIENDSHIP WITH THE SOVIET UNION" AND "NORMALIZATION OF RELATIONS" WITH THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN. HE PROMISED AID TO INDUSTRIALIZATION AND ELECTRIFICATION OF BULGARIA AND LIFTING OF SOME RESTRICTIONS ON PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.)

WW740AES

A18

MADRID,DEC.4-(AP)-A FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN OFFICIALLY DENIED TONIGHT A REPORT THAT SPAIN WAS SENDING A COMMISSION TO NEW YORK TO PLEAD GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO'S CASE BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS.

MJ533PES

LISBON,DEC.4-(AP)-JOSEPH ARTHUR PORTO, FORMER ASSISTANT FINANCIAL ATTACHE OF THE U.S.EMBASSY, MUST LEAVE PORTUGAL BEFORE FRIDAY HAVING BEEN DECLARED PERSONA NON GRATA BY PORTUGUESE AUTHORITIES.

A SPOKESMAN AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY SAID TONIGHT THE EMBASSY WAS DOING ITS "UTMOST TO OBTAIN FURTHER CLARIFICATION" OF THE CASE.

PORTO RETIRED FROM THE U.S.CIVIL SERVICE DEC.31, 1945 AFTER A SHORT VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES AND RETURNED TO LISBON ON A BUSINESS ENTERPRISE WITH A FORMER CLERK OF THE EMBASSY'S PRESS DEPARTMENT, PIRES GUERREIRO. FINANCED BY DR.ANTONIO CENTENO, THEIR FIRM NAMED PROAMERICA DEALT IN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FROM PORTUGAL AND AMERICA.

SEVERAL YEARS AGO PIRES GUERREIRO WAS INVOLVED IN POLITICAL ACTIVITY DIRECTED AGAINST PREMIER ANTONIO DE OLIVEIRA SALAZAR AND WAS DEPORTED FOR A TIME TO THE CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.

ML1202AES

A48

WARSAW, DEC 3-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT VICE PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK'S POLISH PEASANT PARTY WOULD HAVE EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES WITH GOVERNMENT PARTIES IN PROPAGANDIZING FOR THE JAN.19 ELECTIONS, INCLUDING USE OF THE RADIO.

HE SAID THAT UPON THE BASIS OF INFORMATION AVAILABLE, CHARGES THAT NO POLISH PEASANT PARTY MEMBERS WERE INCLUDED ON DISTRICT ELECTORAL COMMISSIONS WERE UNTRUE.

(THE BRITISH AND U.S. GOVERNMENTS SENT NOTES TO THE POLISH GOVERNMENT LAST MONTH ASKING THAT ALL PARTIES BE GUARANTEED EQUAL RIGHTS IN THE JAN.19 ELECTIONS. NO FORMAL REPLY HAS BEEN RECEIVED.)

M528AES

A99

MOSCOW,DEC.4-(AP)-PRAVDA CHARGED TODAY THAT GEORGE V.ALLEN, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO IRAN, WANTED TO "PROVOKE ARMED CONFLICT" IN THAT COUNTRY.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER MADE THE ACCUSATION IN CONNECTION WITH REPORTED REMARKS OF ALLEN IN SUPPORT OF THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT'S INTENTION TO SEND TROOPS TO SEMI-AUTONOMOUS AZERBAIJJAN TO KEEP ORDER IN THE COMING PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.

PRAVDA SAID ALLEN WAS QUOTED AS TELLING A BRITISH CORRESPONDENT THAT "THE DECISION TO DISPATCH FORCES TO MAINTAIN ORDER IN ALL PARTS OF IRAN, INCLUDING POINTS WHERE THESE FORCES DO NOT NOW CONTROL THE SITUATION, FOR MAINTENANCE OF ORDER AT THE TIME OF THE ELECTIONS IS, FROM MY VIEWPOINT, PERFECTLY NORMAL AND PROPER."

TERMING THIS STATEMENT "INTERFERENCE IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS" OF IRAN, PRAVDA'S CORRESPONDENT WROTE:

"THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR KNOWS NATURALLY ABOUT IRANIAN GOVERNMENT OBLICATIONS TO SETTLE THE AZERBAIJAN QUESTION PEACEFULLY AND ABOUT THE GOVERNMENT AGREEMENT WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE POPULATION OF IRANIAN AZERBAIJAN BY VIRTUE OF WHICH MAINTENANCE OF ORDER IN AZERBAIJAN, UNTIL CONSIDERATION OF THESE AGREEMENTS BY THE FIFTEENTH MAJLIS (PARLIAMENT), IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF ARMY AND GENDARME UNITS ON HAND THERE, HEADED BY CHIEFS SENT OUT BY THE GOVERNMENT FROM TEHRAN.

"NEVERTHELESS, THE AMERICAN DIPLOMAT CONSIDERS 'PERFECTLY NORMAL AND PROPER' THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT'S INTENTION TO SEND TROOPS TO AZERBAIJAN DESPITE EXISTING AGREEMENTS AND OBLIGATIONS."

RB839AES

A94

HERFORD, GERMANY, DEC 4-(AP)-BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE DEATH SENTENCE PRONOUNCED AUG.2 ON GEN. NIKOLAUS VON FALKENHORST, COMMANDER OF THE GERMAN OCCUPATION IN NORWAY, HAD BEEN COMMUTED TO 20 YEARS IMPRISONMENT.

A BRITISH AND NORWEGIAN COURT CONVICTED THE 61-YEAR-OLD GENERAL COMPLICITY IN THE MURDER OF ALLIED COMMANDS IN NORWAY.

DN801AES

30.24-6775

Stuttgart, Germany, Dec. 4-(AP)-Sumner Sewall, former governor of Maine and now governor of the German state of Wuerttemberg-Baden, said his new job with the American military government was an opportunity to bring to Germans the principles of democracy and a chance to help build a lasting peace.

Former Gov. Gordon Browning of Tennessee has a similar position in Bremen. It was reported that former Gov. Dwight Griswald of Nebraska might take an important job in Berlin with the U.S. military government.

Sewall, a pursuit pilot in the first world war who won American, French and Belgian decorations, said he believed Americans with governmental experience could do worthwhile work in the administration of Germany.

Sewall relinquished the presidency of the [redacted] American Overseas airlines and any immediate political prospects at home to take the post the war department offered. He commented:

"This is a tremendously important period in world affairs. In a sense it is as important as the war itself, because the efforts of those who fought and died will be in vain unless we can make the peace a lasting one.

BY E DY GILMORE

MOSCOW, DEC.4-(AP)-THE POLITICAL AIMS WHICH GEN. MACARTHUR IS PURSUING IN JAPAN WERE ASSAILED AS "REACTIONARY" AND "ABNORMAL" TODAY IN ONE OF THE STRONGEST PROTESTS OVER THE JAPANESE SITUATION TO APPEAR TO DATE IN THE SOVIET PRESS.

POLITICAL COMMENTATOR A. SIBIRYAKOV SAID IN RED STAR:

"THE POLICY CONDUCTED BY MACARTHUR (OF COURSE NOT WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE AND APPROVAL OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT) PURSUES FAR FROM DEMOCRATIC AIMS AND SHARPLY DEPARTS FROM THE POLICY PLANNED BY ALLIED LEADERS FOR JAPAN."

EXPRESSIN "SERIOUS ALARM" OVER THE PRESENT SITUATION IN JAPAN, WHICH HE CHARACTERIZED AS ONE OF DAILY RISING TENSION CAUSED BY PREMIER SHIGERU YOSHIDA'S GOVERNMENT'S INABILITY AND LACK OF DESIRE TO SOLVE INTERNAL PROBLEMS SUCH AS UNEMPLOYMENT AND DEMILITARIZATION, SIBIRYAKOV DECLARED:

"THE PRESENT SITUATION IN JAPAN NOT ONLY IS PROOF OF THE COMPLETE FAILURE OF THE POLICY OF YOSHIDA'S GOVERNMENT, BUT THE NATURAL CONSEQUENCE OF THE LINE PUR UED BY MACARTHUR, WITHOUT WHOSE SUPPORT THE REACTIONARY POLICY OF THE PRESENT JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WOULD BE AB OLUTELY IMPOSSIBLE. EVIDENTLY THE MAIN REASON FOR THE SITUATION WHICH HAS BEEN CREATED LIES IN THE VERY CHARACTER OF POLITICAL AIMS PURSUED BY THE AMERICANS IN JAPAN AND, WE WOULD SAY, IN THE FAR EAST."

CHARGING THAT NOT ONE IMPORTANT PROPOSAL OR RECOMMENDATION MADE THUS FAR BY THE ALLIED COUNCIL HAD BEEN ADOPTED BY MACARTHUR, SIBIRYAKOV WROTE:

"THE ABNORMAL CONDITIONS OF THE ALLIED COUNCIL'S ACTIVITY HAVE EVOKED DISSATISFACTION OF ALL ITS MEMBERS EXCEPT, OF COURSE, THE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE."

THE WRITER INTERPRETED A PROPOSAL MADE BY THE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE, GEORGE ATCHESON, JR., LAST SEPTEMBER THAT THE COUNCIL BE EXPANDED AS A "SIGN IT IS BECOMING HARDER FOR THE AMERICANS TO IGNORE THE ALLIED COUNCIL'S DECISIONS AND THAT THE AMERICANS WOULD LIKE TO CONVERT THE COUNCIL INTO A CUMBERSOME, CLUMSY ORGAN IN WHICH THE REPRESENTATIVES OF MANY COUNTRIES WOULD ENTER" INTO

ENDLESS TALKS.

REFERRING TO A RECENT SOVIET PROPOSAL IN THE COUN IL TO COUNT ALL FORMER JAPANESE ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS, SIBIRYAKOV SAID:

"A CENSUS REGISTRATION OF FORMER JAPANESE OFFICERS WOULD EXPOSE BEFORE THE WHOLE WORLD THE FACT THAT THEY ARE BEING EMPLOYED IN AIMS VERY FAR FROM THE PRINCIPLE OF THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT."

THE WRITER ASSERTED THAT TALK WAS SPREAD "IN AMERICAN AGGRESSIVE CIRCLES THAT THE JAPANESE ARMY SHOULD FIGHT IN A FUTURE WAR DRESSED IN AMERICAN UNIFORMS."

FS1154AES

BOMBAY, DEC. 4--(DELAYED)--(AP)--A CURFEW [redacted] ENFORCED IN BOMBAY SINCE HINDU-MOSLEM RIOTING SEPT. 1 TOUCHED OFF [redacted] DISTURBANCES [redacted] COSTING THE LIVES OF SEVERAL HUNDRED PERSONS WAS SUSPENDED TONIGHT ON THE EVE OF THE MOSLEM CELEBRATION OF MUHARRAM.

MUHARRAM IS A MOSLEM HOLIDAY COMMEMORATING AND MOURNING THE DEATH OF HUSAIN NEOMMA, SON OF FATIMA, DAUGHTER OF THE PROPHET MOHAMMED.

POLICE COMMISSIONER J.C. WILSON SAID NO COMMUNAL VIOLENCE WAS REPORTED TODAY AND THAT THIS WAS THE DATE FOR EXPIRATION OF THE LAST [redacted] WEEKLY EXTENSION OF THE CURFEW.

1946

APR 73 NEELYS 1-1800 JRT 1013AES

CANTON, DEC 4 (AP)-ANTI-BRITISH AGITATION FLARED ANEW IN CANTON TODAY AS THE RESULT OF CHINESE REPORTSALLEGING THAT BRITISH TROOPS CROSSING THE BORDER FROM HONG KONG SHOT AND KILLED A CHINESE VILLAGER SUSPECTED OF SMUGGLING FLOUR FROM THE COLONY. THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF THE SHOOTING.

GG744ACS

WAR CRIMES

TOKYO, THURSDAY, DEC.5-(AP)-JAP[illegible]-FLUSHED BY WAR'S FIRST VICTORIES--PLOTTED TO SET UP "GOVERNMENTS GENERAL" THROUGHOUT THE PACIFIC AND IN PARTS OF LATIN AMERICA IN A SCHEME SO GRANDIOSE IT EMBRACED BOTH THE EAST AND WEST INDIES, THE WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL WAS TOLD TODAY.

DOCUMENTS INTRODUCED BY THE NETHERLANDS IN ITS PHASE OF THE PROSECUTION OF JAPAN'S WARRIOR-LEADERS WERE TAKEN FROM THE TOTAL WAR RESEARCH INSTITUTE, WHICH WAS SET UP BY IMPERIAL RESCRIPT TO CHART THE EMPIRE'S EXPANSION BEHIND THE CONQUERING ARMIES.

THE INSTITUTE, WHICH HAD ACCESS TO TOP-SECRET CABINET PLANS AND WAS MANNED BY PROMINENT JAPANESE MILITARY, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC AUTHORITIES, ALSO ENVISIONED "AN ALASKA GOVERNMENT GENERAL," WHICH WOULD EMBRACE THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, ALBERTA AND ALL ALASKA."

JQ1021PCS

A65FX

TOKYO, DEC. 4-(AP)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TODAY ISSUED A PAMPHLET TO JAPANESE WORKERS URGING "INTELLIGENT AND WELL-INFORMED RULE OF THE RANK AND FILE" IN 'UNION ACTIVITIES.

ABOUT 300 PERSONS DOMINATE JAPAN'S LABOR MOVEMENT, IT SAID, AND "YOU CANNOT HAVE A TRADE UNION MOVEMENT IF ONLY A FEW LEADERS ARE MAKING ALL THE DECISIONS AND DOING ALL THE TALKING."

THE PAMPHLET SAID AMERICAN TRADE UNIONS DO NOT TEACH "POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES OR PARTISAN [redacted]S...WHICH MAY CAUSE SPLITS IN THE UNION."

JAPANESE UNIONS HAVE BECOME DEEPLY INVOLVED IN WHAT LEFTWING PARTY SPOKESMEN DESCRIBE AS A GROWING CLASS STRUGGLE. LABOR HAS ASSUMED AN INCREASING IMPORTANCE IN POLITICAL SKIRMISHING.

JQ1020APS

MANILA, DEC. 4-(AP)-A BAN OF FEWER THAN 1,000 ARMED FILIPINO PEASANTS, DESCRIBED AS "TIRED, WEARY AND HUNGRY," FLED INTO THE HILLS EAST OF MANILA TODAY AND ALARMS THAT THE CAPITAL MIGHT BE ATTACKED SUBSIDED.

BRIG. GEN. MARIANO N. CASTANEDA, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL, VISITED THE AREA 12 MILES EAST OF MANILA WHERE A "BATTLE" HAD BEEN ERRONEOUSLY REPORTED TWO DAYS AGO. AND SAID HE "FAILED TO SMELL HUK GUNPOWDER ANYWHERE."

THE ARMED PEASANTS, THE HUKBALAHAPS, WERE RETREATING FROM FILIPINO

MILITARY POLICE IN CENTRAL LUZON TO THE OLD JAPANESE HIDEOUTS IN THE MOUNTAINS, SECRETARY OF INTERIOR JOSE C.ZULUETA TOLD REPORTERS.

BOTH HE AND CASTANEDA LAUGHED OFF RUMORS THAT THE HUKS MIGHT ATTACK OR TRY TO INFILTRATE MANILA. ZULUETA SAID THE MILITARY POLICE "HAVE THE SITUATION IN HAND."

X318APS

ADD RIO AMBASSADOR

VARGAS SAID BERLE HAD MADE A PUBLIC ADDRESS PRAISING BRAZIL'S PREPARATION FOR AN ELECTION AND SAYING THAT "NO TRUE FRIEND OF BRAZIL WILL INTERRUPT THE PROCESS." FOUR WEEKS LATER, THE FORMER PRESIDENT RECALLED, THE ARMY ENGINEERED THE COUP WHICH ENDED THE 15-YEAR VARGAS REGIME. HE SAID HIS ENEMIES WRONGLY INTERPRETED HIS APPOINTMENT OF HIS BROTHER, BENJAMIN, TO THE POWERFUL POST OF FEDERAL POLICE CHIEF AS A BLOW AGAINST THE ELECTION PREPARATIONS.

"WHEN AMBASSADOR BERLE SHOWED ME THE SPEECH BEFORE DELIVERY, I SUGGESTED CHANGES, BUT HE DID NOT CONSIDER THEM," VARGAS SAID.

IN SAO PAULO, FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER OSWALDO ARANHA TOLD REPORTERS THAT "THE SPEECH OF BERLE, A SINCERE FRIEND OF BRAZIL, HAD NOT THE LEAST EFFECT ON THE OUTCOME OF THE BRAZILIAN POLITICAL CRISIS."

G142PES

1946

PA (220)

MEXICO CITY, DEC.4-(AP)-LEGISLATORS OF ARGENTINA'S INAUGURAL DELEGATION PUBLISHED TODAY A SIGNED STATEMENT AS A "PROTEST" AGAINST REMARKS OF SENATOR DENNIS CHAVEZ (D-NMEX) AT THE MEXICAN CONGRESSIONAL SESSION LATE YESTERDAY.

THE STATEMENT FAILED TO MENTION WHAT WAS CONSIDERED OBJECTIONABLE AND SAID THE "INCIDENT IS OF SMALL CONSEQUENCE BECAUSE NOTHING OR NO ONE WILL SWERVE US FROM THE DEMOCRATIC IDEAL."

SEN. CHAVEZ TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS HE SAW NO CAUSE FOR OFFENSE IN HIS TALK "AND I BELIEVE, AS I SAID, THAT ALL SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY, INCLUDING ARGENTINA AND SPAIN." SEN. CHAVEZ SAID HE UNDERSTOOD IT WAS "SINGLING OUT ARGENTINA" THAT CAUSED THE ARGENTINANS TO ISSUE THEIR STATEMENT. HE SAID HE DID NOT SEE ANY OF THEM LEAVE THE SESSION.

XZ100PCS NM

LPA (ASKED)

MEXICO CITY--ADD ARGENTINE PROTEST X X X THE SESSION.

OTHERS PRESENT AGREED WITH SENATOR CHAVEZ THAT THERE WAS "NO INCIDENT" AND THAT IF THE ARGENTINANS LEFT THE ASSEMBLY THEIR DEPARTURE WAS NOT NOTICED.

KJ152PCS

New York, dec. 4—The British Broadcasting Corp. said today that

a broadcast from Tabris, capital of the semi-autonomous

Iranian province of Azerbaijan, reported fighting between

Iranian government troops and Azerbaijan forces. The NBC broadcast,

heard here by NBC, quoted Tabris as saying government troops had attacked

and fighting had been in progress since 10 a. m.

1946

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BARUCH APPEALS TO REDS TO ADOPT U. S. ATOM CURBS

'Time Has Come for Action,' Declares American Representative.

CALLS PLAN WORKABLE

Proposal Is Submitted to Control Committee for Study.

F. Carpenter

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Dec. 5—(AP) Bernard M. Baruch, declaring emphatically that the "time has come for action," appealed directly to Soviet Russia tonight to approve the United States plan for harnessing the atom for peace.

Speaking [illegible] most important meetings yet held by the United Nations Atomic Energy commission, Baruch, as the U. S. representative, urged the commission —including Russia—to adopt the American plan as its basic recommendation for controlling atomic energy.

Baruch Loses No Time

Baruch thus lost no time in acting on major Russian concessions which were clearly enunciated, after some delay, only yesterday by Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Russian foreign minister, to the UN Political committee.

Saying that the United States welcomed the support of those countries which have already indicated their acceptance of the U. S. plan, Baruch added:

"We seek especially the participation of the Soviet Union. We welcome the recent authoritative statements of its highest representatives. From these, we are justified in concluding that it no longer regards the original American proposals unacceptable, as a whole or in their separate parts, as its member of this body stated at an earlier meeting.

Stand on Principles

"I repeat—we welcome cooperation but we stand upon our basic principles even if we stand alone . . .the time for action is here."

He said that if the nations can control the atomic weapon, they can go on from there to control other instruments of mass destruction. He thus agreed directly with numerous delegates who have insisted in the disarmament debate that there must be general arms limitation.

Baruch formally presented a resolution by which the commission would report the American plan to the United Nations Security Council on Dec. 31 as the commission's decision on the best way to control the atom.

Baruch said these three elements were inherent in any treaty that is to be written:

"1. The erection of an international authority which shall effectively prevent the manufacture and use of atomic bombs for war purposes, and which shall develop the use of atomic energy for social gain.

"2. The right of free and full international inspection in support of these purposes (Russia now has approved the idea).

"3. The definite agreement that once a treaty becomes effective providing for deterrents against offenses and punishments for offenders, there can be no veto to protect wilful violators, or to hamper the operations of the international authority."

Asks for Study

These elements also were contained in the resolution Baruch read to the commission. He did not ask for a vote now but submitted the proposal for study.

Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate, said the commission needed time to study the Baruch resolution and Chairman Alexandre Parodi of France said it would be taken up by a working group next week. Parodi said a scientific-control committee now at work on a report covering safeguards also would have its summarry ready next week.

The United States resolution immediately raised one potential stumbling-block in the form of a renewed demand that the punishment of violations of a proposed treaty regulating atomic energy must not be subject to the veto of the five permanent members of the Security Council.

Russia has yielded the point of no veto on inspections and control but has stood adamant against any of the numerous proposals from small nations to alter or discard the veto power in the Security Council.

The United States resolution, in effect re-stating the essentials of the United States plan, called for

a "strong and comprehensive international system of control of atomic energy" to be set up by treaty which shall be effective "only when those members of the United Nations necessary to assure its success," agree to accept and support it.

Terms of Treaty

The treaty would:

1. Establish in the UN an international authority clothed with complete powers and responsibility for administration of the treaty and for carrying out its "day-to-day" duties.
2. Afford representatives of the authority complete freedom to move in and out of nations in performing their inspections and other duties.
3. Prohibit the manufacture, possession, and use of atomic weapons by all nations signing the treaty and by all of their nationals.
4. Provide for disposal of any existing stocks of atomic bombs.
5. Specify the means and methods of determining violations of the treaty, "stigmatizing such violations as international crimes, and establishing the nature of the measures of enforcement and punishment to be imposed upon individuals and upon nations guilty of violating its provisions."

5. Provide for the prompt reporting of violations to the nations signing the treaty and to the Security Council.
6. Provide that in dealing with such violations the permanent members of the Security Council should agree not to use the veto to protect a violator.

Would Negate Enforcement

The United States said that the provisions of the treaty would be wholly ineffectual if, in any such situation, the enforcement provisions of the treaty could be rendered nugatory by the veto of a state which has voluntarily signed the treaty."

The Atomic Energy Commission last month decided, upon considerable urging from the United States in commission discussions, to take a report from its Political Committee on December 20 and to submit its own report to the Security Council on December 31.

M. Parodi called tonight's meeting to determine the commission's course in view of the Assembly action on Russian and United States proposals for disarmament, including all weapons. The United States and Russia agree that atomic weapons must have top billing in any arms limitation discussions but the United States has demanded, along with several other delegations, that nothing be done to hinder completion of the commission's task.

Control Held Feasible

In a section on findings, Baruch's proposals tonight declared it is "scientifically, technologically and practically" feasible to control atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

The American delegation also found that "effective control of atomic energy depends upon effective control of the production and use of uranium, thorium and their fissionable derivatives."

Baruch's Address to Atomic Energy Board and His Proposals for an Agreement

The text of Bernard M. Baruch's address to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission and his proposals follow:

Dec. 5, 1946.

My Fellow Members of the Atomic Energy Commission:

The primary responsibility for originating a system to protect the world against the atomic bomb has been placed squarely in our hands. Regardless of discussions elsewhere, the Atomic Energy Commission cannot escape its duty. Our task came to us from three high sources—first, the meeting in Washington, November a year ago, of the chiefs of state of the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom; second, the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union, in Moscow last December; third, the definitive resolution of the General Assembly in London last January.

I note that the debates on disarmament in the General Assembly have followed closely the proposals laid down by the United States on June 14, before this body. It remains, however, the responsibility of this commission to submit definite plans to the Security Council. It is to that business I address myself. I entreat all to join in the enterprise so that we may show speed, as well as vision, in our assignment.

The stakes are greater than ever before offered mankind—peace and security. For who can doubt, if we succeed in controlling the atomic weapon, that we can go on to the control of other instruments of mass destruction. The elimination of war itself is within the range of possibility. I repeat:

"The man who learns to say A can learn, if he chooses, the rest of the alphabet, too."

For Victory in Great Crusade

But we must make a beginning. Let us delay no longer. The awakened conscience of humanity is our goad. In all my life, now past the biblical allotment of three score and ten years, never before have I seen so rich an opportunity for deathless service as is presented to us here. I want my country associated with victory in this great crusade.

For myself, as I look upon a long past and too short a future, I believe the finest epitaph would be: He helped to bring lasting peace to the world.

But we must have whole-hearted and not half-way measures. The world is not to be fooled by lip service. The world will resent and reject deception. We must march together in the bonds of a high resolve. We dare not wait too long.

I do not intend, at this time, to debate the plan that we are about to offer here, in broad outline. I shall content myself with comments as to the imperative necessity for speed.

I beg you to remember that to delay may be to die. I beg you to believe that the United States seeks no special advantage. I beg you to hold fast to the principle of seeking the good of all, and not the advantage of one.

We believe that the original proposals of the United States, made on June 14th, were generous and just. Through the acid test of deliberation and debate, before this commission and before the public opinion of the world, they have been proven so. In the long and protracted series of seventy odd meetings of this commission and its various committees, studying all phases of the subject, we have found inherent and inevitable in any treaty that is to be written, covering this subject, three major elements:

(1) The erection of an international authority which shall effectively prevent the manufacture and use of atomic bombs for war purposes, and which shall develop the use of atomic energy for social gain.

(2) The right of free and full international inspection in support of these purposes.

(3) The definite agreement that once a treaty becomes effective, providing for deterrents against offenses and punishments for offenders, there can be no veto to protect willful violators, or to hamper the operations of the international authority.

However much one may seek to escape from these primaries, always the discussion, no matter where held, has come back to them. We have heard words that sometimes seemed to be steering us away from our goal, only later to hear others that led us back toward it.

The outline here presented is the bone and the sinew of any effective international control that may be—that shall be—that must be established if the civilized world is not to be ended; if the peoples are to live in security instead of being paralyzed by fear.

Time a Double Danger

Time is two-edged. It not only forces us nearer to our doom, if we do not save ourselves, but, even more horrendous, it habituates us to existing conditions which, by familiarity, seem less and less threatening.

Once our minds have been conditioned to that sort of thinking the keen edge of danger is blunted, and we are no longer able to see the dark chasm on the brink of which we stand.

Action at this time may well change hope into confidence. How can it profit any of us to avoid the issue, unless by so doing, we seek a special advantage; unless a chaos of fear will help particular ambitions.

Let us assume a report of the nature described in the American proposals is placed before the Security Council, together with such additions thereto as this body may desire. In it there will not be found a derogation of the dignity or might of any nation. On the contrary, the plan will build up, in all the world, a new and greater strength and dignity based on the faith that at last security is in sight; that at last men can walk erect again, no longer bent over by the numbing fear the atom bomb strikes into their hearts.

The price we have set upon the surrender of the absolute weapon is a declaration of peaceful intent and of interdependence among the nations of the world, expressed in terms of faith and given strength by sanctions—punishments to be meted out by concerted action against willful offenders. That is one of the great principles of the United Nations—justice for all, supported by force. But there can be no unilateral disarmament by which America gives up the bomb, to no result except our own weakening. That shall never be.

It is for us to accept, or to reject—if we dare, this doctrine of salvation. It springs from stark necessity, and that is inexorable. My country, first to lay down a plan of cooperative control, welcomes the support of those countries which have already indicated their affirmative positions. We hope for the adherence of all.

We seek especially the participation of the Soviet Union. We welcome the recent authoritative statements of its highest representatives. From these, we are justified in concluding that it no longer regards the original American proposals unacceptable, as a whole or in their separate parts, as its member of this body stated at an earlier meeting.

I repeat: We welcome cooperation but we stand upon our basic principles even if we stand alone. We shall not be satisfied with pious protestations lulling the peoples into a false sense of security. We aim at an effective plan of control and will not accept anything less.

The time for action is here. Each of us perceives clearly what must be done. We may differ as to detail. We are in accord as to purpose. To the achievement of that purpose, I present a program in the form of resolutions, which have been placed before you.

I do not ask you to discuss or vote on these proposals at this time. They are now presented for your study and consideration. But I do ask the chairman to call a meeting of this commission, as early as convenient, to debate, if necessary, and to act upon the findings and recommendations contained in these resolutions, so that the position each nation takes on them may be recorded in this commission's report which must be drafted by Dec. 20, and presented to the Security Council by Dec. 31.

I shall now read these resolutions.

The Proposals

Proposals by the United States Representative for the Consideration of the Atomic Energy Commission of Certain Items to be Included Among the Findings and Recommendations in the Forthcoming Report of the Commission to the Security Council.

Pursuant to the resolution of this commission passed at its meeting held Nov. 13, 1946, the Report of the Proceedings, Findings and Recommendations of this commission to be submitted to the Security Council by Dec. 31, 1946, consists of three parts:

Part I, a summary of the proceedings together with the records of this commission and of its committees and subcommittees;

Part II, certain findings of this commission based upon its deliberations to date; and

Part III, certain recommendations of this commission based upon its findings to date;

RESOLVED, that Part II of said report shall contain among others, the following Findings of the commission:

PART II

Findings

Based upon the proposals and information presented to the commission, upon the hearings, proceedings and deliberations of the commission to date, and upon the proceedings, discussions and reports of its several committees and subcommittees, all as set forth in Part I of this report, the commission has made the following findings:

(1) That scientifically, technologically and practically it is feasible

(a) to extend among "all nations the exchange of basic scientific information on atomic energy for peaceful ends,"*

(b) to control "atomic energy to the extent necessary to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes,"*

(c) to accomplish "the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons,"* and

(d) to provide "effective safeguards by way of inspection and other means to protect complying states against the hazards of violations and evasions."*

(2) That effective control of atomic energy depends upon effective control of the production and use of uranium, thorium and their fissionable derivatives. Appropriate mechanisms of control to prevent their unauthorized diversion or clandestine production and use, including inspection, accounting, supervision, licensing and management, must be applied through the various stages of the processes from the time these minerals are severed from the ground to the time they become fissionable materials and are used.

(3) That, whether the ultimate fissionable product be destined for peaceful or destructive uses, the productive processes are identical and inseparable up to a very advanced stage of manufacture. Thus, the control of atomic energy to ensure its use for peaceful purposes, the elimination of atomic weapons from national armaments, and the provision of effective safeguards to protect complying states against the hazards of violations and evasions must be accomplished through a single unified international system of control designed to carry out all of these related purposes.

(4) That the development and use of atomic energy are not essentially and exclusively matters of domestic concern of the individual nations, but rather have predominantly international implications and repercussions.

(5) That an effective system of control of atomic energy must be international in scope, and must be established by an enforceable multilateral agreement (herein called "the treaty") which in turn must be administered by an international agency within the United Nations, possessing adequate powers and properly organized, staffed, and equipped for the purpose.

Only by such a system of international control can the development and use of atomic energy be freed from nationalistic rivalries with consequent risks to the safety of all peoples. Only by such a system can the benefits of widespread exchange of scientific knowledge and of the peaceful uses of atomic energy be assured. Only such a system of control would merit and enjoy the confidence of the people of all nations.

(6) That an international agreement outlawing the production, possession and use of atomic weapons is an essential part of any such system of international control of atomic energy. An international convention to this effect, if standing alone, would fail (a) "to insure" the use of atomic energy "only for peaceful purposes"* and (b) to provide "for effective safeguards by way of inspection and other means to protect complying states against the hazards of violations and evasions,"* and thus would fail to meet the requirements of the terms of reference of the commission. To be effective, such an agreement must be an integral part of a treaty providing for a comprehensive system of international control and must be fortified by adequate guarantees and safeguards in the form of international supervision, inspection and control adequate to insure the carrying out of the terms of the convention and "to protect complying states against the hazards of violations and evasions."*

FURTHER RESOLVED, that Part III of said report shall contain, among others, the following recommendations:

PART III

Recommendations

Based upon the findings of the commission set forth in Part II of this report, the commission makes the following recommendations to the Security Council with respect to the matters covered by the terms of reference of the commission, which recommendations are interdependent and not severable, constituting to-

*Quotations are from the commission's terms of reference, as set forth in Article V of the resolution providing for this commission, passed by the General Assembly on Jan. 24, 1946.

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gether and as a whole, the fundamental principles and basic organizational mechanisms necessary to attain the objectives set forth in the commission's terms of reference.

(1) There should be a strong and comprehensive international system of control of atomic energy aimed at attaining the objectives set forth in the commission's terms of reference.

(2) Such a system of international control of atomic energy should be established and its scope and functions defined by a treaty in which all of the nations members of the United Nations should be entitled to participate with the same rights and obligations. The international control system should be declared operative only when those members of the United Nations necessary to assure its success, by signing and ratifying the treaty, bind themselves to accept and support it.

(3) The treaty should include, among others, provisions

(a) Establishing, in the United Nations, an international authority (hereinafter called "the Authority") possessing powers and charged with responsibility necessary and appropriate for effective administration of the terms of the treaty, and for the prompt carrying out of its day-to-day duties. Its rights, powers, and responsibilities, as well as its relation to the several organs of the United Nations, should be clearly established and defined by the treaty. Such powers should be sufficiently broad and flexible to enable the Authority to deal with new developments that may hereafter arise in the field of atomic energy. In particular, the authority shall be responsible for extending among all nations the exchange of basic scientific information on atomic energy for peaceful ends, for preventing the use of atomic energy for destructive purposes and for stimulating its peaceful beneficent uses for the benefit of the people of all nations.

The authority should have positive research and developmental responsibilities in order to remain in the forefront of atomic knowledge so as to render the Authority more effective in promoting the beneficent uses of atomic energy and in eliminating its destructive ones. The exclusive right to carry on atomic research for destructive purposes should be vested in the Authority.

Decisions of the Authority pursuant to the powers conferred upon it by the treaty should govern the operations of national agencies for the control of atomic energy. In carrying out its prescribed functions, however, the Authority should interfere as little as necessary with the operations of national agencies for the control of atomic energy, or with the economic plans and the private, corporate and state relationships in the several countries.

(b) Affording the duly accredited representatives of the Authority unimpeded rights of ingress, egress and access for the performance of their inspections and other duties into, from and within the territory of every participating nation, unhindered by national or local authorities.

(c) Prohibiting the manufacture, possession, and use of atomic weapons by all nations parties thereto and by all of their nationals.

(d) Providing for disposal of any existing stocks of atomic bombs.

(e) Specifying the means and methods of determining violations of its terms, stigmatizing such violations as international crimes, and establishing the nature of the measures of enforcement and punishment to be imposed upon individuals and upon nations guilty of violating its provisions.

The judicial or other processes for determination of violations of the treaty and of punishment therefor, should be swift and certain. Serious violations of the treaty should be reported immediately by the Authority to the nations party to the treaty and to the Security Council. In dealing with such violations, the permanent members of the Security Council should agree not to exercise their power of veto to protect a violator of the terms of the treaty from the consequences of his wrongdoing.

The provisions of the treaty would be wholly ineffectual if, in any such situations, the enforcement provisions of the treaty could be rendered nugatory by the veto of a state which has voluntarily signed the treaty.

(4) The treaty should embrace the entire program for putting the system of international control of atomic energy into effect and should provide a schedule for the completion of the transitional process over a period of time, step by step in an orderly and agreed sequence leading to the full and effective establishment of international control of atomic energy. In order that the transition may be accomplished as rapidly as possible and with safety and equity to all, this commission should supervise the transitional process, as prescribed in the treaty, and should be empowered to determine when a particular stage or stages have been completed and subsequent ones are to commence.

UN Registers Real Progress Setting Up Arms Cut Machinery

By Harrison

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Dec. 5—(AP) The United Nations made its first real progress today toward setting up machinery for world arms reduction, but it appeared the discussions might run into a snag tomorrow over a United States proposal to include controversial provisions on the control of atomic energy.

NIGHT

A 20-nation working subcommittee laid the foundation for the arms limitation program by agreeing unanimously on the general principles of procedure to be followed in launching the program.

With Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, Senator Tom Connally (D-Tex) and British Delegate Sir Hartley Shawcross in accord on the general plan, the committee decided that the Security Council should be given the task of formulating measures for reducing arms and for setting up effective controls.

It also was agreed that once the plans were drafted by the Security Council they must be submitted to the 54 members of the United Nations for their ratification before becoming effective.

These provisions were embodied in the first paragraph of a United States resolution, which the subcommittee had accepted unanimously as a basis for discussion.

Connally Stands Firm

Connally said the United States would insist that the Security Council not only consider measures to prohibit the use of atomic weapons, as proposed by the Russians, but also to establish controls over the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

Connally's proposal in effect injected into the discussions the old controversy over conflicting American and Soviet plans for atomic control. The Russians have insisted on the immediate outlawing of atomic weapons while the United States has maintained that the outlawing of atom bombs must be a part of a general atomic control plan.

The question was further complicated by Shawcross' proposal that all weapons of mass destruction, such as jet-propelled weapons and bacteriological weapons, be prohibited along with the atomic bomb.

Meanwhile, two other subcommittees of the 54-nation Political committee worked on the controversial Spanish and veto questions in an effort to reconcile the various viewpoints and speed final action before the assembly's Dec. 13 adjournment deadline.

In the subcommittee on the veto question, efforts to reach a compromise failed and the delegates instructed the secretariat to prepare a report to this effect, reviewing the conflicting points of view. The subcommittee is scheduled to act formally on the report at its meeting tomorrow.

U.S. Arms Plan Set As Basis For Talks

By Harrison 1946

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 5 (AP)—United Nations efforts to set up world-wide arms-limitation machinery started off on a note of harmony today when a subcommittee agreed unanimously to accept the United States plan as a basis for discussion.

1946

The new spirit of conciliation, initiated yesterday by Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov's agreement that any inspection and control agencies to enforce an arms reduction program must be free of the veto, was evident from the opening o fthe new twenty-nation drafting subcommittee's first session.

DAY

Senator Tom Connally (D., Texas) and Molotov started the session by proposing that Assembly President Paul-Henri Spaak of Belgium be elected chairman. The subcommittee agreed unanimously.

Sentence-By-Sentence

Spaak immediately announced that the committee would begin a sentence-by-sentence discussion of the American resolution which provides that the atomic bomb be given top priority and that "practical and effective" control machinery must be set up without any big power veto.

There was no objection when Spaak, in response to a question from Connally, asserted that the United tSates resolution would be used as the "basis for discussion."

The committee approved the first sentence without a dissenting vote. This merely declared that "the General Assembly recognizes the necessity of an early regulation and reduction of armaments." (400)

Near-By Nations Aid Guerrillas, Greece Says

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 5 (AP)—Greece charged today that "the whole guerrilla movement against Greece is receiving substantial support from the countries adjacent to Greece's northern boundaries, and particularly from Yugoslavia."

In a 35-page document filed with the United Nations Security Council and made public today, the Greek Government also linked Albania and Bulgaria directly to the disorders along the border and called on the United Nations to order an "on-the-spot" investiga-

Specific Charges

tion The complaint charged specifically that:

1. Groups of men "are being trained and organized in foreign territory" and "are then sent into Greece, together with consignments of war material."

2. Armed bands or isolated members of such bands "are crossing the boundary lines in both directions under the protection and guidance of the frontier authorities of the neighboring countries."

3. Greek fugitives from justice and "anarchists are being received and cared for in foreign territory, and are being incited by propaganda to carry on subversive activities in Greece."

Names Yugoslavia

The complaint then charged that the evidence offered by Greece "confirms the view of the Greek Government that the guerrilla warfare that is being conducted on the northern boundaries of Greece enjoys official Yugoslav support."

It added "that Bulgaria and Albania bear a similar responsibility for the activities of the hostile bands operating on Greece's northern frontiers."

"This situation, if not promptly remedied, is, in the opinion of my Government, likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security," said Greek Delegate Thanassis Aghnides.

Tsaldaris On His Way

Aghnides filed the complaint in behalf of Premier Constantin Tsaldaris, who was en route to New York to present the case personally before the Security Council. Tsaldaris left Shannon, Ireland, by plane today after being delayed by engine trouble.

Asks Immediate Probe

"The Greek Government," Aghnides said, "desires to draw the attention of the Security Council to the urgent necessity for an investigation to be undertaken on the spot, in order that the causes of this situation may be brought to light.

"They (the Greek Government) are confident that in this way the charges brought by them may be confirmed authoritatively, and means provided for the settlement of the question."

GREEK PREMIER ARRIVES IN U. S. TO ASK UN HELP

1946

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—(AP) Premier Constantin Tsaliaris of Greece declared tonight that he had brought to New York evidence of Yugoslav support of guerrilla actions in northern Greece which he declared have already cost the lives of thou-

NIGHT

Tsaldaris said the evidence would be available to the United Nations Security Council if the council desired it. This was in connection with a Greek request made public earlier today for the assignment of an impartial commission to make a first hand investigation of the border dispute which British-supported Greece is having with Russian-allied Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania.

The urgent need, Tsaldaris told a news conference shortly after he arrived here by plane, is for speedy action by some responsible international agency to make the investigation which the Greek government insists is essential to peace in the Balkans.

"What we want to do," he said, "is establish the truth. We understand that the Security Council is the competent agency to make the investigation, but we do not care which agency does it so long as it is done quickly."

Hints Big 4 Appeal

There was some indication, in what he said that he would appeal to Secretary of State Byrnes, British Foreign Minister Bevin, Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov and French Deputy Foreign Couve de Murville for aid in supporting Greece's request before the Security Council.

On other questions, Tsaldaris declared that:

1. Greece is dissatisfied with a recent Big Four decision to leave the Greek-Bulgarian frontiers unchanged because the Greek government never had a chance to be heard by the Foreign Ministers Council.

2. Greece needs great outside help (evidently running into hundreds of millions of dollars) for her reconstruction.

Late yesterday the Greek government filed with the Security Council a 35-page appeal for dispatch of an international commission to the troubled northern border. This document, made public today, charged that "the whole guerrilla movement against Greece is receiving substantial support from the countries adjacent to Greece's northern boundaries, and particularly from Yugoslavia."

The document also named Albania and Bulgaria as sharing responsibility for the bloody disorders.

Tsaldaris did not go into details.

In a formal statement to the news conference, Tsaldaris declared that what he is asking is an "eleventh hour" action which Greece first requested more than a year ago and which she now demands again "because only this way the road for Balkan cooperation will be open."

1946

U. S. FOOD PLAN HIT BY LAGUARDIA

By Price

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Dec. 5—(AP) F. H. La Guardia, director-general of UNRRA, asked the 54-member United Nations committee considering food relief today to defeat the American post-UNRRA plan for dealing out relief by individual countries.

"If you fail here, gentlemen," he said, "[illegible] people will be your responsibility, and I'll remind you around Easter when the food supplies are running short in many nations. I'm discouraged. May God have mercy on the hungry people of the world."

NIGHT

His plea against the policy of his government followed three weeks of committee deadlock here over the manner in which relief will be given nations expected to be short of food and foreign exchange during 1947.

The American delegation told a news conference later that the

American plan would make it possible to shut off relief to nations where "hostile acts" occur against this country.

It said, however, the United States would take no account of the political or economic system of a nation if genuine need for help in 1947 is proved.

The committee has two resolutions before it.

The La Guardia plan would set up an international board that would assess the food needs of nations, get commitments from nations willing to contribute and then distribute the supplies without consideration for politics.

The counter-proposal, offered by the United States, the United Kingdom and Brazil, asks for "consultations among nations" over the needs.

Russians Flatly Turn Down San Francisco as UN Site

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Dec. 5—(AP) Russia stated flatly tonight that it would not accept San Francisco as a permanent headquarters for the United Nations. A strong supporter of New York City, the Soviet said it was willing however, to agree to Philadelphia.

Georg[illegible] delegate, attacked the United States delegation for "attempting to present a proposal (San Francisco) which in no way satisfies more than five of the delegations," and told the 54-nation headquarters committee:

"The American delegation is insisting and is attempting to drag certain delegations to its side. But if it is experimenting in marshalling votes, maneuvering for votes which I witnessed at the Paris conference(the Soviet and U. S. S. R., delegations, which respect its name, will not go to San Francisco."

Cites London Decision

Saksin based his argument on the fact that the General Assembly had unanimously agreed in London to make its permanent headquarters in the eastern part of the United States and declared that the United States delegation "for the past 34 days has launched a very active campaign to break that decision."

The London assembly decision was overruled last month when that body voted to reopen the whole question to include all of the United States.

The United States, however, has maintained it was neutral in the matter and publicly has gone no further than making the Presidio site in San Francisco "available."

Saksin, still pointing to numerous advantages of New York city for the headquarters, concluded by stating that "in order to reach a unanimous decision the Soviet has decided that it would join with the United Kingdom and can accept the Philadelphia proposal as in keeping with the General Assembly resolution."

Warren R. Austin, chief American delegate, told the 54-nation Headquarters Site committee this morning that President Truman intended to offer the Presidio free of charge, subject to congressional consent.

Now Austin was reported prepared to go even further and specifically name the United States choice from among the four cities being considered—San Francisco, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

The eventual United States decision was expected to have a strong bearing on the 20 Latin American votes which some observers believe may prove to be the deciding factor.

5 For West Coast

At the end of three sessions San Francisco also had the formal approval of China, the Philippines, India, Saudi Arabia and Australia and it was assumed that it would eventually draw the backing of all the five Arab states represented in the U. N.

Great Britain was leading the drive for Philadelphia, Yugoslavia favored New York and the Soviet Ukraine and the Netherlands spoke for any of the East Coast sites.

Indian Delegate P. N. Saptu pleaded for San Francisco with the statement:

"We want the United Nations to bring about true cooperation between the East and the West and in San Francisco we have a city in a Western country but it faces the East."

He said that California's temperate climate would cut U. N. doctor bills, adding with a chuckle: "Myself, I am a little rheumatic."

Lev Medved of the Ukraine stressed economy in supporting the East Coast. He said that for his delegation of 20 persons the trip to San Francisco would cost $6,000 more and added:

"We could find better places to put that money. We are not rich."

Norman J. O. Makin of Australia, plumping for the West coast, complained that the debate had turned into mere expressions for and against San Francisco without any arguments being made in favor of the East coast sites.

Delegates hoped to reach a vote by tomorrow night in the committee. The decision then will be subject to approval of two-thirds of nations present and balloting at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly.

Frisco, Philadelphia Lead For U.N. Site

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 5 (AP)—San Francisco and Philadelphia emerged today as the leading contenders in the battle over a permanent home for the United Nations, with the West Coast city having an early edge of the basis of opening speeches in the 54-nation Headquarters Committee.

Discussion was scheduled to resume with India, the Soviet Ukraine, Iraq, Honduras, the Netherlands, Australia and Russia on the speakers' list. India and Iraq have said off the floor that they would back San Francisco.

Another meeting will be held tonight in an effort to speed a decision.

Russ[illegible]m York

Russia has already declared herself, outside the committee, for the New York area, which yesterday also drew the support of Yugoslavia. Boston, the fourth city visited by an inspecting subcommittee, has not been mentioned and was generally considered out of the running.

Of the other speakers yesterday, four—China, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia and El Salvador—declared themselves for San Francisco and Great Britain made an hour-long appeal for Philadelphia.

The trend of the early debate was believed to have set the pattern which finds the Pacific states, the Arab countries and part of the Latin-American group in favor of the West Coast.

Philadelphia Support

The Philadelphia group, spearheaded by Britain, was expected to draw general backing from the countries of Western Europe and some from South America.

Russia and her supporters were plumping for New York, which could mean either the old World's Fair site in Flushing Meadows or the White Plains area in adjoining Westchester county.

The United States still insisted it was remaining neutral despite strenuous efforts leading to army agreement to turn over San Francisco's Presidio site to the United Nations. France, the other member of the Big Five, contended it had not reached a decision within its delegation.

BULGARIAN STAND WON BY MOLOTOV

J. Highlower

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 — (AP) Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov finally won tonight—with the reluctant agreement of Secretary of State Byrnes—his long fight to slash Bulgarian reparations and increase Italian reparations payments.

A final decision on the reparations issue was reached in the Big Four Foreign Ministers Council along with cleanup agreements, involving several concessions by Molotov, on outstanding issues in the Axis [illegible] treaties.

Progress was so great in tonight's session, diplomats present reported, that it seemed certain the treaties would be finally agreed upon by Saturday and a start made, probably Monday, on discussions of a final peace settlement for Germany.

The final decision on reparations means that Italy will have to pay a total of $360,000,000, which is $35,000,000 more than was recommended by the Paris peace conference last fall. Bulgaria will have to pay a total of $70,000,000, or $55,000,000 less than the Paris conference recommended.

Italy's total is divided: $100,000,000 to Russia, $125,000,000 to Yugoslavia, $105,000,000 to Greece, $25,000,000 to Ethiopia and $5,000,000 to Albania.

Bulgaria pays $25,000,000 to Yugoslavia and $45,000,000 to Greece. Thus Yugoslavia and Greece each will collect a total of $150,000,000.

Cost-Of-Trieste Issue May Go To Assembly

J. Highlower

New York, Dec. 5 (AP)—A dispute over who should pay the bills for the proposed new international territory of Trieste appeared likely today to spread from the Foreign Ministers Council to the United Nations Assembly.

Moreover, unless the issue is settled in a few days, some diplomats see a possibility that the whole Trieste settlement might be jeopardized by lack of funds to operate the new te[illegible]

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin recommended in a session of the Big Four Council last night that the United Nations Assembly be asked to authorize the payment of funds for Trieste to cover both the salaries of the Governor and his staff and any deficit which might be incurred in the operation of the territorial government.

Russian Position

Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov opposed this on the ground the territory itself should meet its own financial needs and he indicated a belief that any deficit might be financed by assessing the costs against private property in the Trieste area.

While there was some hope that the Big Four would be able to iron out their differences, there was considerable expectation that when they made a recommendation to the United Nations a row might very well break out in the Assembly over using United Nations funds for such a purpose.

A decision will have to be reached before the Assembly completes its work here, however, if money is to be available from that source for making the Trieste territory a going concern.

Last Unsettled Issue

The question of finances is the last unsettled issue in the long-debated problem of Trieste. There are several other open questions, however, involved in the Italian and Balkan peace treaties which are yet to be decided by the Big Four Foreign Ministers.

These questions involve chiefly a Russian demand for $10,000,000 in reparations from Italy to Albania, the amounts of reparations to be paid by Italy and Bulgaria to Greece and Yugoslavia, and the percentage of compensation to be paid by Italy for property losses suffered by British and other United Nations citizens in that country.

There also remains a decision on the question of including in the Balkan treaties a British-American proposal to guarantee freedom of navigation on the Danube.

Indications were that all these questions would probably be resolved in the final rounds of bargaining in the next day or so.

HINDUS, MOSLEMS REMAIN AT ODDS ON INDIAN SETUP

A. Gershon

LONDON, Dec. 5—(AP) The 11th hour effort of Britain's highest officials to weld India's Moslems and Hindus into constitutional unity appeared on the brink of failure tonight after three days of intensive explorations for a possible solution.

Informed sources declared the effect of Prime Minister Attlee's vain attempt to mediate the Hindu-Moslem dispute may be the prolongation of Britain's stay in India.

Forecast

Frank A. King, usually well-informed political writer for the British Press association, said "unless within the next 24 hours the deadlock between the Congress party and the Moslem League can be broken there must inevitably be delay in transferring power from British to Indian hands, and with political currents flowing powerfully in India, the dangers of renewal of communal strife on a scale amounting to civil war are ever-present."

An India office spokesman said, however, that the continuing impasse did not mean the scrapping of Britain's plan for a free India—although it might necessitate "revisions"—and the Congress Party spokesman here, Jawalharlal Nehru, said he did not think there was danger of civil war.

Nehru's Moslem counterpart, Mahomed Ali Jinnah of the Moslem League, declined to comment on the future.

British officials pinned their hopes for a successful meeting of India's constitution-writing assembly next Monday on a final round of separate talks tomorrow with Nehru, Jinnah and Sardar Baldev Singh, leader of the Sikhs.

There remained a possibility, a spokesman said, that a "thirteenth hour" face-saving solution might be found after the Indian leaders leave London to bring the Moslems into the constituent assembly meeting.

Chances Seen Slight

If Jinnah stayed out, as seemed virtually certain now, however, it appeared that the chances of Moslems and Hindus agreeing on the new India constitution were very slight.

The central idea of the British plan for independence therefore would be wrecked, for that plan specified that the subcontinent's rival political and religious groups were to evolve an "agreed constitution."

The constitutional differences have originated chiefly from varying interpretations of that part of the British plan providing a grouping of provinces with certain powers. Nehru and the congress party have insisted on a strong central government, while Jinnah has advocated virtually autonomous Moslem provinces.

The virtual breakdown of the London talks was reported after Attlee had summoned his cabinet which decided that no attempt would even be made to get the rival leaders together at a round table session. The separate talks apparently had disclosed no basis for a possible meeting.

Attlee withdrew from the proceedings tonight. Viceroy Lord Wavell, Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India, A. V. Alexander, Defense Minister-designate, and Sir Stafford Cripps, board of trade president, will conduct the separate meetings with the Indians tomorrow.

Nehru and Singh are expected to leave for New Delhi early Saturday, while Jinnah and Liaquat Ali Kahn, of the Moslem League, will stay on in London for a time.

Britain Is Unable To Solve Hindu, Moslem Row

London, Dec. 5 (AP)—The British Government was unable today to break the Hindu-Moslem deadlock over Indian independence, and informed sources said one of the first effects may be prolongation of Britain's stay in India.

The rival Indian leaders, now in London, will not be called into round-table conference. This decision was reached today after a special session of the Cabinet, which followed a meeting between Viceroy Lord Wavell and the Cabinet Mission to India. The Indian Constituent Assembly meeting, set for December 9 to draft a constitution, seemed doomed before it could beg[illegible]

If M. A[illegible] of the Moslem League, stays away from the December 9 meeting, as seems virtu-

ally certain now, the chances of agreement over India's constitution are "very slender indeed," informed persons said.

Unity First Requirement

They added that, while British policy was to back the program for Indian independence, that plan specified that rival religious and political groups must evolve an agreed constitution.

Government sources expressed fear that the Hindu-Moslem failure to compromise on their differences presaged new waves of fratricidal strife in India.

They said that when the danger of civil war was pointed out to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru by Prime Minister Attlee and his team of mediators, the Congress party leader calmly asserted that his group proposed to carry on the establishment of Indian sovereignty regardless.

To Push Constitution

Nehru was also quoted as having said the writing of a constitution for a united India, within the framework of the British plan, would be continued and, as soon as India was formally free, Britain would be asked to withdraw "all her men and all her works."

Nehru, vice president of the Indian interim government, was not immediately available for comment on the British sources' account of what he said.

Jinnah's attitude in the discussions was equally "uncompromising," the Government sources declared.

Subjugation Opposed

They stated that the Moslem leader had told Attlee and his colleagues that the League's 90,000,000 adherents would never agree to the subjugation of their political and religious identity to a Hindu-dominated central government of the nature implied in Nehru's interpretation of the British constitutional plan.

Hindu-Moslem differences have sprung from their varying interpretations of that part of the British plan relating to the grouping of provinces and the powers that would go to those groups.

Acid Throwing in Bombay

BOMBAY, India, Dec. 5 (AP)—Two fatal knifings and acid throwing in which eleven persons were injured marked the start of the Muharram holiday today following a night of sporadic communal violence—the first night without curfew restrictions in Bombay since Sept. 1.

8 Killed, Over 100 Hurt During Moslem Holiday

Calcutta, Dec. 5 (AP)—At least eight persons were killed and more than 100 injured today as Moslems brought to a close the celebration of Muharram, a religious observance that included processions through the streets.

Most of the deaths resulted when police and military forces opened fire to break up Hindu-Moslem clashes in north and northeast Calcutta, scene of some of the bloodiest rioting last August.

Flaming torches thrown through shop windows caused several fires along the main thoroughfares and there were frequent exchanges of brickbats between Moslem processionists and Hindus.

Two knifings and acid throwings in which nine persons were injured were reported during the holiday in Bombay.

False A-Bomb Report Laid To 'Mishearing'

London, Dec. 5 (AP)—The British Press Association said today a "mishearing" of a statement by Prime Minister Attlee in the House of Commons yesterday was responsible for an incorrect report that the two atomic bombs were dropped on Japan after the Japanese had offered to surrender.

The association, which distributes its report to most British newspapers and to various news agencies operating in the United Kingdom, dispatched a correction story to editors explaining:

"Owing to the mishearing of a reply by the Prime Minister to a question in the House of Commons yesterday, the impression was conveyed by our report that Japan had made a peace offer before the first atomic bomb was dropped.

Correct Version

"Mr. Attlee's statement was that the first atomic bomb was dropped on August 6 and that the offer of peace made to Japan by the Potsdam Declaration on July 26 was not accepted until August 10."

The correct version of the Prime Minister's statement, the press association declared, was:

"The decision in principle to use atomic weapons against Japan was taken at the beginning of July, 1945, and the first bomb was dropped August 6. The offer of peace made to Japan by the Potsdam Declaration on July 26 was not accepted until August 10."

The earlier press association account of what the Prime Minister said, was:

"Mr. Attlee, answering Mr. (Thomas L.) Horabin (an Independent member of Parliament) said the decision to use the atomic weapon against Japan was taken at the beginning of July, 1945. The first atomic bomb was dropped on August 6, and the offer of peace made by Japan on July 22 was not accepted until August 10."

Horabin announced he planned to ask the Prime Minister in the House of Commons "when the first overatures for peace were received from Japan." He said he would put the question at the first opportunity.

Spears Libel Suit Settled

LONDON, Dec. 5 (AP).—A libel suit by Major General Sir Edward Spears, former British Minister to Syria and Lebanon, against Associated Newspapers, Ltd., publishers of "The Sunday Dispatch," was settled out of court today after one day of testimony. Sir Valentine Holmes, Spears' lawyer, said in court that the defendants had agreed to pay an unspecified sum by way of damages and costs.

FRENCH POLITICAL LEADERS CALLED TO CRISIS PARLEY

PARIS, Dec. 5 — (AP) National Assembly President Vincent Auriol summoned all France's party chiefs to confer tonight in an attempt to resolve a thus far insoluble government crisis, after a day marked by futile balloting in which MRP Leader Georges Bidault failed to muster enough votes for election as interim premier president.

Bidault, receiving only the ballots of the MRP (Popular Republican Movement) and the Rightis parties, polled only 240 votes in the newly elected national assembly—70 less than necessary for an absolute majority and 11 less than received by Communist Maurice Thorez yesterday when he, too, failed of election.

The crisis engendered by the assembly's attempts to set up the interim government, which will serve until mid-January when the government of the Fourth Republic will be established, hourly grew more complicated, and patently was insoluble unless one of the three major parties—the MRP, the Socialists or the Communists—agreed to give ground.

Auriol pleaded with the deputies to resolve the deadlock as rapidly as possible so that the legislature might consider financial measures "necessary to save the franc."

Under the circumstances Socialist Auriol himself might consent to arbitrate the crisis and take the interim premiership, in which event Radical Socialist Leader Edouard Herriot might become president of the assembly in his place. Auriol was elected assembly president earlier this week.

Virtual Impasse Over Premier In France

Paris, Dec. 5 (AP)—France's week-long governmental crisis was completely deadlocked today with the current position of rival parties making the formation of a new government impossible until there is a concession in some quarter.

The National Assembly was set to try again this afternoon to select an interim premier, but success was extremely doubtful.

Former Premier Léon Blum's Socialists forced the crisis into an impasse last night by voting 2,242 to 2,145, with 55 abstentions, not to enter any cabinet that excluded Communists.

Reds Spurn MRP

Earlier yesterday, Maurice Thorez, the Communist candidate for the interim premiership, had been defeated in the National Assembly.

Smarting under that defeat, the Communist party announced today it would refuse to support another Cabinet headed by the MRP (Popular Republican Movement), thus tying another knot in the already complex situation.

The only ways out of the growingly serious situation appeared to be:

1. Mutual concessions by Communists, Socialists and the MRP that would result in electing an MRP Premier.

2. A rescue move by the Radical Socialists in persuading 74-year-old Edouard Herriot, like Blum a prewar Premier, to serve as a compromise candidate.

To Abstain In Vote

Last night's decision by the Socialist National Congress was coupled with an agreement to abstain from voting in today's balloting for the interim premiership in the Assembly, in which the Communists will again present Thorez's candidacy.

The M.R.P. had announced it would present an opposition candidate, probably Georges Bidault or former Finance Minister Robert Schuman.

The Socialist stand produced the impasse in forming a new Cabinet for these reasons:

1. Thorez cannot be elected but will receive 170 Communist votes. The 100 Socialist votes will go to no one.

2. The MRP might possibly squeeze through with the 310 votes necessary to elect a Premier, but unless they change their stand the Communists will refuse to enter his Cabinet. So will the Socialists, and the MRP would find itself only theoretically able to govern.

Unpopular Duties

3. But, unless the MRP changes its stand, it will not consent to head a government that excludes the nation's largest (Communist) and third largest (Socialist) parties. For the new Cabinet, which will last only until mid-January, will be occupied with voting a budget and imposing unpopular new taxes and drastic economies.

So, without some giving in all along the line by the three big parties, none can form a Cabinet.

The Socialists imposed another condition of their entry into a Cabinet: prior agreement on the principle of state-directed economy.

AFL Delegation Hits 4-Power Reich Rule

Berlin, Dec. 5 (AP)—William C. Doherty said today his three-man American Federation of Labor delegation had concluded that four-power government in Germany is "a colossal failure and the alternatives are a speedy peace treaty with Germany or setting up of a central German administration."

The delegation, which has spent a month studying German trade unions in the American and British occupation zones, also believes, Doherty said.

That Germany's standard of living must be raised through speedy industrial revival and greater food relief shipments from the United States.

That the fear of reviving German war potential through industrial revival is "the biggest bugaboo of all times."

His Associates

Doherty is president of the National Letter Carriers' Association, vice president of the AFL and chairman of the delegation. His associates are Israel Feinberg, of New York, vice president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, and Anton Jakob, of Detroit, international representative of the Butchers and Meat Cutters Union.

Doherty told a news conference the delegation had received excellent co-operation from the American and British military governments and from German workers, but was barred from the Russian and French zones.

End Of Mission

"Our mission came to an abrupt conclusion when the Soviet authorities refused to admit us to their zone of Germany," he said. "The representatives of free, democratic trade unionism, as espoused by the AFL, were denied the privilege of peering behind the well-known iron curtain. We were also barred from visiting Mainz on November 7 and 8 by the French Goverment, which apparently yielded to the advice of alleged communistic influences within the infant World Federation of Trade Unions. Of that we are certain."

Doherty said that, "as far as trade unions are concerned, there cannot be any practice of free democratic trade unionism when we have four different powers setting up different rules for the German people to follow."

Restrictions On Germans

He said, however, that the committee would not advocate lifting of all restrictions on the Germans.

"It will be necessary to stay and watch Germany for years," he said.

Doherty said his delegation would recommend in its report to be submitted to the AFL executive council—that the Allies raise the level of industrial production they had previously agreed upon "so that Germans can make a good living, something more than the necessities of life."

Lack Of Co-Operation

Doherty said he had found a lack of co-operative spirit between Germans of various sections.

He said some German workers interviewed had criticized the American maritime strike because it held up supplies to Germany and added: "I assume that if the American coal strike had been on at the time we were on tour we would have encountered criticism of that too."

Berlin Official Urges Vote on German Unity

Leader of Red-Supported Party Assails Federalism and Anglo-U. S. Merger

BERLIN, Dec. 5 (AP).—Walter Ulbright, deputy chairman of the Soviet-Socialist Unity Party, proposed today a national plebiscite "for re-establishment of Germany's unity and against federalism."

Speaking before the Sachsen-Anhalt Legislature in the Soviet occupation zone, Ulbright assailed the newly concluded economic fusion of the British and American zones as an "effort to dismember Germany."

Ulbright continued: "When they ask us why the eastern zone doesn't join the bi-zonal fusion, then we pose a counter question: Do we want to join the economic crisis in western Germany, or the food crisis? Do we want to submit to the dictates of the Western big banks and big business?

"In accordance with the will of the majority of our people, we declare that neither a bi-zonal system nor a federal state system, nor any other federalist or separatist regulation, can find the support of our people."

Therefore, Ulbright said, the Socialist party proposes the establishment of a great anti-Fascist and democratic national movement throughout Germany through a national plebiscite: "For the re-establishment of the unity of Germany and against federalism; "for a national parliamentary order in which the representation of the people is the supreme law-making and controlling body; for safeguarding of peace and democracy; for confiscation of combines, syndicates, big banks and estates over 100 hectares (240 acres)."

German Paper Suspended

BERLIN, Dec. 5 (AP)—In response to a Soviet protest, French authorities imposed today a one-day suspension upon the French-licensed Berlin newspaper The Kurier because of its handling of a report on Russian plans for the new Berlin city government. The Kurier's report on a letter by the Russian commandant, Maj. Gen. Alexander Kotikov, to Berlin's Lord Mayor, stating Soviet views on the city government set-up was called "critical and too detailed."

BERLIN TAX SHIFT

Berlin, Dec. 5 (A. P.). — The Allied Control Council reduced today the steep tobacco taxes and set a corporation tax on a scale ranging from 35 per cent on annual incomes up to $5,000, to 65 per cent on incomes of more than $50,000.

The council also formally abolished the labor structure set up under the law of 1934 which abolished freedom of contract, free labor unions and free collective bargaining. The law had been inoperative since the occupation began.

The cigarette tax was cut from 80 per cent to 75 per cent of the retail price for cheaper brands and from 90 to 80 per cent for the more expensive.

OIL NEED CITED BY M'NARNEY

General Says Army Overseas Must Continue To Receive Fuel

5. O'Regan

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 5 (AP). Gen. Joseph T. McNarney declared today that United States forces in Germany "must continue to receive gasoline and oil" throughout the coal emergency in the United States to prevent serious effects in the occ

The European theater commander told a news conference that so long as the railroad freight embargo at home did not apply to food and fuel, the work stoppage by United States mine workers would not affect the Army's job in Germany "to any great degree."

"In view of the extreme coal shortage in the United States I wouldn't appeal for anything but the continued movement of food and fuel," McNarney said. "We must continue to receive gasoline and oil. As far as food in concerned, we are in reasonably good shape. We can last a good two months."

To Get New Instructions

McNarney, confirming official reports that the "hate the German" policy in the Army was ended, said he hoped to make the American occupation one of the "greatest in history."

He said American soldiers would get new instruction "in keeping with Secretary of State Byrnes's policy speech at Stuttgart last summer." In that address the Secretary of State said the American people want to see "peaceful, democratic Germans remain free and independent" under a democratic government guaranteeing fundamental human rights.

"The Morgenthau plan for Germany went out with Byrnes's speech, and the Army is bringing itself up to date," McNarney said, referring to proposals by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., former Secretary of the Treasury, for a hard peace with Germany.

Marriage Rule Not Changed

But the new policy does not change the rule against marriages between American soldiers and German frauleins, the General said.

The theater commander said he was asking the War Department to revise its preoverseas education of young soldiers so that they know it was their duty to support the growth of democracy in Germany to prevent "disease and unrest."

The theater chief, commenting on the planned merger of the American and British occupation zones, said one immediate aim was to increase the German food ration to 1,800 calories per person daily in both zones.

Plans To Raise Ration

"When the world food situation is such that the food is available—even though we have to pay with dollars or sterling—we shall raise the ration to 1,800 calories," he said.

McNarney said he had no knowledge that there was any starvation among Germans in the American zone.

In the de-Nazification program, he said, there has been "considerable improvement" since German authorities were told their laxity might force the military government to take over the job.

REDS HOLD PLANE, TWO YANK FLIERS

FRANKFURT, Germany, Dec. 5 (AP)—U.S. Airforce headquarters disclosed today that an American photo reconnaissance plane engaged on a "routine training flight" and its crew of two was being held by the Russians at Egyek, Hungary, where it made an emergency landing four days a

A spokesman said however, that the fliers were "being shown every courtesy and consideration" and that "momentary clearance for the plane to return to its base in Fuerth, Germany" was expected.

Earlier, a delayed dispatch from Budapest, dated Dec. 4 said the crew members were First Lt. George A. Curry (no home town address given) and Staff Sgt. Donald G. Gelnet of Dubois, Penn.

The spokesman said the pilot lost his way in bad weather, landing in a pasture in the Russian zone, 110 miles east of Budapest, when he ran low on fuel.

There was no immediate explanation of where the plane was headed on its "routine" flight or why the plane's disappearance was not announced until four days after it left its base.

Budapest dispatches said complications might arise from the fact it was a photo reconnaissance plane, but that after turning down the requests the Russians had permitted Lt. Gordon Bowman of Dallas, Tex., to take gasoline to the stranded craft.

Murphy to Explain Merger

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, Dec. 5 (AP)—Robert D. Murphy, political adviser to the United States military commander in Germany, will speak to the German peeople in the United States occupation zone by radio from the United States tomorrow night on the economic merger with the British zone.

Torture, Murder Laid To Germans

Hamburg, Germany, Dec. 5 (AP)—Systematic torture and mass slaughter of thousands of Allied women were charged today to the staff of the Ravensbruck Concentration Camp, who went on trial before a military court for violation

The prosecution said that 100,000 of the women who passed through the camp, largest women's prison in history, were unaccounted for; that from 3,000 to 7,000 women were slaughtered in gas chambers and that others were killed by shooting and injections.

The defendants—twelve German men, seven German women and a Swiss woman—all pleaded innocent.

The first prosecution witness, a Norwegian woman named Sylvia Salvesan, testified she saw sterilization of many women, including even girls 8 or 10 years old.

The prosecutor, Major S. M. Stewart, said the prosecution would produce witnesses to tell how women died rather than face the horrors of the camp hospital; how doctors experimented on healthy patients, and how women were punished by being tied up in degrading positions.

War-Crime Trial Of 20 Starts

Hamburg, Germany, Dec. 5 (AP)—A British prosecutor said today that 100,000 women who entered the Ravensbruck concentration camp were unaccounted for.

His re[illegible]ned a war-crime trial of twenty persons, seven of them German women and one a Swiss woman. All pleaded innocent to violating usages of war by killing Allied nationals.

Major S. M. Stewart, the prosecutor, described starvation, overwork and cruelty which, he said, comprised a "definite systematic policy to bring about the deaths of the women" at Ravensbruck, largest women's prison on record.

"Game" Played By Guards

Stewart described a "game" played by SS guards, who would throw a scrap of mouldy bread among a crowd of starving women and watch them fight savagely for the crumbs. He said the Russian army liberated the camp on May 1, 1945, and that conditions "horrified even seasoned warriors."

The prosecutor said Heinrich Himmler, the Gestapo chief who committed suicide after capture, visited the camp frequently and complained that captives were being killed too slowly. Stewart estimated that from 3,000 to 7,000 were gassed and said others were shot or killed by injections.

CAPTAIN FACES COURT

Rome, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—Capt. P. Gruelle, 56 years old, of Dry Ridge, Ky., went on trial here today before a general court-martial on charges of profiting illegally from currency transactions while in service abroad. Gruelle has been attached to the civil affairs of the Allied Commission in Italy.

The prosecution charged that Gruelle, by shifting United States currency into occupation money and changing that into Italian lira and the lira into war bonds and money orders, made profits totaling several thousand dollars.

Gruelle's defense, made in statements during the preliminary investigation, was that he brought part of the funds from the United States, intending to purchase a house in Italy, and won the rest gambling.

Greeks Give Up Medals

Athens, Dec. 5 (AP)—The Greek Disabled Veterans Association addressed a resolution to the United Nations today saying its members were returning all Allied medals and decorations in protest against the rejection of Greek claims by the Big Four.

The veterans will place their decorations at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at a wreath-laying ceremony Sunday.

Athens streetcar operators and conductors went on strike this morning demanding wage increases.

Dutch-American Industrial Link Formed

Amsterdam, Dec. 5 (AP)—With the purpose of futhering American participation in Dutch industries, the Institute for Dutch-American Industrial Co-Operation has been founded here.

The institute will act as intermediary between Dutch and American industries and also take initiative on its own. Although there will be close contact between the institute and the Government, all negotiations and transactions will be made on a private basis, Dr. H. Albarda, vice president of the institute and director of the Dutch Trading Company, said.

As an instance of Dutch-American co-operation, Albarda cited the combination of the Goodrich Company at Akron and the Dutch rubber plant at Vredestein resulting in the production in Holland of automobile tires.

15 Poles Sentenced To Die as Plotters

Warsaw, Dec. 4 (Delayed) (A. P.).—A military court at Poznan today sentenced twelve men to death on charges of joining the underground Polish Military Association and attempting to overthrow the previsional government. Three received the death penalty at Katowice on similar charges.

SWISS FEAR MARMOTS ARE NEAR EXTINCTION

BASEL—(AP) Switzerland's mountain rats—marmots—are in danger of extinction, the Basel zoological garden has advised hunters. The annual kill has doubled during ing the last decade to meet an increasing demand for marmot fat, used in the manufacture of salves.

Hungary Counts Its War Toll

Budapest, Dec. 4 (AP—Delayed), Hungarian war losses amounted to more than 500,000 dead and missing and $4,000,000,000 in property, not including losses to private individuals, the Finance Ministry announced today.

Russ Constitution's 10th Anniversary Feted

Moscow, Dec. 5 (AP)—The Soviet press and radio devoted most of their attention today to the tenth anniversary of the Russian Constitution drawn up by Prime Minister Stalin.

Newspapers published large photographs of Stalin, while the editorial columns were devoted to praise for the constitution and claims that the Soviet state was the most democratic in the world.

Pravda, the Communist party's official organ, used a quarter of its front page for a 1946 picture of Stalin.

Montgomery Visits Troops in Trieste

Trieste, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—Field Marshal Lord Montgomery, British chief of the Imperial General Staff, visited Trieste today and inspected officers and men of the British First Armored Division.

Yugoslavs Protest 'Looting'

TRIESTE, Dec. 5 (AP).—The Yugoslav military government sent a strongly worded note today to the joint Anglo-American Economic Commission for Venezia Giulia protesting the alleged removal of [illegible] industrial equipment from the Allied enclave of Pola, which the Italian treaty draft gives to Yugoslavia, to other parts of the Anglo-American zone and to metropolitan Italy. The Yugoslavs said that the "constant and systematic' removal of machinery constituted a breach of a 1945 agreement, and that previous protests had "met only evasive replies."

Cairo Holds 5 for Red Activity

CAIRO, Dec. 5 (AP).—Police today arrested five persons, including Henry Curiel, Jewish millionaire, and accused them of Communist activities. Curiel was arrested once before on the same charge and released when no evidence was presented against him.

R. A. F. Transfer Progresses

CAIRO, Dec. 5 (AP).—A Royal Air Force source said today that removal of the Middle East headquarters of the R. A. F. from Cairo to Ismailia and Abu Sueri in the Suez Canal Zone has been practically completed. The same source said that the remaining R. A. F. units in Cairo would move by March.

These disclosures followed closely an announcement by the British Army that Middle East headquarters of the British land forces would begin moving this month from Cairo to Fayid in the Canal Zone and that this move also would be completed by March.

British Continue Jerusalem Search

Jerusalem, *Friday*, Dec. 6 (AP)—A curfew imposed swiftly in Jerusalem after at least four persons were killed and many others injured in two explosions was lifted early today but soldiers and police continued screening residents in several parts of the city.

Meanwhile, a highly reliable source said General Sir Alan Cunningham, high commissioner of Palestine, had informed Isaac Ben Tsevi, acting head of the temporary Jewish Agency executive, that the imposition of a military regime on the Jewish population of the Holy Land was [illegible] a "final decision in London."

The explosions occurred yester-

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day on the Street of Prophets near the center of Jerusalem, and near an Army office at the closely guarded Sarafand Military Camp.

In the street incident a civilian truck loaded with explosives skidded into a tree and blew up. The two occupants of the truck, believed to have been undeground agents on a mission of destruction, were killed.

The Street of Prophets incident was followed by outbreaks of rifle fire in many parts of the city and the flinging of grenades at the home of General Sir Evelyn Barker, British Palestine commander in chief.

The Stern Gang, a Jewish extremist group, claimed responsibility for blowing up a truck at the large Sarafand Military Camp. It was reported officially that one British officer and a serviceman of other rank were killed at the camp.

Earlier an explosion wrecked an army office at the closely guarded Sarafand military camp, killing a British officer and a serviceman of other rank. An official announcement said 21 persons, including seven British army officers, were injured and hospitalized as a result of the explosion. Twenty others, among them British army personnel and civilians, were treated for minor injuries.

The explosion at the camp occurred, the announcement said, 15 minutes after a truck drove up to the office and parked. The statement did not say whether the explosion was an accident or an act of attackers.

CAMP BLAST KILLS 2 BRITISH SOLDIERS

Jerusalem, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—An explosion today killed two British soldiers and wrecked the Army office in the Sarafand Camp, largest and most closely guarded military cantonment in Palestine.

An official announcement said that in addition to those killed, four officers and a number of civilian workers were injured.

The official statement said that the explosion came fifteen minutes after a truck drove up to the office and parked there. The statement did not mention any attackers, thus suggesting that the explosion could have been accidental.

China Sets Final Assembly Session

Nanking, Dec. 5 (AP)—China's National Assembly, framing a permanent constitution aimed at providing democratic government, voted today to wind up floor discussion with today's session and hold its final meeting December 19.

Delegates [illegible] present ideas in writing to the Presidium, Government council, until Saturday.

At today's session, Shao Li-tze, influential Kuomintang (Government party) member, defended a chapter of the revised draft which provides that China will fulfill all treaty obligations and observe the Atlantic Charter.

When adopted, the constitution will replace the provisional one which has been in force since June, 1931.

While the Communists continued to hold aloof from the Assembly, a delayed dispatch from Yenan reported there was no indication at the Communist capital of a move to force a final, decisive break with the Government by calling a convention of border region delegates.

Associated Press correspondent John Roderick reported that leading Communists at Yenan denied as "absurd and untrue" government reports that the Reds had decided to summon a convention of their own next Thursday. Thus, Roderick added, there still remained the admittedly slender possibility of the Nationalists and Communists reaching an understanding.

Russ Yield Town To Chiang Units

Nanking, Dec. 5 (AP) — Chinese Government forces moving northward from Antung along the Manchurian-Korean border took over the Yalu River town of Changtienhokou from the Soviet Army, the reliable newspaper *Ta Kang Pao* reported today in a dispatch from Mukden.

There was no explanation why the Soviets were occupying a city 25 miles above Antung on the Manchurian side of the river.

The same dispatch described a "most harmonious" meeting between the Chinese commander of the Antung garrison and the Russian commander at Hsinyichow, a city on the opposite bank of the Yalu. A steel bridge links Manchuria and Korea at that point.

Closer To Dairen

Peiping dispatches meantime reported that Gen. Tu Li-ming's Nationalist troops had moved 8 miles closer to Soviet-occupied Dairen in their slow advance down the Kwantung peninsula along the Mukden-Dairen railway.

The Government troops apparently were avoiding any fight with the retreating Chinese Communists.

More Marines Due Home From China

Shanghai, Dec. 5 (AP)—Admiral Charles M. Cooke, Jr., commander of the China-based United States Seventh Fleet, told newsmen today 4,000 more Marines, including the seventh regiment of the 1st Division, would be sent home from north China "very shortly" but he declined to divulge the remaining strength.

That question, he said, is on an international level, and he would prefer that any answer come from Washington. [Published reports have estimated current Marine strength at 14,000 men.]

Admiral Cooke disclosed that an American landing craft visited the Soviet-occupied Manchurian port of Dairen on November 20 and disembarked a courier, a communications expert and supplies for United States Consul General Beninghoff

Visits Exchanged

Dairen at that time was still under control of the Soviets and not the Chinese Communists, he said.

American naval officers exchanged visits with the Russian commandant, Brig. Gen Zukov, during a 40-hour stay. It was the first time an American naval vessel had been permitted to put into Dairen since the end of the war.

In referring to radio equipment put ashore for the Consul General, Cooke said he was not sure whether Beninghoff would be permitted to transmit messages from Dairen, but would be able to receive.

95 Arrested After Riots.

Shanghai, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—Ninety-five suspects have been arrested by Shanghai police on charges of leading the bloody riots here last week end.

AZERBAIJAN LINE VILLAGE CAPTURED BY IRAN CAVALRY

By EDWARD CURTIS

WITH IRANIAN TROOPS AT THE AZERBAIJAN BORDER, Dec. 5 — (AP) Irregular Iranian cavalry clashed in a sharp battle with forces of the semi-autonomous province of Azerbaijan yesterday and captured a tiny frontier village, while the Iranian army waited orders to enter the province and supervise forthcoming parliamentary elections.

(A dispatch to Moscow from the Azerbaijan capital, Tabriz, quoted President Shabestari of the Azerbaijan provincial council as warning Iranian Premier Ahmed Qavam that "the dispatch of troops to Azerbaijan means a declaration of war on the democratic movement." Associated Press Correspondent Eddy Gilmore said in a dispatch from Moscow that "there is no doubt this stand is fully supported in Moscow.")

Drive Out Enemy

About 120 mounted guards attached to the regular Iranian army in North Khamseh province swept into the village of Rejin and drove out the Azerbaijan force which had seized the mud-hut village the day before.

The guards also clashed with the Azerbaijans near the border Tuesday, capturing two in a nine-hour skirmish.

From the top of a hill I watched through field glasses as the tribesmen battled the Azerbaijans at Rejin, about three miles forward. Rifle and automatic weapons fire, punctuated by a single report from one field piece, was heard. The Iranian field commander said the shot came from the Iranian side.

Army officers said the Azerbaijans retreated toward Noruzabad, eight miles inside Azerbaijan.

Clifton Daniel of The New York Times, Christopher Sykes of The London Daily Mail and I had asked permission to visit the battle scene. An armored car was brought up to escort us, but after some delay we were told we could not enter the village, which sits on a hill near the main road into Azerbaijan.

We had left Tehran by automobile in an attempt to reach Mianeh, the first sizeable city inside Azerbaijan, but Iranian army officials declined to permit us to pass their forward observation post.

The government's main forces are concentrated in the Tazehkand area, about 12 miles from the Azerbaijan border, with forward road guards at Sarcham, four miles south of the nearest Azerbaijan outpost. The government troops formed a two-mile line across the main road and railway, both commanded by several light field pieces.

Flanked by Irregulars

Zulfaghari irregulars flank the regular forces in the wide valley. Col. Mazarheri, the field commander, said the Azerbaijans were reported to have three field pieces and six tanks, and that the main Azerbaijan defense was concentrated at Ghaflankooh, with reserves at Mianeh.

"We could have reached Tabriz, the Azerbaijan capital, in 10 hours, if we had gone on through immediately," Mazarheri said, "but the delay while Prime Minister Qavam negotiates with the Democrats gives them time to form a defense."

A corkscrew road through the narrow pass might now slow the advance, should the Democrats resist, the peppery and confident commander said.

The railway to Mianeh is blocked, but some truck convoys carrying non-military supplies are allowed to pass both lines. The route to Azerbaijan, both rail and road, is in a valley edged with hills. The province's military governor, Col. Hashemi, directs operations from Zenjan, 43 miles south of Tazehkand. Government reserves and heavy artillery are held at Zenjan.

"We are going to Mianeh and Tabriz," Hashemi said, "but we don't know when the order to move will be received."

Red Press Jabs At MacArthur

Tokyo, Dec. 5 (AP)—Blunt Russian press criticism of General MacArthur was regarded in informed quarters today as the start of a new Soviet propaganda campaign against occupation policies in Japan, with the supreme commander for the first time under direct fire.

Official comment was not available, but some sources saw a planned timing between an article in *Red Star* yesterday and an intensified left-wing propaganda campaign within Japan coinciding with winter and the restlessness of the unemployed.

Reactionary Aims Charged

Political Commentator A. Sibiryakov wrote in *Red Star* that MacArthur was pursuing "reactionary" political aims in Japan, which were "far from democratic aims and sharply departs from the policy planned by Allied leaders for Japan."

Heretofore, Soviet critics have avoided identifying MacArthur directly with the policies in Japan which they have attacked.

Now the Russians claim a direct link between MacArthur and the Government of Premier Shigeru Yoshida, which is under bitter vocal attack from leftist Japanese.

Yoshida came into power several months ago to the protests of several mass demonstrations which Japanese Communists admitted they organized.

Paramushiro Jap Resistance To Russ Told

Tokyo, Dec. 5 (AP)—A Japanese fisherman from the rocky island of Paramushiro in the Far North Kurile chain told newsmen today that the 35,000 Nipponese soldiers and sailors on that island refused to acknowledge the Emperor's rescript ending the war but bloodily resisted Soviet landings on the islands in August, 1945.

This was the first light shed on that phase of the surrender.

The fisherman, Yoshitaro Kondo, said the commanding officer, a Lieutenant General Tsutsumi, received the surrender order flashed from Tokyo but commanded his men to resist any "invaders."

The morning of August 17, Kondo related, one battalion of Russians landed at Shumushu Island, just northeast of Paramushiro, under fleet cover. The Japanese on Paramushiro quickly moved to Shumushu and counter-attacked in three days of "bloody furious fighting."

Victorious, the Russians then occupied Paramushiro, Kindo said.

Kondo said life under the Soviets was "not hard," but he complained that food was scarce, prices high and work uncertain.

Telephoning In Japan Is Longtime Job

By Tom Lambert

Tokyo, Dec. 5 (AP)—Allied headquarters says a shortage of telephone poles is "one of the principal bugs in Japan's telephone system."

Ha! That's what they think.

Headquarters has a fancy army-installed system with branch exchanges and all sort of gadgets. The Japanese setup is a caution.

One thing is the way the Japanese answers the number he is calling. He dials the operator, passes the time of day and then casually mentions that he would like to be connected with such and such a number. He gives the operator his own number and hangs up.

He gets his party in anywhere from one minute to two weeks.

The Associated Press office still is waiting for two numbers placed fifteen months ago when it first moved in.

Occasionally a harassed Japanese becomes impatient with the slow system, with disastrous effects on the instrument. He picks up the receiver and slams it back on the cradle in rhythmic motion, all the time howling *"Moshi moshi! Anonay! Moshi! Moshi! Anonay!"*—Hello, hello! Are you there?

It's disastrous to call a telephone repair man. Usually they come in pairs, playfully toy with the wires, utter mournful wails into the instrument—and then tear out the whole set, wires and all. You may never see it again.

Yes, sir. The Japanese system needs more than new poles.

Hiroshima To Be Site Of Christian University

HIROSHIMA, Dec. 5 (AP).—This atom-bombed city has been chosen as the site of a proposed Christian University of Japan by the Rev. Dr. T. T. Brumbaugh, of the American Foreign Mission of the Far East, the Kyodo news agency reported today. Kyodo said one Hiroshima resident has offered his property to the project.

[Dr. Brumbaugh is executive director of the Committee to Establish a Christian University in Japan, a recently formed interdenominational body sponsored by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, with headquarters at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.]

GI In Japan Sentenced

Yokohama, Dec. 5 (AP)—Pfc. Aron Jeffries, of Hillsboro, N.C., was sentenced to ten years imprisonment at hard labor and dishonorable discharge from the Army by an 8th Army court-martial today for robbing three Japanese nationals of a pocket watch and several hundred yen. The sentence is subject to review.

Canadian Army Gives Up Kilts

OTTAWA, Dec. 5 (AP)—Canadian Army kilts, whose wearers the Germans of World War I called "Ladies from Hell," appeared today to be on their way out. Defen headquarters said the kilts would be supplied only to bands- en of kilted regiments. However, other of the regiments desiring kilts for walking out and for ceremonial occasions, such as church parades and Remembrance Day services, may buy them at their own expense.

Truman Names Committee of 15 To Fight Violation of Civil Rights

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—President Truman, condemning organized groups which fan "hatred and intolerance" that cause mob violence, tonight set up a fifteen-member Civil Rights Committee to combat them.

The committee is directed to study and recommend new civil rights legislation and other measures to protect "all parts of our population."

In an executive order the President declared that the action of those who take the law into their own hands "gravely threatens our form of government." He added in a statement that "in some places, from time to time, the local enforcement of law and order has broken down."

As chairman the President named Charles E. Wilson, president of the General Electric Company and former executive vice-chairman of the old War Production Board.

The committee is to prepare a written report containing recommendations for legislation and for more effective procedure for the protection of civil rights.

The committee members are to serve without pay. In addition to Mr. Wilson, they are:

Mrs. Sadie T. Alexander, Assistant City Solicitor of Philadelphia.

James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

John S. Dickey, president of Dartmouth College.

Morris L. Ernst, New York lawyer and author.

Rabbi Roland G. Gittelsohn, of New York, Jewish chaplain of the 5th Marine Division at Iwo Jima.

Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina and former member of the War Labor Board.

The Most Rev. Francis J. Haas, Bishop of Grand Rapids, Mich., formerly of the President's committee on fair employment practice.

Charles Luckman, of Cambridge, Mass., president of Lever Brothers.

Francis P. Matthews, of Omaha, Neb., former Supreme Knight of the Knights of Columbus; vice-president of the National War Fund, designated Papal Chamberlain by Pope Pius XII.

Franklin D. Roosevelt jr., New York lawyer.

The Right Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, of Boston, Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church.

Boris Shishkin, of Alexandria, Va., economist for the American Federation of Labor.

Mrs. M. E. Tilley, of Atlanta, secretary of the department of social relations, Women's Society of Christian Service, Methodist Church.

Channing H. Tobias, of New York, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, formerly senior secretary of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association..

Text of Statement

President Truman's statement said:

"Freedom from fear is more fully realized in our country than in any other on the face of the earth. Yet all parts of our population are not equally free from fear. And from time to time, and in some places, this freedom has been gravely threatened. It was so after the last war, when organized groups fanned hatred and intolerance, until, at times, mob action struck fear into the hearts of men and women because of their racial origin or religious beliefs.

"Today, freedom from fear, and the democratic institutions which sustain it, are again under attack. In some places, from time to time, the local enforcement of law and order has broken down, and individuals—sometimes ex-servicemen, even women—have been killed, maimed or intimidated.

"The preservation of civil liberties is a duty of every government—state, Federal and local. Wherever the law enforcement measures and the authority of Federal, state and local governments are inadequate to discharge this primary funotion of government, these measures and this authority should be strengthened and improved.

Statutes Are Inadequate

"The constitutional guaranties of individual liberties and of equal protection under the laws clearly place on the Federal government the duty to act when state or local authorities abridge or fail to protect these constitutional rights.

"Yet in its discharge of the obligations placed on it by the Constitution, the Federal government is hampered by inadequate civil rights statutes. The protection of our democratic institutions and the enjoyment by the people of their rights under the Constitution require that these weak and inadequate statutes should be expanded and improved. We must provide the Department of Justice with the tools to do the job.

"I have, therefore, issued today an executive order creating the President's Committee on Civil Rights and I am asking this committee to prepare for me a written report. The substance of this report will be recommendations with respect to the adoption or establishment by legislation or otherwise of more adequate and effective means and procedures for the protection of the civil rights of the people of the United States."

DRAFT 'HOLIDAY' EXTENDED MONTH

Army Plans No January Service Calls; February in Doubt.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—Temporarily overstrength, the Army extended the draft holiday today through January but made no promises for February.

A brief announcement that for the third successive month there will be no Selective Service for men was accompanied by official hints that a substantial February quota would be necessary because of a sharp decline in voluntary enlistments.

Whether congress will be asked to extend Selective Service beyond March 31, its present expiration date, was left unanswered.

In mid-October, when the War department cancelled draft quotas for the remainder of this year, voluntary enlistments were more than meeting the regular army's need for an average of 37,000 new men each month.

Enlistments Drop Off

Since then, the announcement notice said, there has been "abrupt and continuing reduction" in the number of volunteers. In November they averaged fewer tha 9,000 a week.

The decision to extend the draft holiday another month was made, nevertheless, by Secretary of War Patterson and General Dwight D. Eisenhower because the Army's payroll is still too large in view of administration economy orders. Another reason was that officials are uncertain what the Army's strength will be by the year's end.

Latest reports show the regulars are down to about 1,200,000 effectives with about 250,000 officers and men classed as "ineffectives" because of being on terminal leave, in hospitals or otherwise unavailable for service.

Total strength has been reduced by about 300,000 in the last two months and under announced plans is to be further cut to about 1,310,000 by Dec. 31. To comply with congressional orders, regular army strength by mid-1947 must be down to 1,070,000.

Since last May only the Army has relied on Selective Service for manpower. The Navy has been able to meet its needs with volunters.

DAVID L. KROOTH IS MADE ACTING HOUSING CHIEF

Chicagoan Appointed To Succeed Wyatt As National Administrator

Washington, Dec. 5 (AP)—President Truman announced tonight the appointment of David L. Krooth, of Chicago, as acting National Housing Administrator, replacing Wilson W. Wyatt.

The President also designated Krooth as housing expediter, another role performed by Wyatt until his resignation yesterday as the outgrowth of differences with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, over loans for prefabricated housing.

Krooth, for some time connected with Federal housing programs, served for a time this year as acting commissioner of the Public Housing Aurthority.

RAIL EMBARGO HELD BLOCKING HOUSING PLANS

Builders' Group Is Told That 400,000 Veterans' Homes Cannot Be Completed.

WYATT'S LEAVING CLIMACTIC

Truman's 'Jumble of Pious Words' Is Scored by Speaker at Conference.

Washington, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—A "speedy halt" to home construction because of the rail embargo was forecast today as Wilson Wyatt stepped out as housing expediter in a climax to a bitter fued over the housing program.

The National Association of Home Builders, predicting the construction stoppage, added in a statement that 400,000 homes for veterans now being built "will be kept from completion while the embargo is in effect."

The embargo, going into effect tomorrow as a step to conserve coal, limits shipments virtually to food, medicines and fuel. The home builder group said suspension of lumber shipments would be felt immediately.

Wyatt chose to bow out as housing expediter rather than go along with a White House policy of relaxing controls over the building industry "as rapidly as possible."

Construes Truman Statement

President Truman announced the resignation of the youthful former Mayor of Louisville last evening and said he had accepted it "reluctantly." But his statement meant that Mr. Truman had overruled Wyatt's contention that the housing program must be pushed on an "all out emergency basis."

The President's statement was described today by Lee W. Johnson, executive vice president of the National Public Conference, as a "jumble of pious words." Johnson, substituting for Wyatt in an address before the conference, said:

"The White House beat its breast with pride for the housing job that was accomplished during the last 10 months and then with many tongues in many cheeks, it talked of returning to a normal economy and stated in effect that the days for fighting leadership are over.

He termed the development a victory for "rich lobbies, selfish interests whose only desire to help the veteran is to help relieve him of every drop of cash that a grateful government is willing to advance him to obtain a home."

The conference is attended by representatives of 200 national organizations, including the U. S. O., Red Cross, and other groups. It was called to determine how local communities can best serve veterans.

SMALL RESIGNS AS HEAD OF C.P.A.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—John D. Small turned in his resignation today as civilian production administrator with the assertion that industrial transition from the war to the peace "is largely behind us."

The 53-year-old Chicago businessman and former naval officer, whose agency was set up to facilitate industrial reconversion, told President Truman in a letter:

"For the past several months we have had practically full employment. Production has been the highest in our peacetime history. For these reasons I believe that the industrial transition from war to peace is largely behind us. I do not mean to imply that all of our problems have been overcome.

"However, once the difficult labor-management problems confronting the country are solved—and I am confident that they will be solved—still higher levels of production will pave the way to an even higher standard of living for the American people."

Small's resignation comes at a time when administration attorneys are whipping into shape a formula for setting up one over-all liquidation agency to carry on the remaining functions of CPA, OPA and other emergency agencies.

President Truman, accepting Small's resignation, praised him for exercising "rare skill and discretion" in carrying out a broad grant of authority.

CZAR ADVOCATED FOR VETS' AFFAIRS

Vital Need for Top Federal Coordinator Stressed in Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—(AP) A new top Federal coordinator for veterans affairs with "authority to cut red tape and act" was urged in a War department report released tonight by Secretary Patterson.

The report was submitted by Lt. Col. Winthrop Rockefeller, grandson of the late John D. Rockefeller. In a six-month survey for the war secretary, Rockefeller found that among the nearly 14,000,000 war veterans "disillusionment is rampant, and unemployment and under-employment has reached distressing proportions."

The report was submitted July 18. There was no explanation why it was not released sooner.

Declaring that prompt, "drastic action" was needed, Rockefeller proposed also creation of a citizens' group "to conduct a far-reaching employment drive designed to correct injustices and hardships that have been the lot of far too many deserving men."

This group, he said, should "be so fearless that there will no longer be an excuse for those able-bodied veterans whose lack of self-respect would permit them to ride the bandwagon indefinitely, to continue living off the public."

A third major recommendation was to amend certain administrative portions of the G.I. bill of rights "which currently does not provide for either effective or efficient operation."

Patterson directed the survey early this year because he said the War department felt a moral responsibility for the welfare of the millions of men and women re-

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leased from the Army after war service. He commended the report tonight at the National Conference of Veterans Affairs as "thorough, constructive and sympathetic."

Rockefeller, 33, whose brother Nelson is a former assistant secretary of state, advised that the lack of a postwar "master plan" for coping with veterans' problems had resulted in "confusion" both in the Federal government and local communities.

He proposed appointment of a czar of veterans affairs to coordinate the work of 15 or more Federal agencies which he said currently were concerned with veterans affairs.

Lehman Mentioned For Bank Post

Washington, Dec. 5 (AP)—Speculation on a successor to Eugene Meyer as president of the 38-nation world bank centered today on the name of Herbert Lehman.

Lehman, a four-term governor of New York and defeated Democratic senatorial candidate in the November 5 elections, has a background of considerable banking experience and connections.

Another possibility mentioned for the $30,000-a-year, tax-free post is Vice President Harold D. Smith, former United States director of the budget, whom Meyer took into the bank with him last June.

Served Six Months

Meyer's resignation was submitted last night, six months from the day he was appointed. He asked that it be effective December 18 or earlier if a successor is chosen before then.

Meyer, in his letter of resignation to the directors, said he had a mutual understanding with President Truman and Secretary of State Byrnes when they persuaded him to take the job that "I would not be expected to serve indefinitely," but would "launch the bank and 'get it started.'"

Passing First Stage

The letter added that the bank "is now passing from the preliminary work of preparation to the stage of operating activities" and "henceforth must be viewed in terms of long-time continuous operations."

"Therefore," Meyer wrote, "I have the strong conviction that, from the standpoint of the bank, the moment has arrived when a permanent head should be selected so he may participate in the further building of the organization and the development of operating policies and practices."

Ike 'Priceless Material'; Use As Diplomat Urged

Washington, Dec. 5 (AP)—Representative Frances Bolton (R., Ohio) today described Gen. Dwight Eisenhower as "priceless material" who shouldn't be hemmed in by his duties in Washington.

She suggested that Eisenhower's ability should be applied to this country's interests in international problems rather than to military problems, now that fighting has ceased.

Saying that no man was more successful "in securing co-operation than was he during the war," Mrs. Bolton suggested that General Eisenhower was "the one man fitted by nature and experience to take on the task of winning understanding and co-operation from Premier Stalin of Russia, who held the General in high regard."

Army Families To Fly To European Theater

Washington, Dec. 5 (AP) — Air travel will be used to speed the reunion of wives and children with army men in the European theater, the War Department announced today.

About 100 a week who had been awaiting first-class accommodations on surface ships will be given passage on commercial air liners from LaGuardia Field to Frankfurt, Germany.

'MAYFLOWER' IS SOLD

1946

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 — (AP) The Mayflower, official yacht of five presidents and a veteran of two world wars has been sold to a Canadian ship operator for $20,159.99.

The Maritime Commission said today the 50-year-old vessel went to Frank M. Shaw of Montreal, who submitted the only bid when the vessel was declared surplus recently.

The 275-foot craft, built at Glasgow, Scotland, was last used as a Presidential yacht by President Hoover.

Army Fires German Rocket 95 Miles Above Earth

WHITE SAND, N. M., Dec. 5—(AP) Army ordnance specialists fired a German V-2 rocket 95 miles above the earth today, achieving with it a new record velocity of 5,000 feet per second.

Lt. Col. Howard R. Turner, White Sand proving ground commandant, said the missile's top speed was achieved at the end of the 63.5 seconds required to consume its 11-ton load of alcohol and liquid oxygen fuel.

NIGHT

The altitude was nine miles short of a 104-mile mark posted last July but the rocket may have ranged 80 miles to the north, another new mark.

The point of impact was not immediately located in the 5,000 square mile Whitesands reservation pending reports from outlying observation stations.

Radio controls "ruptured" the rocket on its downward trajectory, blasting free a nose section laden with instruments prepared by the naval research laboratory in Washington, D. C.

Col. Turner said initial reports indicated that the firing, 16th in a series with reassembled German rockets, "may be classed highly successful."

The next launching is scheduled for the night of Dec. 17, when observatories over the southwest have been alerted to watch for man-made "shooting stars" in the form of small iron pellets to be discharged from the projectile.

Atom Competition For $10 Coal Seen

Philadelphia, Dec. 5 (AP)—Atomic power plants can be constructed on the eastern seaboard to compete economically with those using coal if bituminous prices rise as high as $10 a ton, says an executive of the Oak Ridge (Tenn.) atomic project.

Dr. Charles A. Thomas, vice president of the Monsanto Chemical Company, who is now directing the conversion of the Oak Ridge plant to nonmilitary uses, declared that at the present price of $7 a ton, coal is the cheaper form.

First Experimental Plant

But even if technological progress or rising coal prices bring about the atomic power plant, Dr. Thomas said atomic energy would never wipe out the coal or oil industries. He said it would supplement rather than supplant the use of these fuels.

The first experimental power plant ever to use atomic energy will be in operation at Oak Ridge by 1948, Dr. Thomas told a lecture group at the University of Pennsylvania last night.

The Oak Ridge unit, he said, costs two and one-half times as much to build as would one using coal, but he added that technological advances would reduce the initial outlay considerably.

Useful In Alaska

Dr. Thomas warned, however, that "in the shadows is the bomb itself" and the question of its future control "imperils all peacetime advances in the use of atomic energy."

An atomic power plant would be most valuable, said Dr. Thomas, in a desolate region such as Alaska. He said one airplane flight could supply Alaska with enough fuel to operate for two or three years.

Dr. Thomas, one of the men who drafted the fundamental outlines of the Baruch plan for the control of atomic power, envisioned atomic energy leading to giant ocean liners operating for more than a year without refueling and to substances that might attack malignant growths and eradicate cancer.

'SUBVERSIVE GROUPS' CALLED MAJOR PROBLEM

CHICAGO, Dec. 5—(AP) The president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police said today "subversive groups are the basic cause behind our thwarted efforts to reconvert to peacetime pursuits."

T. P. Sullivan, Springfield, Ill., who also is director of the Illinois State Department of Public Safety, told the annual meeting of Chicago Railway Special Agents and Police association:

"Call them Communist, fascist or what you will, these groups create a problem that far overshadow other pertinent issues such as juvenile delinquency and traffic safety.

"The police must know the men behind this sabotage of our economic structure. They must be ever ready to apprehend these men wherever our laws are broken. Only when every police department, like our justly famous FBI, maintains an unceasing vigil against these interests, can we stamp out this threat to our country."

Atlanta Sees 1,200 Mules Off For Greece

Atlanta, Dec. 5 (AP)—A trainload of mules—1,200 of them—were on their way from here today to Savannah for transshipment to Greece under an UNRRA program of aid to that war-stricken nation.

The mules were purchased from the Ragsdale-Lawhon Commission Company by the Department of Agriculture for UNRRA and are a part of a total of 15,000 to be sent to Greece.

Similar shipments are being made from Nashville, Memphis, Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, Little Rock and Louisville.

PRISONERS' RETURN URGED

Byrnes Calls On European Nations To Speed Move

New York, Dec. 5 (AP)—A United States effort to speed the return home of 674,000 German war prisoners from four western European nations was announced today by James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, and diplomats said the move probably would strengthen American leadership in Germany.

Byrnes reported, thus far, only partial success in his efforts to have France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg send back to Germany prisoners who were captured by American armies in Europe and turned over to those countries during the w

NIGHT

Neither Russia nor Britain was involved in today's development because neither had received any captured Germans from the American Army.

Under Geneva Convention

A statement issued by Byrnes's office said the Secretary had asked the four western European governments, "under the letter and the spirit of the Geneva convention," to return the captured Germans to Germany as soon as possible.

He set October 1, 1947, as deadline for full repatriation to allow time for "an orderly withdrawal of the prisoners of war by occupational groups in a manner which will least disturb the economic rehabilitation of Europe."

The statement showed that Belgium, with 40,000 prisoners, and Luxembourg, with 4,000, had advised Byrnes that they could complete repatriation of their American-captured prisoners by next July.

French Accord Forecast

France, with 620,000, has not given an official reply, but individual French leaders have led Byrnes to believe that the Government will be in accord with the objective of his program. The Netherlands, with 10,000, formally expressed accord.

The United States once had 378,898 German prisoners in this country, but nearly all have been returned.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Ministers' Council was still working on final disputes involved in the settlement of the Italian and Balkan peace treaties which are due to be largely if not completely finished before discussions begin here on a German settlement.

TROOP MOVEMENTS

1946

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Two troopships bringing 209 servicemen's dependents and 215 to East and West coast ports are due today.

The Thistle is listed for arrival at Seattle with 144 troops from Alaska, and the J. M. Huddleston with 209 dependents and 71 troops arrives in New York from Bremerhaven.

There were no arrivals yesterday.

DAY - March - 1945

U.N. (SOU)
BY FRANCIS W. CARPENTER
LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC. 5-(AP)-BERNARD M. BARUCH, ELATED OVER
SOVIET RUSSIA'S CLEARLY ENUNCIATED STAND AND THAT THE VETO MUST
NOT HINDER INSPECTION AND CONTROL ORGANIZATIONS WATCHING OVER WORLD
ARMS LIMITATION, WAS EXPECTED TODAY TO URGE SWIFT AND POSITIVE ACTION
TOWARD CURBING ATOMIC ENERGY FOR PEACEFUL USES.
BARUCH, THE UNITED STATES DELEGATE ON
ENERGY COMMISSION, WAS SAID AUTHORITATIVELY TO HAVE PREPARED A
STATEMENT AND SOME RESOLUTIONS FOR PRESENTATION AT AN IMPORTANT
POLICY-SHAPING MEETING OF THE COMMISSION (6 P.M. E.S.T.).
DELEGATION BUT OBSERVERS POINTED OUT THAT THE UNITED STATES WANTS
JUST WHAT HE WILL PROPOSE HAS BEEN CLOSELY GUARDED BY THE
ACTION ON THE ATOMIC QUESTION. THIS WAS, SAID, TO BE ESPECIALLY THE

CASE SINCE V.M. MOLOTOV, RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, MADE A STATEMENT YESTERDAY WHICH UNITED NATIONS DELEGATES HAD AWAITED FOR A CONSIDERABLE TIME.

MOLOTOV GOT DOWN TO BRASS TACKS ON THE INSPECTION AND CONTROL FEATURES OF DISARMAMENT WHEN HE TOLD THE U.N. POLITICAL COMMITTEE THAT ORGANIZATIONS SHOULD BE SET UP WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL FOR THE INSPECTION AND CONTROL OF ARMS LIMITATION REGULATIONS.

RUSSIA HAS PROPOSED GENERAL DISARMAMENT BUT THE SOVIET DELEGATION AND THE UNITED STATES AGREE THAT ATOMIC WEAPONS SHOULD HAVE TOP PRIORITY IN CONSIDERING CONTROL.

MOLOTOV SAID THE VETO POWER OF THE FIVE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL HAD NO RELATION TO THE WORK OF THE COMMISSIONS.

"CONSEQUENTLY," HE SAID IN THIS HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT PARAGRAPH CONTAINED IN THE U.N. TRANSLATION OF HIS SPEECH, "IT IS ENTIRELY WRONG TO CONSIDER THE MATTER IN THE LIGHT THAT ANY GOVERNMENT POSSESSING THE 'RIGHT OF VETO' WILL BE IN A POSITION TO HINDER THE FULFILLMENT OF THE CONTROL AND INSPECTIONS.

"THE CONTROL COMMISSIONS ARE NOT THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND THEREFORE THERE ARE NO GROUNDS WHATSOEVER FOR SAYING THAT ANY POWER MAKING USE OF THE 'RIGHT OF VETO' WILL BE IN A POSITION TO OBSTRUCT THE CURSE OF CONTROL. EVERY ATTEMPT TO OBSTRUCT THE CONTROL OR INSPECTION CARRIED OUT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL WILL BE NOTHING OTHER THAN A VIOLATION OF THE DECISIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL."

1946

BARUCH HAS FOUGHT SINCE LAST JUNE 14--AND EVEN BEFORE--FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A SYSTEM OF CONTROL AND REGULATION OF ATOMIC ENERGY WHICH WOULD NOT BE SUBJECT TO THE RIGHT OF VETO IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

RUSSIA, FOR LONG WEEKS OF DEBATE IN THE COMMISSION, HAS INSISTED THAT INSPECTION WOULD BE A VIOLATION OF NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY AND URGED INSTEAD THAT ATOMIC ENERGY BE REGULATED BY AN INTERNATIONAL TREATY ABOLISHING ATOMIC WEAPONS AND PROVIDING FOR INDIVIDUAL NATIONAL CONTROL OF OFFENDERS.

THUS THE MATTER STOOD UNTIL OCTOBER WHEN PRIME MINISTER STALIN OF RUSSIA SAID IN A STATEMENT THAT THERE SHOULD BE INTERNATIONAL CONTROL FOR ATOMIC ENERGY. MOLOTOV FOLLOWED THAT YESTERDAY WITH HIS CLEAR STATEMENT, IN ANSWER TO REPEATED QUESTIONS FROM OTHER DELEGATIONS.

MANY COMMITTEE MEETINGS AGAIN WERE SCHEDULED TODAY FOR THE U.N. ASSEMBLY, WHICH IS TRYING TO COMPLETE ITS WORK BY LATE NEXT WEEK.

SUB-COMMITTEES ON DISARMAMENT AND SPAIN, APPOINTED BY THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE AFTER LONG DEBATE YESTERDAY WERE CALLED TO MEET AT 10:30 A.M. E.S.T. A THIRD SUB-COMMITTEE CHARGED WITH DRAFTING AN ACCEPTABLE COMPROMISE ON THE VETO QUESTION, WAS CALLED TO MEET AT 3 P.M.E.S.T., AT THE SAME TIME THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE ARRANGED TO MEET. REPORTS FROM THE VETO SUB-COMMITTEE SAID IT HAD MORE PROPOSALS NOW THAN IT HAD WHEN THE MATTER WAS REFERRED TO IT EARLIER THIS WEEK.

THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN REFUSED TO VOTE OR TO RECORD THEMSELVES AS ABSTAINING WHEN THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE DECIDED TO NAME A SUB-COMMITTEE TO ATTEMPT TO RESOLVE THE SPANISH QUESTION. BOTH POWERS MAINTAINED THAT A SUB-COMMITTEE WOULD BE INEFFECTIVE.

RUSSIA'S PLAN PRESENTED TO THE COMMISSION LAST JUNE ENVISIONED AN INTERNATIONAL PACT OUTLAWING ATOMIC WEAPONS, THE DESTRUCTION OF EXISTING ATOMIC BOMBS WITHIN 90 DAYS AFTER THE PACT TOOK EFFECT, AND THE ENACTMENT OF NATIONAL LAWS AGAINST VIOLATIONS SIX MONTHS AFTER THE PACT IS EFFECTIVE. ADD Lake Success (VL-Baruch-Atomic) XXX Dem

THE RUSSIANS MAINTAINED AT THAT TIME AND IN LATER DEBATE THAT THE VETO MUST NOT BE ALTERED IN SPITE OF AMERICAN DEMANDS THAT THE VETO MUST NOT APPLY TO ATOMIC CONTROLS. THE FIRST CHANGE IN THE RUSSIAN ATTITUDE CAME IN OCTOBER WHEN JOSEPH STALIN SAID THERE MUST BE AN INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND THE CONCESSIONS REVEALED DURING THE U.N. ASSEMBLY FOLLOWED. (Carpenter)

U.N.-TRUSTEESHIP

BY JOHN WALLACE

1946

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC.5-(AP)-SOVIET RUSSIA CALLED TODAY FOR DEFINITION OF THE FIVE MAJOR POWERS AS "STATES DIRECTLY CONCERNED" WITH FORMER MANDATED TERRITORIES, BUT SAID SHE HAD NO INTENTION OF INTRODUCING VETO PRIVILEGES INTO THE PROPOSED UNITED NATIONS TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM.

THE RUSSIAN DECLARATION EVOKED A GENERAL EXPRESSION OF OPINION AMONG THE DELEGATES ON THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S TRUSTEESHIP SUB-COMMITTEE THAT THE WAY WAS NOW OPEN FOR IMMEDIATE CREATION OF THE U.N. TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL.

JOHN FOSTER DULLES, UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE, SAID "THE SOVIET STATEMENT SEEMS TO SUGGEST A REAL POSSIBILITY OF ACCORD IN THE TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM," A VIEW SHARED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER COUNTRIES ON THE 17-NATION SUB-COMMITTEE.

UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER, ALL DRAFT TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENTS MUST BE APPROVED BY 3) $843:5)6 :9,:34,

UNDER THE UNITED NATION CHARTER, ALL DRAFT TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENTS MUST BE APPROVED BY "STATES DIRECTLY CONCERNED." THE UNITED STATES HAD SOUGHT TO POSTPONE ANY ATTEMPT TO DEFINE THIS TERM DURING THE PRESENT SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON THE GROUND THAT THE QUESTION MIGHT HOPELESSLY SNARL THE WHOLE TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM.

NIKOLAI V.NOVIKOV, REPRESENTING RUSSIA ON THE SUB-COMMITTEE, SAID THAT THE QUESTION OF DECIDING WHAT NATIONS WERE "STATES DIRECTLY CONCERNED" WITH TERRITORIES FORMERLY MANDATED BY THE OLD LEAGUE OF NATIONS "IN SOME CASES X X X WAS DECIDED UNILATERALLY AND ARBITRARILY BY THE MANDATORY POWERS THEMSELVES."

HE DESCRIBED "SUCH A STATE OF AFFAIRS" AS CONTRARY TO THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER, AND SAID THAT UNLESS A PROPER DEFINITION IS GIVEN NOW TO WHAT NATIONS ARE "STATES DIRECTLY CONCERNED" WITH THE TRUSTEE TERRITORIES, IT "MAY LEAD TO ALL KINDS OF PRIVATE DEALS OF MANDATORY STATES WITH SOME OF THE OTHER POWERS."

NOVIKOV EXPRESSED THE RUSSIAN VIEW THAT "AMONG THE STATES DIRECTLY CONCERNED MUST BE, IN THE FIRST PLACE, COUNTED THE FIVE GREAT POWERS."

THEN, ANSWERING INQUIRIES FROM OTHER DELEGATES, HE SAID THAT "THE SOVIET DELEGATION HAS NO INTENTION OF INTRODUCING THE VETO INTO THE (UNITED NATIONS) SYSTEM OF TRUSTEESHIP."

DULLES REPEATED HIS ADMONITIONS AGAIN T ANY DEAL IN SETTING UP THE TRUSTEESHIP YSTEM AND SAID THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, IN APPROVING PAR

DULLES REPEATED HIS ADMONITIONS AGAINST ANY DELAY IN SETTING UP THE TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM AND SAID THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, IN APPROVING

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PARTICULAR TERMS OF TRUSTEESHIP, "DOES NOT PREJUDGE THE QUESTION OF WHAT STATES ARE OR ARE NOT 'DIRECTLY CONCERNED' WITHIN THE MEANINGS" OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER.

NOVIKOV SAID RUSSIA "DEEMS IT PARAMOUNT TO REACH AN AGREEMENT THAT EACH OF THE POWERS WHICH IS A PERMANENT MEMBER OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL HAS THE RIGHT TO STATE THAT IT IS A STATE DIRECTLY CONCERNED AS REGARDS TRUST TERRITORIES.",

"HOWEVER," HE ADDED, "THIS DOES NOT NECESSARILY MEAN THAT EACH OF THESE POWERS ACTUALLY WILL MAKE SUCH A STATEMENT WITH REGARD TO ALL TRUST TERRITORIES."

THE UNITED STATES EXPRESSED ITS STRONG OPPOSITION TO THE INTRODUCTION OF ANY FORM OF VETO SYSTEM INTO THE STRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM, AND NOVIKOV MAINTAINED THAT RUSSIA DID "NOT IMPLY INTRODUCING THE VETO."

NOVIKOV SAID THAT THE FIVE BIG POWERS, "ONCE THEY ARE RECOGNIZED AS STATES DIRECTLY CONCERNED" WITH TRUST TERRITORIES, "SHOULD HAVE NO SPECIAL POWERS ABOVE THOSE OF ANY OTHER STATE," SMALL, MEDIUM OR LARGE.

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1946

U.N.--SPEEDUP (400)
BY CYNTHIA LOWRY

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC 5-(AP)-FATIGUE CIRCLES UNDER THE EYES ARE THE BADGES TODAY OF EVERY PARTICIPANT IN THE CURRENT UNITED NATIONS DRI E TO WIND UP THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY BY THE END OF NEXT WEEK.

AS THE PRESSURE GETS STRONGER--THERE WAS A RECORD NUMBER OF 26 MEETINGS HELD YESTERDAY AND THE TOTAL I EXPECTED TO BE EVEN HIGHER TODAY--EVERYONE IS SHOWING THE STRAIN OF MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING SESSION . THEY ARE GRIPING LIKE GIS AND GRIMLY PUTTING IN THE EXTRA HOURS.

SALES OF HEADACHE REMEDIES, CIGARETTES AND CIGARS ARE SPIRALING. THE CLINIC AND FIRST AID STATION REPORTS STEADILY INCREASING PATRONAGE. STRAPPED ANKLES AND BANDAGED HANDS--OBVIOUSLY THE ESULT OF FALLS ON THE SLIPPERY CORRIDORS--ARE MORE AND MORE FREQUENT SIGHTS.

NEXT TO THE DELE ATE , WHO ARE KEPT AT A DOG-TROT RUNNING BETWEEN MEETINGS, THE MOST HARRIED GROUP IS THE ONE WHICH MAKES THE PHYSICAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SESSION . THERE ARE 16 CONFERENCE ROOMS AND TWO BIG COUNCIL CHAMBERS, AVAILABLE UNDER A PRIORITY SYSTEM. SO FAR ALL MEETINGS HAVE BEEN ARRANGED AND FITTED IN WITHOUT ANY CROSS-UP, BUT THE CONFERENCE COORDINATION DIVISION HAS ITS COLLECTI E FINGERS CROSSED.

JAMES W.MUCKELL, DIVI ION HEAD, SAID THAT HIS CLEAN-UP STAFF HAS, UNDER IDEAL CONDITIONS, AN HOUR TO PREPARE A ROOM FOR A MEETING: SWEEP UP THE OLD CIGARETTE BUTTS AND PAPERS FROM THE FLOOR; CHANGE THE NAME-BLOCKS WHICH IDENTIFY THE NATION OF EACH PARTICIPATING DELEGATE, AND RE-ARRANGE CHAIRS.

"WE CERTAINLY ARE MAKING THE TURN-AROUND IN MUCH FASTER TIME THAN THAT NOW," HE COMMENTED. "AND TO MAKE IT HARDER, WE'VE A CHAIR SHORTAGE, SO E HAVE TO KEEP MOVING THEM FROM ROOM TO ROOM."

ANOTHER SERIOUS SHORTAGE UNDER THE SPEEDUP IS REPORTERS WHO TRANSCRIBE THE PROCEEDINGS IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

"WE DON'T HAVE ENOUGH VERBATIM REPORTERS TO HANDLE ALL THE MEETINGS IN PROGRESS," MUCKELL SAID, "SO IN SOME OF THE CONFERENCE ROOMS WE ARE MAKING SOUND RECORDINGS OF THE PROCEEDINGS. WE'LL GET THEM TRANSCRIBED ON PAPER AFTER THE AS EMBLY HAS ADJOURNED."

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CLERICAL EMPLOYES ARE ORGANIZED INTO HIFTS TO KEEP THE FLOW OF REPORTS, TATEMENTS AND AGENDA ON SCHEDULE: THE COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT HAS INCREA ED ITS FOOD SUPPLIES TO HANDLE 1 ,500 MEALS--INSTEAD OF 10,000--AILY. AND THE DELEGATES' DINING ROOM NOW REMAINS OPEN FOR THE EVENING MEAL.

THE REWARD?

FOUR EXTRA DAYS OF LEAVE TO THE SECRETARIAT STAFF, PROMISED BY SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE.

CHRISTMAS AT HOME FOR THE DELEGATIONS.

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SECOND LEAD U.N.-SITE (300)

BY SIGRID ARNE

DAY

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC.5-(AP)-A GROWING TREN FOR ESTABLISHING THE CAPITAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON SAN FRANCISCO'S HISTORIC PRESIDIO MILITARY RESERVATION DE ELOPED TODAY IN DEBATE BEFORE THE 54-MEMBER PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE.

THE AMERI AN DELEGATION, STILL MAINTAINING OFFICIAL NEUTRALITY ON THE LOCALE TO BE CHOSEN FOR THE PEACE CAPITAL, ANNOUNCED THAT IT WAS PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S INTENTION TO OFFER THE PRESIDIO FREE OF CHARGE, SUBJECT TO CONGRESSIONAL CONSENT.

WARREN R.AUSTIN, THE CHIEF AMERICAN DELEGATE, EMPHASIZED THAT THE GIFT OF THE PRESIDIO WOULD HAVE TO BE APP OVED BY CONGRESS, BUT HIS BRIEF STATEMENT TO THE COMMITTEE WAS TAKEN TO MEAN THAT TOE ASHINGTON GOVERNMENT HOPED THE SAN FRANCISCO PINE AND PALM-FRINGED BAYSIDE WOULD NOT BE BY-PASSED IN THE SHOWDOWN WITH PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND LAST-RUNNING BOSTON.

AFTER TWO DAYS OF DEBATE, WITH ANOTHER SESSION SCHE ULED FOR TONIGHT, SAN FRANCISCO HAD BEEN GIVEN FORMAL APPROVAL BY CHINA, THE PHILIPPINES, INDIA, SAUDI ARABIA, EL SALVADOR, AU TRALIA AND HONDURAS, AND OTHERS YET TO BE HEARD IN THE COMMITTEE HAVE INDICATED THEY WOULD FOLLOW SUIT FOR THE PRESIDIO.

THU FAR, THE SOVIET UKRAINE AND THE NETHERLANDS HAVE COME OUT FOR ONE OF THE THREE PROPOSED EAST COAST LOCATIONS--THE NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON AREAS; SOVIET RUSSIA HAS NOT YET SPOKEN UP IN COMMITTEE BUT HAS ANNOUNCED IT FAVORS THE FLUSHING MEADOW PARK AREA OFFERED BY NEW YORK CITY--STRICTLY ON AN ECONOMY BASIS; YUGOSLAVIA HAS FAVORED NEW YORK CITY IN THE COMMITTEE.

THE UNITED KINGDOM CAME OUT FLATLY FOR PHILADELPHIA YESTERDAY AFTER HAVING PLUMPED PREVIOUSLY OR THE SUBURBAN WESTCHESTER COUNTY AREA APPROVED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN LONDON LAST WINTER, BUT SINCE VIRTUALLY ABANDONED IN THE FACE OF LOCAL OPPOSITION AMONG RESIDENTS FEARING LOSS OF THEIR HOMES.

A LONG LIST OF SPEAKERS FROM THE 45-MEMBER NATIONS REMAINS TO BE HEARD BUT OFFICIALS HOPED A VOTE WOULD BE REACHED TOMORROW OR NOT LATER THAN SATURDAY WHICH WOULD SEND THE RECOMMENDATION OF A SITE TO THE ASSEMBLY IN PLENARY SESSION AT FLUSHING MEADOW.

AUSTIN'S STATEMENT SAID:

"IN RESPONSE TO THE INQUIRIES PROPOUNDED BY THE DISTINGUISHED DELEGATES FROM BOTH CHINA AND INDIA, I WISH TO SAY THAT THE EVENTS HAVE OCCURRED WHICH I HAVE BEEN ANTICIPATING AND I AM CONSEQUENTLY ABLE TO SAY THAT IT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO MAKE THE PRESIDIO AVAILABLE TO THE UNITED NATIONS WITHOUT COST. OF COURSE, YOU UNDERSTAND, THIS IS ALL SUBJECT TO IMPLEMENTATION BY CONGRESS."

THE COMMITTEE DEBATE WENT INTO ITS SECOND DAY WITH SAN FRANCISCO AND PHILADELPHIA AS THE MAIN CONTENDERS IN THE HEADQUARTERS RACE.

INDIA LED OFF THIS MORNING WITH THE EXPRESSED HOPE THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD FIND IT POSSIBLE TO OFFER THE PRESIDIO.

"IN ANY CASE," SAID INDIAN DELEGATE P.N. SAPTU, "MY NATION WILL VTE FOR SAN FRANCISCO AS A FIRST CHOICE REGARDLESS OF COST AND FOR PHILADELPHIA SECOND."

AUSTIN'S NEW DECLARATION CLARIFIED A SITUATION WHICH AROSE YESTERDAY WHEN HE TOLD THE COMMITTEE HE WAS NOT SURE WHETHER THE PRESIDIO WOULD BE OFFERED FREE OF CHARGE. IN THE OPINION OF SOME DELEGATES, THIS UNCERTAINTY AS TO WHETHER THE U.N. WOULD HAVE TO PAY FOR THE SITE HAD DIMINISHED SAN FRANCISCO'S CHANCES OF BEING SELECTED.

1946

ON THE BASIS OF NEW INSTRUCTIONS, AUSTIN ISSUED HIS LATEST STATEMENT TO REMOVE DOUBTS AS FAR AS POSSIBLE.

SAPTU PLEADED FOR SAN FRANCISCO AS AN IDEAL MEETING PLACE SAYING: "WE WANT THE UNITED ATIONS TO BRING ABOUT TRUE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE EAST AND WEST AND IN SAN FRANCISCO WE HAVE A CITY IN A WESTERN COUNTRY, BUT IT FACES THE EAST."

HE OBJECTED TO ARGUMENTS THAT SAN FRANCISCO WAS TOO FAR AWAY FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS. HE WONDERED IF THE CITY WAS FARTHER FROM THE 20 REPUBLICS OF SOUTH AMERICA THAN PHILADELPHIA AND HE ASKED: "WHAT OF TOMORROW. WHO CAN TELL WHAT POLITICAL CAPITALS WILL BE IMPORTANT IN THE FUTURE?"

HE BROUGHT A CHUCKLE FROM THE COMMITTEE WHEN HE ARGUED THAT SAN FRANCISCO'S TEMPERATE CLIMATE WOULD CUT THE UNITED NATIONS' DOCTOR BILLS.

"MYSELF, I AM A LITTLE RHEUMATIC," SAPTU SAID.

HE ASKED THE SECRETARIAT FOR ESTIMATES ON THE HOURS AND COSTS OF AN AIR TRIP FROM INDIA, VIA SHANGHAI, TO SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO ENJOYED AN EDGE OVER THE FIELD OF CONTENDERS, ALSO INCLUDING NEW YORK AND BOSTON, AFTER THE FIRST ROUND OF DEBATE YESTERDAY.

LEV MEDVED OF THE UKRAINE TOLD THE COMMITTEE THIS MORNING THAT HIS DELEGATION WOULD VOTE FOR AN EAST COAST SITE IN THE UNITED STATES. HE MADE NO CHOICE AMONG NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON.

HE SAID FOR HIS DELEGATION OF 20 PERSONS THE TRIP TO SAN FRANCISCO WOULD COST $6,000 MORE AND ADDED: "WE COULD FIND BETTER PLACES TO PUT THAT MONEY. WE ARE NOT RICH."

"FURTHERMORE," MEDVED SAID, "SAN FRANCISCO IS 3,000 MILES FARTHER FROM OUR CAPITAL, KIEV, THAN NEW YORK. IN FACT NEW YORK IS CLOSER FOR 49 NATIONS HERE AND SAN FRANCISCO FOR ONLY FIVE. IF, AS WE EXPECT, NEW NATIONS JOIN US I CAN THINK OF ONLY FIEW NEW MEMBERS FROM ASIA AND PERHAPS 15 FROM EUROPE."

HONDURAS FAVORED SAN FRANCISCO FIRST AND PHILADELPHIA SECOND.

3WE MUST NOT WORRY TOO MUCH ABOUT THE EXPENSE AND TIME SPENT IN TRAVEL," HONDURAN DELEGATE DR.JORGE FIEDEL DURON SAID. "WE MUST ~~THINK FARTHER AHEAD TO THE TIME WHEN WE HAVE PERMANENT PERSONNEL~~ AT THE U.N. HEADQUARTERS. SAN FRANCISCO MEETS ALL THE REQUIREMENTS OF A WORLD CAPITAL AND IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO FIND A FRIENDLIER CITY ANYWHERE."

DR.M.P.M. VAN KARNEBEEK OF THE NETHERLANDS SAID HIS COUNTRY WOULD FAVOR ONE OF THE EAST COAST SITES BECAUSE OF THE ADDED TIME AND EXPENSE INVOLVED IN THE TRIP TO SAN FRANCISCO.

HE EXPRESSED THE "DEEPEST ADMIRATION FOR THE MANNER IN WHICH MAYOR LAPHAM OF SAN FRANCISCO AND HIS COMMITTEE HAVE AIDED THE DELEGATES." LAPHAM AND HIS PARTY WERE HERE FOR THE FINAL SHOWDOWN.

N.J.O.MAKIN OF AUSTRALIA PLEADED FOR "A BROADER VIEW OF THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS" AND STRONGLY SUPPORTED THE PRESIDIO SITE "WHICH HAS BEEN SO GENEROUSLY OFFERED THE UNITED NATIONS TODAY."

MAKING TOLD THE DELEGATES WHO EXPRESSED WORRIED ABOUT EXPENSE THAT IF THE UNITED NATIONS WENT TO THE PRESIDIO THEY WOULD HAVE GREAT BUILDINGS WHICH HAD BEEN USED FOR AN ADMINISTRATIVE ARMY POST.

"THE U.N. HOME SHOULD BE AS FAR AS POSSIBLE FROM ANY NATIONAL CAPITAL SO THAT NO SUGGESTION WOULD EVER ARISE THAT ANY SINGLE GOVERNMENT WAS EXERTING UNDUE INFLUENCE ON THE WORLD ORGANIZATION'S DELIBERATIONS AND HENCE SAN FRANCISCO SHOULD BE CHOSEN," MAKIN SAID.

HE SAID THE DEBATE HAD TURNED INTO MERE EXPRESSIONS FOR AND AGAINST SAN FRANCISCO AND THAT NO ARGUMENTS HAD BEEN MADE IN FAVOR OF ANY OTHER SPECIFIC SITE.

ANOTHER MEETING X X X AS BEFORE.

1946

JP151PES

THE ARGUMENTS SO FAR HAVE BEEN RELATIVELY SIMPLE. THOSE SUPPORTING THE EAST COAST STRESS THE ADDITIONAL DISTANCE DELEGATES WOULD HAVE TO TRAVEL FROM ALMOST EVERY SECTION OF THE WORLD. WEST COAST ADVOCATES HAVE RETORTED THAT SAN FRANCISCO REALLY IS HALF-WAY BETWEEN THE EAST AND WEST AND IN ADDITION CLAIM MANY ADVANTAGES FOR THE CALIFORNIA CITY SUCH S CLIMATE, LOWER LIVING COST AND HOSPITALITY. 900 (day-SITE) XXX decisions (March)

REGARDLESS OF THE OUTCOME OF THE DEBATE, WHICH WAS EXPECTED TO BRING A VOTE BY TOMORROW, PERSONS HIGH IN THE SECRETARIAT ESTIMATED IT WOULD BE FIVE TO SEVEN YEARS BEFORE THE U.N. COULD MOVE FROM ITS INTERIM HEADQUARTERS HERE.

SUPPORTING THI TATEMENT, IT WAS SAID THAT THE WORLD AGENCY FIRST WOUL HAVE TO ET UP A PLANNING COMMISSION, WHICH WOULD REQUIRE AT LEAST A YEAR FOR A FULL REPORT. AFTER THAT PREPARATIONS WOULD HAVE TO BE MADE TO LET BIDS AND APPROVE DESIGNS AND ALL THIS WAS EXPECTED TO TAKE NEARLY TWO YEARS. THE ACTUAL CONSTRUCTION PROBABLY WOULD REQUIRE THREE TO FIVE MORE YEARS.

M&MK307AES

WITH NIGHT LEAD U.N. SITE (130)

PHILADELPHIA.DEC 5-(AP)-DR. ROBERT L.JOHNSON SAID TONIGHT THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND U.S. REPRESENTATIVES AT LAKE SUCCESS,N.Y., WERE LOBBYING OPENLY FOR SELECTION OF SAN FRANCISCO INSTEAD OF PHILADELPHA AS THE NEW ORLD CAPITAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

DR. JOHNSON, CHAIRMAN OF THE PHILADELPHIA COMMITTEE, SAID REPORTS HAD REACHED HIM THAT DELEGATES FROM NATIONS WHICH HAVE NOT YET ANNOUNCED THEIR STAND ON A LOCATION WERE BEING BUTTONHOLED IN CORRI-

30.24-6789

DORS OF THE U.N. HEADQUARTERS TO LEAVE NO DOUBT OF THE U.S. VIEW.
THIS WAS ALL BEING DONE, HE SAID, DESPITE A PLEDGE OF U.S. NEUTRALITY BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN. HE ADDED:
"THEY ARE EITHER NEUTRAL OR THEY ARE NOT AND THIS IS THE TIME TO FIND OUT. THE REPORTED LOBBYING BY U.S. OFFICIALS AT LAKE SUCCESS IS CERTAINLY NOT NEUTRALITY IN ANY SENSE OF THE WORD."

RH1103PES NM

LAKE SUCCESS--THIRD ADD FIRST LEAD U.N. (A158) XXX OF ARMAMENTS."
THE DELEGATES THEN BECAME INVOLVED IN A DISCUSSION OVER THE QUESTION OF WHETHER THE SECURITY COUNCIL ITSELF COULD PUT THE ARMS REDUCTION PROGRAM INTO EFFECT OR WHETHER IT WOULD HAVE TO BE RATIFIED FIRST BY INDIVIDUAL NATIONS.

1946

CONNALLY ACCEPTED A SUGGESTION BY SPAAK THAT THE AMERICAN RESOLUTION SHOULD BE CLARIFIED BY ADDING A SENTENCE TO STATE SPECIFICALLY THAT RATIFICATION WAS NECESSARY. MOLOTOV SAID THIS PROBABLY WOULD BE APPROVED, BUT SUGGESTED THERE OUGHT TO BE SOME SORT OF TIME LIMIT.
AUSTRALIAN DELEGATE PAUL HASLUCK AGREED THAT MOLOTOV HAD PUT HIS FINGER ON THE DIFFICULTY--THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF ANY AGREEMENT. HE POINTED OUT THAT NATIONS WHICH ARE NOT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL MUST BE GIVEN TIME TO CONSIDER THE PLANS FORMULATED BY THE 11-NATION COUNCIL.
BRITISH DELEGATE SIR HARTLEY SHAWCROSS DECLARED THAT THE ARMS REDUCTION PROGRAM SHOULD NOT BE MADE DEPENDENT ON RATIFICATION BY ALL 54 MEMBERS OF THE U.N.
"PERHAPS RATIFICATION BY THE FIVE MAJOR POWERS WILL BE ENOUGH," HE SUGGESTED.

FH100PES

U.N. TIME-TABLE (140)
LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC. 5-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY SCHEDULE TODAY (E.S.T.):
10:30 P.M.--COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS; SUB-COMMITTEE OF POLITICA COMMITTEE ON SPANISH QUESTION; SUB-COMMITTEE OF POLITICAL COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT; HEADQUARTERS SITE COMMITTEE.
11:00--ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, TRUSTEESHIP SUB-COMMITTEE; LEGAL SUB-COMMITTEE; JOINT SUB-COMMITTEE OF BUDGETARY AND LEGAL COMMITTEES; SOCIAL PROBLEMS SUB-COMMITTEE.
2:30 P.M.--COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS.
3:00 P.M.--POLITICAL, BUDGETARY AND LEGAL COMMITTEES; JOINT ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS COMMITTEES; TRUSTEESHIP SUB-COMMITTEE.
6:00 P.M.--ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION.
7:30 P.M.--TRUSTEESHIP SUB-COMMITTEE; LEGAL SUB-COMMITTEE.
8:00 P.M.--JOINT SUB-COMMITTEE OF BUDGETARY AND LEGAL COMMITTEES.

JR342AES

NEW YORK, DEC. 5-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES DISCLOSED TODAY THAT HE HAD REQUESTED FRANCE, BELGIUM, THE NETHERLANDS AND LUXEMBOURG TO RETURN A TOTAL OF 674,000 GERMAN WAR PRISONERS TO GERMANY AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, AND THAT THEY WERE GENERALLY IN ACCORD WITH HIS REQUEST.

DAY-BYRNES-FOR.MIN.

THE PRISONERS WERE CAPTURED BY AMERICAN FORCES DURING THE WAR, TRANSFERRED TO THE WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND HELD BY THEM SINCE. BYRNES TOLD THE COUNTRIES THAT THE PRISONERS SHOULD NOW BE RETURNED TO THEIR HOMELAND AS SOON AS POSSIBLE "UNDER THE LETTER AND THE SPIRIT OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION."
AT THE SAME TIME AN ANNOUNCEMENT ISSUED BY THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE HERE STATED THAT STEPS WERE BEING TAKEN TO RELEASE 96,000 GERMAN WAR PRISONERS UNDER CONTROL OF AMERICAN FORCES IN EUROPE, INCLUDING THOSE IN GERMANY. IT WAS FURTHER STATED THAT ALL PRISONERS OF WAR WHO WERE IN THE UNITED STATES, EXCEPT 153 GERMANS AND 22 ITALIANS IN HOSPITALS OR OTHER INSTITUTIONS, HAD BEEN REPATRIATED.
THE BYRNES ACTION ON THE PRISONERS APPEARED TO BE IN LINE WITH AMERICAN POLICY FOR THE REBUILDING OF WESTERN GERMANY AT MAXIMUM SPEED IN ORDER TO MAKE IT ECONOMICALLY SELF-SUPPORTING AND POLITICALLY RESPONSIBLE AND INDEPENDENT.

CH1256PES

NIGHT LEAD BYRNES-FOREIGN MINISTERS (300)
BY JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

1946

NEW YORK, DEC 5-(AP)-A UNITED STATES EFFORT TO SPEED THE RETURN HOME OF 674,000 GERMAN WAR PRISONERS FROM FOUR WESTERN EUROPEAN NATIONS WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES AND DIPLOMATS SAID THE MOVE PROBABLY WOULD STRENGTHEN AMERICAN LEADERSHIP IN GERMANY.
BYRNES REPORTED, THUS FAR, ONLY PARTIAL SUCCESS IN HIS EFFORTS TO HAVE FRANCE, BELGIUM, THE NETHERLANDS AND LUXEMBOURG SEND BACK TO GERMANY PRISONERS WHO WERE CAPTURED BY AMERICAN ARMIES IN EUROPE AND TURNED OVER TO THOSE COUNTRIES DURING THE WAR.
NEITHER RUSSIA NOR BRITAIN WAS INVOLVED IN TODAY'S DEVELOPMENT BECAUSE NEITHER HAD RECEIVED ANY CAPTURED GERMANS FROM THE AMERICAN ARMY.
A STATEMENT ISSUED BY BYRNES' OFFICE SAID THE SECRETARY HAD ASKED THE FOUR WESTERN EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS," UNDER THE LETTER AND THE SPIRIT OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION," TO RETURN THE CAPTURED GERMANS TO GERMANY AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. HE ET OCT. 1, 1947 AS DE

SOON AS POSSIBLE. HE SET OCT. 1, 1947 AS DEADLINE FOR FULL REPATRIATION TO ALLOW TIME FOR "AN ORDERLY WITHDRAWAL OF THE PRISONERS OF WAR BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS IN A MANNER WHICH WILL LEAST DISTURB THE ECONOMIC REHABILITATION OF EUROPE."
THE STATEMENT SHOWED THAT BELGIUM, WITH 40,000 PRISONERS, AND LUXEMBOURG, WITH 4,000, HAD ADVISED BYRNES THAT THEY COULD COMPLETE REPATRIATION OF THEIR AMERICAN-CAPTURED PRISONERS BY NEXT JULY.
FRANCE, WITH 620,000, HAS NOT GIVEN AN OFFICIAL REPLY, BUT INDIVIDUAL FRENCH LEADERS HAVE LED BYRNES TO BELIEVE THAT THE GOVERNMENT WILL BE IN ACCORD WITH THE OBJECTIVE OF HIS PROGRAM. THE NETHERLANDS, WITH 10,000, FORMALLY EXPRESSED ACCORD.
THE UNITED STATES ONCE HAD 378,898 GERMAN PRISONERS IN THIS COUNTRY, BUT NEARLY ALL HAVE BEEN RETURNED.
MEANWHILE THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL WAS STILL WORKING ON FINAL DISPUTES INVOLVED IN THE SETTLEMENT OF THE ITALIAN AND BALKAN PEACE TREATIES WHICH ARE DUE TO BE LARGELY IF NOT COMPLETELY FINISHED BEFORE DISCUSSIONS BEGIN HERE ON A GERMAN SETTLEMENT.

NEW YORK--2ND ADD FOREIGN MINISTERS (WHICH MAKE NIGHT LEAD) X X X $150,000,000.

MOLOTOV SCORED TWO POINTS BY OBTAINING THE REDUCTION IN BULGARIAN REPARATIONS AT THE EXPENSE OF ITALY AND BY WINNING THE PAYMENT FOR ALBANIA. HE LOST HIS DEMAND THAT ALBANIA SHOULD RECEIVE A TOTAL OF $10,000,000 AND THAT BULGARIA'S MAXIMUM PAYMENT SHOULD BE HELD TO $60,000,000.

LINKED TO THE REPARATIONS SETTLEMENT WAS ANOTHER DECISION WHICH DIPLOMATIC INFORMANTS SAID WOULD EASE SOMEWHAT THE FINANCIAL BURDEN ON ITALY. THIS PROVIDES THAT ITALY WILL HAVE TO COMPENSATE FOR PROPORTS LOSSES TO UNITED NATIONS CITIZENS, CHIEFLY BRITISH, AT THE RATE OF 66 2/3 PER CENT INSTEAD OF 75 PER CENT OF VALUE. BYRNES HAD URGED THE REDUCTION IN THE RATE TO 50 PER CENT AND BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY BEVIN HAD ASKED FOR AT LEAST 75 PER CENT. MOLOTOV HAD ARGUED FOR A COMPENSATION RATE OF EVEN LESS THAN 50 PER CENT, SO THAT ON THIS CLAUSE THERE WERE COMPROMISES ALL AROUND.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE DECISIONS ON REPARATIONS AND COMPENSATION, BYRNES MADE CLEAR HIS OPPOSITION TO INCREASING THE FINANCIAL BURDEN, AS HE HAS TERMED IT, ON ITALY. HOWEVER, HE SAID THAT ALTHOUGH HE DID NOT HESITATE TO DECLARE HIS DISLIKE OF THE FORMULAS ARRIVED AT, HE WOULD NOT HOLD OUT FOR HIS VIEWS AND THEREBY PREVENT CONCLUSION OF THE PEACE TREATIES. 1946

ON ANOTHER POINT OF THE ITALIAN TREATY MOLOTOV FINALLY ACCEPTED AN AMERICAN-SPONSORED PROVISION AIMED AT YUGOSLAVIA WHICH STATES THAT ANY COUNTRY THAT REFUSES TO SIGN THE TREATY SHALL BE DENIED ITS BENEFITS. YUGOSLAVIA HAD ONCE STATED AN INTENTION NOT TO SIGN BECAUSE OF OPPOSITION TO THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF TRIESTE.

MOLOTOV ALSO YIELDED ON THE LONG-STANDING DISPUTE OVER THE PRINCIPLES OF FREE NAVIGATION OF THE DANUBE RIVER AND AGREED THAT THIS PRINCIPLE SHOULD BE WRITTEN INTO THE BALKAN PEACE TREATIES. THE BIG FOUR THEN AGREED THAT THEY WOULD CALL FOR AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE TO SET UP A KIND OF DANUBE NAVIGATION AUTHORITY WITHIN SIX MONTHS AFTER THE BALKAN TREATIES BECOME EFFECTIVE. ON THE TRIESTE ISSUE VIRTUALLY FINAL SETTLEMENT WAS WORKED OUT ON A PERMANENT STATUTE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROPOSED NEW INTERNATIONAL TERRITORY.

ANOTHER QUESTION CLOSED TONIGHT CONCERNED ALLOWING THE FORMER ENEMY COUNTRIES TO POSSESS MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS. AGREEMENT WAS REACHED WHEN MOLOTOV WITHDREW A RECOMMENDATION THAT THE BALKAN STATES SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO HAVE SUCH NAVAL CRAFT EVEN THOUGH ITALY WAS FORBIDDEN TO HAVE THEM. THE AGREEMENT MEANS THAT ALL THE COUNTRIES INVOLVED IN THIS ROUND OF PEACE TREATIES WILL BE PROHIBITED FROM HAVING SUCH CRAFT.

A83

MOLOTOV ALSO AGREED TO THE PRINCIPLE OF ARBITRATION IN DETERMINING FAIR PRICES FOR INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT OWNED BY UNITED NATIONS CITIZENS IN ROMANIA BUT REMOVED FROM ROMANIA TO RUSSIA FOR REPARATIONS.

A COUNCIL COMMITTEE WAS INSTRUCTED TO DRAW UP PROPOSALS FOR UNITED NATIONS AUTHORIZATION OF PAYMENT OF SALARIES AND EXPENSES FOR TRIESTE'S GOVERNOR AND HIS STAFF, AND A DECISION IS EXPECTED TOMORROW ON SATURDAY.

TA909PES

LONDON, FRIDAY, DEC. 6-(AP)-A RUSSIAN-FINNISH TRADE AGREEMENT FOR TWO YEARS REPLACING THE FORMER SHORT TERM AGREEMENT FOR THE MUTUAL DELIVERY OF GOODS WAS SIGNED IN MOSCOW YESTERDAY, THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY.

W1116PES

PRECEDE CANBERRA

LONDON, DEC.5-(AP)-DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER HERBERT MORRISON TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT BRITAIN'S OCCUPATION FORCE IN JAPAN MIGHT BE REDUCED.

SPEAKING AFTER AN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT SOURCE SAID IN CANBERRA THAT BRITAIN WOULD CUT HER OCCUPATION FORCE BY ONE THIRD, LEAVING ABOUT 5,000 BRITISH TROOPS IN JAPAN, MORRISON TOLD A QUESTIONER:

"HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT IS ANXIOUS TO REDUCE THEIR MILITARY COMMITMENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AND, IN VIEW OF THE DEGREE OF STABILITY ALREADY ACHIEVED IN JAPAN UNDER THE ALLIED OCCUPATION, THEY HAVE CONSIDERED REDUCING THE UNITED KINGDOM ELEMENT IN THE COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATION FORCES IN JAPAN.

"AS OTHER COMMONWEALTH FORCES ARE INVOLVED, AND THE COMMAND IS HELD BY AN AUSTRALIAN, WE ARE DISCUSSING THIS POSSIBILITY WITH THE GOVERNMENTS OF AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND INDIA, AND GEN.MACARTHUR AND THE UNITED STATES HAVE BEEN INFORMED ABOUT THE PROPOSALS.

"ALL THAT IS CONTEMPLATED IS PARTIAL REDUCTION OF THE STRENGTH OF THE U.K.FORCES. THE ROYAL NAVY AND THE ROYAL AIR FORCE WILL NOT BE AFFECTED."

A LABOR MEMBER, RONALD CHAMBERLAIN, ASKED IF IT WAS NOT AN "IMPORTANT MATTER TO STRENGTHEN OUR VERY WEAK CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, SEEING THAT GEN.MACARTHUR SEEMS VERY ANXIOUS THAT WE SHOULD KEEP OUR NOSES OUT OF JAPAN?"

MORRISON DID NOT REPLY. 1946

EZ133PES

CANBERRA, DEC. 5-(AP)-AN AUTHORITATIVE GOVERNMENT SOURCE SAID TODAY THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT HAD AGREED TO THE BRITISH FORCE IN JAPAN BEING REDUCED BY ONE-THIRD, LEAVING APPROXIMATELY 5,000 BRITISH TROOPS IN JAPAN.

THE SOURCE SAID ONE BRIGADE WOULD LEAVE FOR BRITAIN SHORTLY BUT THE AUSTRALIAN FORCE WOULD BE UNCHANGED.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE SUGGESTED WITHDRAWAL OF SOME OF ITS TROOPS BECAUSE OF DIFFICULTY IN MEETING MANPOWER COMMITMENTS FOR ARMED FORCES AND INDUSTRY.

JR825AES

MEANWHILE, SPORADIC COMMUNAL VIOLENCE CONTINUED IN INDIA. TWO KNIFINGS AND ACID THROWING IN WHICH NINE PERSONS WERE INJURED MARKED THE START OF THE MUHARRAM HOLIDAY OF MOSLEMS IN BOMBAY. IN CALCUTTA THREE PERSONS WERE KILLED AND MORE THAN 40 INJURED.

JP416PES ADD LON (NL-India) XXX Time (Gavshon)

30.24-6791

STALIN (210)

PARIS, FRIDAY, DEC. 6-(AP)-THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT OF THE FRENCH RIGHTIST NEWSPAPER LE POQUE SAID TODAY THAT REPORTS FROM TURKEY THAT PRIME MINISTER OF RUSSIA WAS SERIOUSLY ILL HAD BEEN "CONFIRMED BY SOURCES IN LONDON."

THE SOURCES, WHICH THE CORRESPONDENT DID NOT NAME, WERE QUOTED AS SAYING THAT STALIN "HAD A NEW STROKE NOV. 4 AND WAS CARRIED TO STOCHI ON THE SHORE OF THE BLACK SEA NEAR BATUM WHERE LAST YEAR HE TRIED TO RECOVER HIS HEALTH." THE ARTICLE CONTINUED:

"SOME WEEKS AGO HE (STALIN) DECLINED TO SEE PRESIDENT TRUMAN ON ACCOUNT OF ILL HEALTH. THE LAST TIME HE WAS SEEN IN PUBLIC WAS SEPT. 8 AT A MOTORIZED FORCES' REVIEW."

(ON NOV. 7 ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT EDDY GILMORE FILED IN MOSCOW A DISPATCH WHICH SAID THAT PERSONS CLOSE TO STALIN SAY HE IS IN GOOD HEALTH AND THAT HE PROBABLY WILL BE IN ABOUT THE SAME PHYSICAL CONDITION ON HIS BIRTHDAY--DEC. 21--AS HE WAS LAST YEAR. THIS DISPATCH WAS NOT TRANSMITTED TO NEW YORK UNTIL 11 P.M., MOSCOW TIME, NOV. 19.

(TWO ISTANBUL NEWSPAPERS, TANIN AND TASVIR, PUBLISHED ON DEC. 3 ASSERTIONS THAT STALIN WAS SERIOUSLY ILL. THE POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT OF TANIN, CREDITING HIS INFORMATION TO "AUTHORITATIVE REPORTS," SAID STALIN'S CONDITION WAS "GETTING MORE AND MORE SERIOUS." TASVIR QUOTED POLITICAL CIRCLES AT THE BULGARIAN CAPITAL OF SOFIA AS SAYING STALIN'S "ILLNESS HAS TAKEN A DANGEROUS COURSE, DESPITE DOCTORS' EFFORTS.")

W1215AES

1946

PARIS, DEC 5-(AP)-WILLIAM BENTON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, TOLD THE AMERICAN CLUB IN PARIS TODAY "WE ARE TODAY COMMITTED TO A SPECIFIC CONCERN WITH ANY CONTROVERSY THAT MIGHT FLARE INTO WAR, WHEREVER IT MAY OCCUR, AND TO A GENERAL CONCERN WITH THE WELL-BEING OF PEOPLES EVERYWHERE."

BENTON IS CHIEF OF THE U.S. DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION MEETING IN PARIS.

ON THE SAME ROSTRUM THAT SECRETARY JAMES F. BYRNES REITERATED SEVERAL WEEKS AGO THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD NOT RETURN TO ISOLATIONISM, BENTON SAID AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS HAD HAD A REVOLUTION.

"FOR A CENTURY AND A HALF THE UNITED STATES SOUGHT TO AVOID INVOLVEMENT IN FOREIGN CONTROVERSIES," HE SAID. "MUCH CAN BE SAID FOR THE VALUE OF THAT POLICY TO US IN THE PAST. IT IS NO LONGER OPEN TO US. THE HARD LOGIC OF RECENT HISTORY NOW GIVES US NO ALTERNATIVE."

BENTON SAID THAT "TO THE ORDINARY MAN OF ANDERSON, IND., OR CZECHOSLOVAKIA OR CHINA OR URUGUAY, UNESCO CAN MEAN THAT HIS SON WILL NOT HAVE TO GO TO WAR."

HE DECRIED THE SIZE OF ITS $7,000,000 BUDGET FOR 1947, SAYING THIS WAS ONE TEN-THOUSANDTH OF THE EXPENDITURES OF ALL NATIONS NEXT YEAR FOR MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

V1011AES

AFTER BIDAULT, WHO RESIGNED THE PREMIERSHIP AN PRESI ENCY IN A CONSTITUTIONAL STEP NOV.28, FAILED TO MUSTER SUFFICIENT VOTES FOR ELECTION, THE ASSEMBLY VOTED TO ADJOURN UNTIL TUESDAY, OVERRIDING PROPOSALS OF SOME MEMBERS FOR A SESSION TONIGHT.

THE COMPLEX SITUATION, BRIEFLY, IS THIS:

THE COMMUNISTS HAVE REFUSED TO JOIN A CABINET NEWFLOHE

ADD PARIS (NL-FRENCH) XX WEEK (W/BOW)

THE COMPLEX SITUATION, BRIEFLY, IS THIS:

THE COMMUNISTS HAVE REFUSED TO JOIN A CABINET HEADED BY THE MODERATE MRP.

THE SOCIALISTS HAVE REFUSED TO JOIN ANY GOVERNMENT WHICH WOULD EXCLUDE THE COMMUNISTS.

THE MRP HAS INSISTED THAT IT WOULD NOT JOIN ANY GOVERNMENT WHICH DID NOT REPRESENT ALL THREE OF THE NATION'S LARGEST PARTIES--COMMUNISTS, SOCIALISTS AND MRP. HOWEVER, THE MRP ABSTAINED FROM VOTING FROM COMMUNIST THOREZ FOR PREMIER YESTRDAY.

THE RADICAL SOCIALISTS ABSTAINED FROM VOTING FOR THE MRP CANDIDATE FOR PREMIER-PRESIDENT TODAY, ALTHOUGH YESTERDAY THEY JOINED THE MRP IN ABSTAINING FROM VOTING FOR THE COMMUNIST FOR THE OFFICE.

IN TODAY'S VOTING ON BIDAULT'S CANDIDACY, THE COMMUNISTS, SOCIALISTS, AND THE LEFTIST RALLY BLOC, WHICH IS HEADED BY THE RADICAL-SOCIALISTS, ALL ABSTAINED FROM VOTING. BIDAULT RECEIVED ONLY THE VOTES OF HIS OWN AND THE RIGHTIST PARTIES.

1946

THE COMMUNIST STAND AGAINST EITHER PARTICIPATION IN OR SUPPORT OF AN MRP-HEADED GOVERNMENT WAS ANNOUNCED AFTER A MEETING OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY POLITICAL BUREAU, HILE THE COMMUNISTS STILL SMARTED FROM THOREZ' DEFEAT YESTERDAY. FOLLOWING AS IT DID THE SOCIALIST DECISION LAST NIGHT NOT TO ENTER A GOVERNMENT WHICH EXCLUDED THE COMMUNISTS, IT CREATED A TIGHTLY KNOTTED DEADLOCK AMONG THE THREE MAJOR PARTIES. WHILE THE THREE PARTIES REMAINED ADAMANT IN THESE POSITIONS, IT WOULD BE VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE TO FORM A MAJORITY GOVERNMENT.

ONCE EDOUARD HERRIOTT'S RADICAL SOCIALISTS ANNOUNCED THEIR INTENTION OF ABSTAINING FROM VOTING FOR AN MRP CANDIDATE, IT BECAME CERTAIN THAT BIDAULT COULD NOT WIN THE NECESSARY 310 VOTES.

JP445PES

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, DEC. 5-(AP)-GEN. JOSEPH T.MCNARNEY SAID TODAY THAT SCRAPPING OF THE ARMY'S "HAT THE GERMAN" POLICY "IS IN KEEPING WITH SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES' POLICY SPEECH AT STUTTGART LAST SEPTEMBER."

"THE MORGENTHAU PLAN FOR GERMANY WENT OUT WITH BYRNES' SPEECH AND THE ARMY IS BRINGING ITSELF UP TO DATE," THE COMMANDER OF U.S. FORCES IN EUROPE SAID.

MARRIAGES BETWEEN AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND FRAULEINS STILL ARE FORBIDDEN, HE ADDED.

GH121PES

GERMAN (350)

BY DONALD DOANE

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, DEC 5-(AP)-A YEAR OF POLITICAL REORGANIZATION IN THE AMERICAN-OCCUPIED ZONE OF GERMANY HAD FIRMLY INSTALLED IN POWER TODAY CONSERVATIVE PARTIES WHICH WERE EXPECTED TO GUIDE THE NEWLY FORME GERMAN STATE GOVERNMENTS DOWN THE MIDDLE OF THE POLITICAL ROAD.

THE POST-WAR POLITICAL TIDE WHICH SWEPT MANY EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TOWARD THE LEFT HAS NOT PENETRATED VERY FAR INTO TRADITIONALLY CONSERVATIVE GERMANY. COMMUNISM IS DISTINCTLY A MINOR PARTY HERE.

ON THE OTHER HAND, NEITHER HAVE THE EXTREME RIGHT WING FACTIONS BEEN ABLE TO COME BACK STRON LY ENOUGH FROM THE DEFEAT OF FASCISM TO SEIZE ANY POLITICAL POWER.

THE TWO PARTIES WHICH EMERGED DOMINANT FROM LAST WEEK'S STATEWIDE ELECTIONS ARE BOTH ESSENTIALLY CONSERVATIVE, RANKING NEAR THE CENTER IN POLITICAL ALIGNMENT.

STRONGEST PARTY NUMERICALLY IS THE CHRISTIAN SOCIAL UNION (OR CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION), A CHURCH-SUPPORTED GROUP WHICH WON FIRST PLACE IN THE STATES OF BAVARIA AND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN AND RAN A STRONG SECOND IN GREATER HESSE. IT STANDS POLITICALLY ON THE RIGHT OF CENTER.

LEADING IN GREATER HESSE AND SECOND IN THE OTHER TWO STATES IS THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, A MILDLY LEFT WING GROUP.

THE COMMUNISTS RAN FOURTH IN EVERY STATE. THEY DIDN'T EVEN WIN A SINGLE SEAT IN THE BAVARIAN PARLIAMENT.

THAT APPEARS TO BE THE POLITICAL LINEUP IN THE AMERICAN ZONE FOR THE NEXT FOUR YEARS--OR UNTIL SOME POLITICAL UNIFICATION OF THE FOUR OCCUPATION ZONES IS ACHIEVED. THE PARLIAMENTS JUST ELECTED WERE CHOSEN FOR FOUR-YEAR TERMS.

IN THE SAME ELECTIONS ALL THREE AMERICAN-OCCUPIED STATES ADOPTED DEMOCRATIC CONSTITUTIONS, CLIMAXING A YEAR OF REBUILDING GERMAN SELF-GOVERNMENT FROM THE SMALLEST LOCAL LEVEL TO THE NEW STATE-WIDE PARLIAMENTS.

BOTH CITY AND COUNTRY GOVERNMENTS WERE CHOSEN IN PREVIOUS ELECTIONS.

NOW THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT, WHICH ONCE MADE AND ADMINISTERED ITS OWN LAWS IN DEFEATED GERMANY, WILL STEP BACK TO THE SIDELINES AND MERELY KEEP A WATCHFUL EYE ON HOW THE GERMANS PROCEED TO GOVERN THEMSELVES.

M257AES

1946

DORTMUND, GERMANY, DEC.5-(AP)-BRITISH MILITARY GOVERNMENT DISCLOSED TODAY THAT BRITISH TROOPS HAD BEEN CALLED OUT TO DISPERSE A MOB OF 500 PERSONS WHO ATTACKED A COAL TRAIN NEAR HERE DEC. 2, IN A MASS LOOTING ATTEMPT. TWENTY-FIVE OF THE LOOTERS WERE ARRESTED, THE REPORT SAID.

HP1017AES

NIGHT LEAD TRIAL

ROME, DEC 5-(AP)-CAPT. ORIE P. GRUELLE, 56, OF DRY RIDGE, KY., WAS CONVICTED BY A GENERAL COURT MARTIAL TODAY OF SPECULATION IN UNITED STATES AND ITALIAN CURRENCY AND WAS FINED $10,000.

THE FINE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY AN OFFICIAL REPRIMAND. THE COURT DID NOT GRANT A PROSECUTION REQUEST FOR GRUELLE'S DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE.

THE TRIAL AND SENTENCE TODAY CLOSED A 14-MONTH INVESTIGATION OF GRUELLE'S AFFAIRS WHICH OPENED, THE PROSECUTION SAID, WHEN HE ATTEMPTED IN ONE DAY TO CONVICT ITALIAN LIRA INTO A $10,000 WAR BOND AND A $1,000 MONEY ORDER.

GRUELLE MAINTAINED IN HIS DEFENSE THAT HE BROUGHT $10,000 WITH HIM FROM THE UNITED STATES TO PURCHASE A HOUSE IN ITALY WHEN HE CAME ABROAD IN 1943 AND WON THE REST OF THE FUNDS HE POSSESSED GAMBLING.

DA&JS1113PES

THE PROSECUTION, LED BY CAPT.ARTHUR A.BURCK, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., ATTEMPTED TO INTRODUCE EVIDENCE THAT DURING THE INVESTIGATION BY THE ARMY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION GRUELLE'S CARD-PLAYING ABILITY WAS TESTED BY A CID AGENT, BUT THE COURT SUSTAINED A DEFENSE OBJECTION TO A DESCRIPTION OF THE GAME.

GRUELLE'S COUNSEL IS CAPT.CHARLES T.KURLAN OF DALLAS, TEXAS. KURLAN MAINTAINED THAT GRUELLE PARTICIPATED IN THE GAME UNDER PROTEST, AND WAS BORNE OUT BY A WITNESS.

V&G1119AES

DAY

1946

GREEK (225)

ATHENS, DEC 5-(AP)-PRESS DISPATCHES REPORTED TODAY THAT SEVERAL GUERRILLAS WERE KILLED AND SEVEN OTHERS, INCLUDING THREE WOUNDED, WERE CAPTURED BY GOVERNMENT FORCES IN AN ENCOUNTER AT GRATINA, NEAR COMOTONI, IN WESTERN THRACE.

ANOTHER PRESS REPORT SAID A BAND YESTERDAY BLEW UP A RAILWAY BRIDGE AT METALLICO, NEAR KILKIS, RESULTING IN THE SUSPENSION OF RAIL COMMUNICATION WITH SALONIKA.

A BAND 300 STRONG ATTACKED A GENDARMERIE STATION AT KALARYTA, IN EPIRUS. THE FATE OF SEVEN GENDARMES THERE WAS UNKNOWN.

THE GREEK PARLIAMENT ADJOURNED LAST NIGHT "AS A SIGN OF NATIONAL MOURNING AND DISGUST" THAT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL IN NEW YORK HAD DISREGARDED GREECE'S REQUEST TO MOVE HER FRONTIER WITH BULGARIA NORTHWARD IN POST-WAR TERRITORIAL ADJUSTMENTS.

(GREEK PREMIER CONSTANTIN TSALDARIS TOOK OFF EARLY TODAY BY PLANE FROM SHANNON, EIRE, FOR NEW YORK TO PROTEST PERSONALLY TO THE UNITED NATIONS OF HIS COUNTRY'S NORTHERN BORDERS. HE ARRIVED IN SHANNON YESTERDAY AND WAS DELAYED THERE WHEN HIS PLANE DEVELOPED MECHANICAL TROUBLE.)

MEANWHILE, AMERICAN OFFICIAL SAID A PRISONER CAPTURED BY THE GREEK ARMY IN WESTERN THRACE AND INTERVIEWED BY BOTH AMERICAN AND BRITISH INTERROGATORS ADMITTED BEING "TRAINED AT BULJKES, YUGOSLAVIA, TO FOMENT DISORDERS IN GREECE."

THE AMERICAN ALSO SAID THE PRISONER, IDENTIFIED AS THE ACAPTAIN OF A LEFTIST BAND, GAVE THE "FIRST DEFINITE CONFIRMATION OF MANY REPORTS THAT BULGARIANS ARE INVOLVED WITH YUGOSLAVS AND ALBANIANS IN MOVING BULJKES-TRAINED AGENTS INTO NORTHERN GREECE."

MK728AES

30.24-6793

WARSAW, FRIDAY, DEC. 6-(AP)-VICE PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK CHARGED TODAY IN A STATEMENT ISSUED TO NEWSMEN THAT MEMBERS OF HIS POLISH PEASANT PARTY (PSL) HAD BEEN BARRED FROM REPRESENTATION ON LOCAL DISTRICT ELECTION COMMISSIONS.

A FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN TERMED THE CHARGES UNTRUE AND PROMISED TO SUPPLY FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS WITH LISTS OF APPOINTED ELECTION COMMISSIONS.

MIKOLAJCZYK ALSO DECLARED THAT MASS ARRESTS OF PSL MEN BY THE SECURITY POLICE WERE CONTINUING.

TA1054PES

WARSAW, DEC. 5-(AP)-ROBERT CONWAY OF TENAFLY, N.J., A CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS WHOM THE POLISH GOVERNMENT PROMISED COULD HAVE COMPLETE FREEDOM OF ACTION TO REPORT CONDITIONS IN POLAND, WAS HELD FOR A SHORT TIME IN THE CUSTODY OF SECURITY POLICE IN LUBLIN TONIGHT.

HE WAS FREED AFTER HIS IDENTITY WAS ESTABLISHED.

THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN REPORTING CONWAY'S ARREST TO THE POLISH FOREIGN MINISTRY WAS INFORMED THAT THE CORRESPONDENT WAS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY WHEN HIS IDENTITY WAS UNKNOWN AND WAS "INVITED" TO SPEND THE NIGHT IN THE HOME OF THE SECURITY POLICE COMMANDANT AT SIEDLCE. PRESUMABLY HE NOW WAS EN ROUTE BACK TO WARSAW.

CONWAY, WHO STARTED A FIVE-DAY AUTOMOBILE TOUR OF POLAND YESTERDAY WAS ARRESTED WITHIN A FEW HOURS AFTER HIS DEPARTURE FROM WARSAW. HE WAS PICKED UP AT SIEDLCE APPARENTLY FOR TAKING A PICTURE OF WOMEN CARRYING FOOD AND POLITICAL PRISONERS THERE.

TELEPHONING THE EMBASSY FROM LUBLIN, CONWAY SAID HE HOPED TO BE RELEASED SHORTLY. CONWAY CAME TO WARSAW FROM THE BALKANS AFTER OSCAR LANGE, POLISH DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL, REPLIED IN THE AFFIRMATIVE TO A QUERY FROM THE DAILY NEWS, CONWAY SAID, AS TO WHETHER THAT NEWSPAPER'S CORRESPONDENT WOULD HAVE FREEDOM OF ACTION IN POLAND.

W1145PES

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, DEC. 4-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES MILITARY MISSION SAID TODAY THE RUSSIANS WERE HOLDING AN AMERICAN A26 PHOTO-RECONNAISSANCE PLANE AND ITS CREW WHICH MADE A FORCED LANDING DEC. 1 AT EGYEK, 110 MILES EAST OF BUDAPEST.

THE PLANE BECAME LOST ON A ROUTINE TRIP FROM GERMANY AND LANDED WHEN ITS FUEL WAS EXHAUSTED. THE CREWMEN, ALL UNINJURED, WERE LT. GEORGE A.CURRY (HOME TOWN UNAVAILABLE) AND SGT. DONALD G.GELNET OF DBOIS, PA.

THE RUSSIANS, AFTER REJECTING A PREVIOUS REQUEST, GRANTED CLEARANCE LATE TODAY TO LT. GORDON BOWMAN OF DALLAS, TEXAS, TO TAKE GASOLINE TO THE STRANDED MEN. THE RUSSIANS SAID THE MEN WERE NOT ACTUALLY UNDER JAIL ARREST. IT WAS NOT CLEAR WHETHER THE RUSSIANS WOULD ALLOW THE PLANE TO RETURN TO ITS GERMAN BASE OR ONLY TO BUDAPEST.

GH1203PES

FOLO BUDAPEST

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, DEC. 5-(AP)-HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED STATES AIRFORCES IN EUROPE SAID TODAY THAT TWO AMERICAN FLIERS FORCED DWN IN HUNGARY DEC. 1 "ARE BEING SHOWN EVERY COURTESY AND CONSIDERATION" BY THE RUSSIANS.

"WE ARE EXPECTING MOMENTARILY CLEARANCE FOR THE PLANE TO RETURN TO ITS BASE IN FUERTH, GERMANY," AN OFFICIAL HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN SAID.

THE ADDRESS OF LT.GEORGE CURRY, ONE OF THE AMERICANS FORCED DOWN, WAS GIVEN HERE AS 704 MISSION AVE., SAN RAFAEL, CALIF.

JP309PES

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, DEC.4-(DELAYED)-(AP)-POLICE SAID TODAY THAT SEVEN PERSONS WERE UNDER ARREST AND HAD CONFESSED TO CHARGES OF MAKING SAUSAGE FROM HUMAN BODIES.

AUTHORITIES SAID THE SUSPECTS ACKNOWLEDGED KILLING TWO HUNGARIAN POLICEMEN AND CHOPPING UP THE BODIES FOR SAUSAGES WHICH WERE SENT TO AUSTRIA. NO DATE HAS BEEN SET FOR TRIAL.

HP1025AES

The Rev.

W. Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Dec. 5-(AP)-Josef Tiso testified at his treason trial today that Slovakia had to split with Bohemia and Moravia because on March 14, 1939 "I received an ultimatum from Hitler."

The priest who became president of the Slovak puppet state told the people's court that in those days, an ultimatum from Hitler deamdning that Czechslovakia be split left Slovakia no choice.

1946

H Asked by the prosecution about two conferences with Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Austrian traitor who died on the Nuernberg gallows, just before the fateful March date, Tiso asserted that the meetings were only coincidental. He denied he plotted in advance for division of the republic.

01700 APR rm 1502

EDITORS

WITH IRANIAN TROOPS AT THE AZERBAIJAN BORDER--INSERT AFTER SECOND GRAF X X X IN MOSCOW" (OPENING BRACKET).

(THE TABRIZ RADIO BROADCAST A STATEMENT BY JAFAR PISHEVARI, SECRETARY OF THE AZERBAIJAN DEMOCRATS, DECLARING THAT THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT HAD ATTACKED AND CALLING UPON "FREEDOM LOVERS OF IRAN AND WHEREVER ELSE THEY MAY BE TO RISE AND HELP US HOLD IRAN'S FREEDOM." THE STATEMENT, WHICH SAID COL.MORTAZAVI, AZERBAIJAN COMMANDER AT THE FRONT, HAD BEEN KILLED IN THE FIGHTING, ADDED THAT "WE ARE GOING TO DEFEND OUR FREEDOM TO THE LAST, AND IF THE GOVERNMENT FORCES REACH ANY OF OUR CITIES THEY WILL FIND FEW LIVING PERSONS THERE.")

ABOUT 120 X X X THIRD GRAF.

SW505PES

NAZI LEAD WAR CRIMES

TOKYO, FRIDAY, DEC.6-(AP)-AN INDONESIAN "REPUBLIC" HEADED BY PREMIER I.E.SOEKARNO WAS CREATED BY THE JAPANESE ARMY AFTER EMPEROR HIROHITO CAPITULATED AND WHILE NEWS OF THE SURRENDER WAS SUPPRESSED IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, A DUTCH OFFICER TOLD THE WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL TODAY.

MAJOR KLAAS A. DE WEERD, WHO WAS INTERNED IN JAVA, TESTIFIED THAT SOEKARNO HAD BEEN ACTIVE FOR MORE THAN A YEAR UNDER THE JAPANESE AND MOBILIZED AN INDONESIA GROUP IN AN EFFORT TO OBTAIN NATIVE HELP IN REPULSING THE ALLIES WHEN THEY CAME TO RECONQUER THE RICH ISLANDS.

DE WEERD SAID THAT ON INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE JAPANESE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDONESIA, THE NEWS OF THE SURRENDER WAS NOT REPORTED UNTIL AUG.21.

JQ1033PCS NM

1946

WAR CRIMES

TOKYO, DEC. 5-(AP)-ALL EUROPEANS IN BALIKPAPAN -- 80 TO 100 PERSONS, INCLUDING THREE CATHOLIC PRIESTS -- WERE MUTILATED AND KILLED OR DRIVEN INTO THE SEA TO DROWN IN 1942 BECAUSE DUTCH AUTHORITIES HAD FAILED TO DELIVER THAT BORNEO OIL REFINING CENTER INTACT, THE WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL HEARD TODAY.

EUROPEANS WHO WERE NOT BAYONETTED WERE BOUND AND FORCED INTO THE SEA BY GROUPS AND SHOT "UNTIL ALL HAD DIED," SAID AN AFFIDAVIT BY A DUTCH SEAMAN, JOSEPH THEODOR VAN AMSTEL, WHO EXPLAINED HE HAD ESCAPED BY DISGUISING HIMSELF AS AN ISLANDER.

HE DESCRIBED SEEING A PRIEST, WADING TO HIS DEATH, BLESS THE FLOATING BODIES AROUND HIM.

X606APS

TOKYO, FRIDAY, DEC.6-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN IS CONFERRING WITH AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND INDIA ON REDUCING THE SIZE OF BRITISH OCCUPATION FORCE IN JAPAN, A WELL INFORMED BRITISH SOURCE SAID TODAY.

HEAVY DEMANDS FOR BRITISH MANPOWER AND THE FACT THAT GENERAL MACARTHUR HAS ACHIEVE "WONDERFUL STABILITY" PROMPTED THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO INITIATE CONSULTATIONS WITH OTHER UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENTS TAKING PART IN THE OCCUPATION, THIS SOURCE SAID.

THE SOURCE SAID THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE ON THE REDUCTION OF THE NUMBER OF ENGLISH SOLDIERS IN JAPAN WAS SCHEDULED TO BE OUTLINED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY (DEC.6 GREENWICH TIME)

JQ1048PCS

TOKYO, DEC.5-(AP)-ARCHIBALD J.ALLEN, 2324 PARK AVE., CINCINNCATI, OHIO, WAS NAMED TODAY AS ASSISTANT DEPUTY IN SUPREME HEADQUARTERS' CIVIL COMMUNICATION SECTION, REPLACING WILLIAM T.WOOTERS, CAMP HILL, PA., WHO IS RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES.

FJ544ACS

TOKYO, FRIDAY, DEC.6-(AP)-MORE THAN 3,000 JAPANESE, THE FIRST TO BE REPATRIATED FROM SOVIET-OCCUPIED ZONES, ARRIVED IN JAPAN LAST WEEK FROM MANCHURIA AND NORTHERN KOREA AND 770 FROM MANCHURIA. AN ESTIMATED 1,500,000 MUST BE RETURNED FROM SOVIET-HELD TERRITORY UNDER THE RECENT RUSSIAN AGREEMENT THAT BROKE A LONG DEADLOCK.

JQ1030PCS

MANILA, DEC. 5-(AP)-CURVACEOUS JANE RUSSELL LOST ANOTHER BATTLE WITH THE CENSORS -- 10,000 MILES FROM BROADWAY THIS TIME -- WHEN THE PHILIPPINE BOARD OF MOTION PICTURE REVIEW TODAY PROHIBITED THE SHOWING OF HER FILM "THE OUTLAW."

BUT THE MANILA CENSORS, WHO UNDERSTOOD THAT A LADY MAY HAVE TO KEEP COOL ON A HOT DAY, WERE NOT OBJECTING TO HER LIBERAL DISPLAY OF CHARMS.

THEY SAID THE PICTURE SHOWS BILLY THE KID REMAINING ALIVE CONTRARY TO FACT, AND VIOLATES THE RULE THAT CRIME CAN NOT PAY -- AT LEAST NOT IN THE MOVIES.

X612APS

ANCHORAGE,ALASKA,DEC.5-(AP)-SO YOU THINK YOU'RE PAYING HIGH PRICES?

APPLES, WHICH MUST BE FLOWN INTO ALASKA BECAUSE OF THE SHIPPING TIEUP, HAVE BEEN SELLING AT FOUR FOR $1 HERE. PRICES OF OTHER FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES BROUGHT IN BY AIR ARE COMPARABLE.

FJ512ACS

1946

TORONTO, DEC. 5-(AP)-PREMIER GEORGE DREW OF ONTARIO ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST THAT A PROCLAMATION HAS BEEN MADE OF THE PROVINCE'S NEW LIQUOR REGULATIONS WHICH WILL BECOME EFFECTIVE JAN. 1.

THE REGULATIONS PROVIDE FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF COCKTAIL AND DINING LOUNGES FOR THE SALE OF LIQUOR BY THE GLASS IN ONTARIO'S FIVE LARGEST CITIES--OTTAWA, TORONTO, HAMILTON, LONDON AND WINDSOR. IN SMALLER CENTERS AN AFFIRMATIVE VOTE OF CITIZENS WILL BE REQUIRED BEFORE SUCH PRIVILEGES CAN BE INTRODUCED.

AT PRESENT LIQUOR IS SOLD IN ONTARIO ONLY BY THE BOTTLE FROM GOVERNMENT STORES ON AN INDIVIDUAL PERMIT SYSTEM. BEER AND WINE MAY BE OBTAINED WITH HOTEL MEALS; BEER IN HOTEL BEVERAGE ROOMS, AND BEER FOR HOME CONSUMPTION FROM BREWERS' WAREHOUSES. WINE IS SOLD IN COMMERCIAL WINE STORES ON A RATION SYSTEM.

PREMIER DREW DESCRIBED THE NEW REGULATIONS AS THE "BEST AND SANEST LEGISLATION OF ITS KIND IN THE HISTORY OF THIS PROVINCE."

JS1215AES

RESIGNATIONS

WASHINGTON,DEC 5-(AP)-FIVE PROMINENT FIGURES ON THE WASHINGTON SCENE HAVE QUIT THEIR JOBS SO FAR THIS WEEK, AND THERE'S STILL ONE DAY LEFT.

OUT WENT:

PAUL A.PORTER, BOSS OF THE FAST-DWINDLING OPA.

JOHN D.SMALL, HEAD OF THE LIKEWISE SHRINKING CIVILIAN PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION.

EUGENE MEYER, PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD BANK WHO EXPLAINED HE HAD

30 24-6795

THINGS STARTED AND COULD LEAVE NOW.

HOUSING EXPEDITER WILSON WYATT, WHO DIDN'T LIKE THE REBUFFS HE WAS GETTING FROM THE RFC AND OTHER AGENCIES.

EDWARD R.BURKE, PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN COAL PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION. HE QUIT AFTER A POLICY ROW OVER HIS PROPOSAL FOR OWNER-UNION NEGOTIATIONS IN THE COAL SITUATION.

HY718PES

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON DEC. 5-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT (ABOUT 600) OF A STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN ANNOUNCING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMITTEE ON CIVIL RIGHTS:

FREEDOM FROM FEAR IS MORE FULLY REALIZED IN OUR COUNTRY THAN IN ANY OTHER ON THE FACE OF THE EARTH. YET ALL PARTS OF OUR POPULATION ARE NOT EQUALLY FREE FROM FEAR. AND FROM TIME TO TIME, AND IN SOME PLACES, THIS FREEDOM HAS BEEN GRAVELY THREATENED. IT WAS SO A TER THE LAST WAR, WHEN ORGANIZED GROUPS FANNED HATRED AND INTOLERANCE, UNTIL, AT TIMES, MOB ACTION STRUCK FEAR INTO THE HEARTS OF MEN AND WOMEN BECAUSE OF THEIR RACIAL ORIGIN OR RELIGIOUS BELIEFS.

TODAY, FREEDOM FROM FEAR, AND THE DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS WHICH SUSTAIN IT, ARE AGAIN UNDER ATTACK. IN SOME PLACES, FROM TIME TO TIME, THE LOCAL ENFORCEMENT OF LAW AND ORDER HAS BROKEN DOWN, AND INDIVIDUALS--SOMETIMES EX-SERVICEMEN, EVEN WOMEN--HAVE BEEN KILLED, MAIMED OR INTIMIDATED.

THE PRESERVATION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES IS A DUTY OF EVERY GOVERNMENT--STATE, FEDERAL, AND LOCAL. WHEREVER THE LAW ENFORCEMENT MEASURES AND THE AUTHORITY OF FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ARE INADEQUATE TO DISCHARGE THIS PRIMARY FUNCTION OF GOVERNMENT, THESE MEASURES AND THIS AUTHORITY SHOULD BE STRENGTHENED AND IMPROVED.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES OF INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES AND OF EQUAL PROTECTION UNDER THE LAWS CLEARLY PLACE ON THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT THE DUTY TO ACT WHEN STATE OR LOCAL AUTHORITIES ABRIDGE OR FAIL TO PROTE T THESE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.

YET IN ITS DISCHARGE OF THE OBLIGATIONS PLACED ON IT BY THE ONSTITUTION, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS HAMPERED BY INADEQUATE CIVIL RIGHTS STATUTES. THE PROTECTION OF OUR DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS AND THE ENJOYMENT BY THE PEOPLE OF THEIR RIGHTS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION REQUIRE THAT THESE WEAK AND INADEQUATE STATUTES SHOUL BE EXPANDED AND IMPROVED. WE MUST PROVIDE THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WITH THE TOOLS TO DO THE JOB.

I HAVE, THEREFORE, ISSUED TODAY AN EXECUTIVE ORDER CREATING THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON CIVIL RIGHTS AND I AM ASKING THIS COMMITTEE TO PREPARE FOR ME A WRITTEN REPORT. THE SUBSTANCE OF THIS REPORT WILL BE RECOMMENDATIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE ADOPTION OR ESTABLISHMENT BY LEGISLATION OR OTHERWISE OF MORE ADEQUATE AND EFFECTIVE MEANS AND PROCE URES FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE MEMBERS OF THIS COMMITTEE WILL BE:

MR. C.E.WILSON, CHAIRMAN; PRESIDENT, GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY; FORMERLY EXECUTIVE VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD.

MRS.SADIE T.ALEXANDER, LAWYER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA; ASSISTANT CITY SOLICITOR, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA; MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE; MEMBER OF THE INTER-RACIAL COMMITTEE OF PHILADELPHIA.

MR.JAMES B.CAREY, OF WASHINGTON, D.C.; SECRETARY-TREASURER, CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS; CHAIRMAN, CIO COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

MR. JOHN S.DICKEY, PRE IDENT OF DARTMOUTH COLLEGE; FORMERLY SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

MR. MORRIS L.ERNST, LAWYER AND AUTHOR, OF NEW YORK CITY.

RABBI ROLAND G.GITTELSOHN OF NEW YORK CITY; SPIRITUAL LEADER OF THE CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE AT ROCKVILLE, LONG ISLAND; RECIPIENT OF THE NAVY COMMENDATION MEDAL FOR HI SERVICES AS THE JEWISH CHAPLAIN OF THE FIFTH MARINE DIVISION AT I O JIMA.

DR. FRANK P.GRAHAM, PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA; FORMERLY MEMBER OF THE WAR LABOR BOARD.

THE MOST REVEREND FRANCIS J.HAAS, BISHOP OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN; FORMERLY CHAIRMAN OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE.

MR. CHARLES LUCKMAN O CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS; PRESIDENT OF LEVER BROTHERS; FORMERLY CONSULTANT TO THE WAR LOAN DIVISION, UNITED STATES TREASURY.

MR.FRANCIS P.MATTHEWS OF OMAHA, NEBRASKA; FORMER SUPREME KNIGHT OF THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS; VICE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL WAR FUND; DESIGNATED PAPAL CHAMBERLAIN BY POPE PIUS XII.

MR.FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT, JR., LAWYER OF NEW YORK CITY; CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSING COMMITTEE OF THE AMERI AN ETERAN COMMITTEE.

THE RIGHT REVEREND HENRY KNOX SHERRILL O BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, PRESIDING BISHOP OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH; MEMBER OF THE GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS' COMMITTEE ON RACIAL AND RELIGIOUS UN ERSTANDING.

MR. BORIS SHISHKIN OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA, ECONOMIST FOR THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR; FORMERLY A MEMBER OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE.

MRS. M.E.TILLEY OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA; SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL RELATIONS, WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE, METHODIST CHURCH.

MR. CHANNING H.TOBIAS OF NEW YORK CITY, DIRECTOR OF THE PHELPS-STOKES FUND; F[illegible]Y SENIOR SECRETARY OF THE NAT[illegible]AL COUNCIL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S [illegible]STIAN ASSOCIAT[illegible]ON.

LOS ANGELES, DEC.5-(AP)-ERNIE ADAMSON, CHIEF COUNSEL FOR THE UNAMERICAN COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, SAID TODAY THAT CHARLES CHAPLIN, MOTION PICTURE COMEDIAN, WILL BE CALLED AS A WITNESS WHEN THE COMMITTEE RESUMES HEARINGS HERE NEXT MONTH.

ADAMSON TOLD REPORTERS THE COMMITTEE HAS RECEIVED EVIDENCE THAT PLANS ARE BEING FORMULATED, WITH FINANCING BY FUNDS FROM PERSONS IN THE MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY, "TO ESTABLISH A THIRD PARTY TO BE CALLED THE PEOPLE'S FRONT, WHICH PROPOSED TO SET UP HENRY WALLACE AS ITS PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE."

HE SAID ALSO THAT OTHER "STARS AND PROMINENT HOLLYWOOD FILM FIGURES" WILL BE SUMMONED.

JQ715PCS NM

NEW YORK, DEC.5-(AP)-FORMER PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER WILL HEAD THE $12,000,000 CAMPAIGN OF THE GREEK WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION NEXT YEAR, ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT WILLIAM HELIS SAID TODAY.

HOOVER, ACCEPTING THE NATIONAL CHAIRMANSHIP OF "SO GREAT A HUMANITARIAN MOVEMENT," SAID HIS VISIT TO GREECE LAST APRIL DURING HIS WORLD FOOD TOUR SHOWED THE GREEK PEOPLE "SUFFERING ALL THE INFINITE MISERIES THAT CAN COME FROM WAR AND INVASION."

(ADVANCE)..WESTMINSTER, MD., DEC 5--(AP)--ASSOCIATE JUSTICE ROBERT H. JACKSON OF THE U.S. SUPREME COURT WAS AWARDED AN HONORARY DOCTOR OF LAWS DEGREE TODAY BY WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE IN A CONVOCATION HONORING HIS WORK AS CHIEF U.S. PROSECUTOR OF THE NAXI WAR CRIMINALS AT NUERNBERG.

HE WAS PRESENTED FOR THE DEGREE BY ROBERT J.GILL, OF BALTIMORE, ONE OF HIS MILITARY ASSISTANTS AT NUERNBERG. GENERAL GILL, WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS AT THE TRIALS, IS A GRADUATE OF WESTERN MARYLAND AND A MEMBER OF ITS BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

DR.FRED G.HOLLOWAY, PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE, CONFERRED THE DEGREE, SAYING IT WAS AWARDED FOR JACKSON'S "FIDELITY TO HIGH PURPOSE, YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO OUR NATIONAL WELFARE, YOUR EMINENCE IN OUR COUNTRY'S INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS."

"AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES," THE CITATION CONTINUED, "YOU NEGOTIATED WITH THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE OTHER GREAT POWERS AN UNPRECEDENTED AGREEMENT UNDER WHICH THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL IN HISTORY WAS CREATED AND ITS PROCEDURE, A COMPROMISE AMONG THE WIDELY DIFFERING PROCEDURES OF THE NATIONS CONCERNED, WAS DETERMINED.

"YOUR UNDERSTANDING AND PATIENCE IN THE PROBLEMS INVOLVED CONTRIBUTED GREATLY TO THE REACHING OF THE AGREEMENT. YOUR ABILITY IN LEADING THE PROSECUTION OF THE GREATEST TRIAL IN HISTORY IS EVERYWHERE ACCEPTED. YOUR PROFOUND AND ELOQUENT ARGUMENTS WERE LARGELY ACCEPTED BY THE TRIBUNAL AND BY THINKING PEOPLE OF THE WORLD AS A BASIS FOR THE FUTURE COURSE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW."

1946

U.N. IN FULL AGREEMENT ON ARMS BAN

American Atom Energy Plan Accepted By Molotov

J. PARRIS

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 6 (AP)—The United Nations, in the new spirit of harmony, took another long step today toward world disarmament.

By unanimous agreement, the 54-member United Nations political and security subcommittee on arms reduction adopted a provision for expediting a draft convention for prohibition of atomic weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction.

The convention also calls for establishing an adequate system of international control and inspection free from the use of the veto invested in the Security Council.

Russia Agrees On All Points

These developments were made possible by Russia, which agreed to all United States and British proposals.

The [illegible] NIGHT [illegible] as meaning that a program for worldwide disarmament would soon be drawn up.

Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, agreed with the British and United States on all points, although there were times during the session when both the British and Americans appeared not to realize he was in full agreement with them.

Molotov began by accepting an American provision for early establishment of international control for atomic energy and "other modern technological discoveries" to ensure their use for peaceful purposes only.

Meets "Wishes Of All"

The proposal, put forward as an amendment yesterday by Senator Tom Connally (D., Texas), was described by the Russian Foreign Minister as meeting "the wishes of all of us."

It had been feared in some quarters that United States insistence on also establishing controls over the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes would snarl the discussions.

The Russian decision in effect represented an easing of its previous insistence that atomic weapons should be outlawed immediately in contrast to the American view that any such step would be part of a general atomic control plan.

Objection By Shawcross

"The Soviet Union is anxious to adopt a clear-cut and simple proposal for outlawing atomic weapons and let the Security Council consider it in detail," Molotov declared.

Sir Hartley Shawcross, chief British delegate, objected to Molotov's proposal for setting up a convention to outlaw atomic weapons and leaving other "so-called details" to the Security Council.

Shawcross stressed that he could not agree to leave "points of substance even though called details" open to the veto in the Security Council.

"Molotov is saying in effect that you want a whisky and soda," he said. "All right, here is the soda—we'll give the whisky to the Security Council."

Minor Wrangling Checked

But Molotov declared that was not what he meant. He said he was in agreement with both the United States and Britain.

Minor wrangling was checked by Paul-Henri Spaak, of Belgium, subcommittee chairman, who said he could not understand what the argument was about.

"It seems to me everybody is in agreement," Spaak said. "Therefore I call for a vote."

The subcommittee then voted unanimously to accept the provision for expediting the draft convention.

Russia Accepts U.S. Proposal On Atom

L. HAUCK

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 6 (AP)—Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov today accepted an American provision for early establishment of international control over atomic energy and "other modern technological discoveries" to insure their use for peaceful purposes only.

The proposal, put forward as an amendment yesterday by Senator Connally (D., Texas), in the United Nations drafting subcommittee debate on arms reduction, was described by Molotov as meeting "the wishes of all of us."

Snags Were Feared

It had been feared in some quarters that United States insistence on also establishing controls over the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes would snag the discussions. DAY

The Russian decision represented an easing of its previous insistence that atomic weapons should be outlawed immediately, in contrast to the American view that any such step should be part of a general atomic-control plan.

Want Simple Plan

"The Soviet Union is anxious to adopt a clear-cut and simple proposal for outlawing atomic weapons and let the Security Council consider it in detail," Molotov declared.

Sir Hartley Shawcross, chief British delegate, objected to Molotov's proposal for setting up a convention to outlaw atomic weapons and leaving other "so-called details" to the Security Council.

Shawcross stressed that he could not agree to leave "points of substance, even though called details," open to the veto in the Council.

U.N. UNIT O.K.'S TRUSTEE PACTS

Russia Votes Against Acceptance Of Agreements

J. Wolfe

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 6 (AP)—A United Nations subcommittee tonight gave its provisional approval to draft trusteeship agreements submitted by New Zealand, Belgium, France and the United Kingdom.

They [illegible] NIGHT [illegible] by a vote of 12 to 3, with two abstentions.

Russia voted against acceptance of the agreements in their present form on the grounds that on each agreement it sustained its objections to the clauses which provided for the establishment of military bases, the administration of the territory "as an integral part" of the administering power and the establishment of customs, fiscal and administrative unions with neighboring territories under the same administration.

Two New Clauses

The two latter clauses did not appear in the New Zealand agreement on western Samoa.

On the intervention of India, Mexico and Yugoslavia it was agreed that, subject to any subsequent decision taken by the subcommittee on the procedure to be followed in the Trusteeship Committee, all delegations which had submitted amendments could reintroduce them before the full committee.

Agreed Compromise Difficult

The Soviet Union also indicated it would vote against any agreement which did not include an article providing for periodic revision of its terms.

The Australian agreement on New Guinea also was approved with the same reservations by a vote of 11 to 3, with three abstentions.

During the debate, John Foster Dulles, United States representative on the committee, said Russia and the United States had not been able yet to find an agreed compromise over the issue raised by the definition of the term "states directly concerned" in relation to trust territories.

bership application during negotiations with France to settle their Indo-China border dispute. France withdrew opposition to Siam's application recently after Siam yielded the territories seized under Japanese mediation from Indo-China in 1942.

Iran Complains To U.N. About Soviet Warning

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 6 (AP)—Iran made a reserved complaint to the United Nations Security Council today that Russia had warned her against stationing troops in Azerbaijan province to police elections beginning [illegible] tomorrow.

The [illegible] reports asking no immediate Security Council action, said Russia had given "friendly admonition" through the Soviet Ambassador at Tehran that such movement of troops "may result in disturbances" within the province and on Russia's frontier.

The Soviet Ambassador, the report added, "advised that the Government's plans be abandoned."

Iran said the report's purpose "is to keep the Security Council informed of the further consequences of interference previously complained of." Iran's charges last winter and spring of Russian interference in her domestic affairs were kept dormant on the Security Council agenda after the removal of Russian troops from Azerbaijan.

New Greek Complaint To Be Heard Tuesday

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 6 (AP)—The United Nations announced tonight that the Security Council would meet here at 3 P.M. Tuesday to consider the new Greek complaint against Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria and Siam's resubmitted application for membership.

Premier [illegible] Tsaldaris of Greece arrived in New York yesterday to press the Greek charges that guerrilla warfare inside Greece was supported by her three northern neighbors and that border incidents menaced peace in the Balkans.

Siam had withdrawn her membership application during negotiations with France to settle their Indo-China border dispute. France withdrew opposition to Siam's application recently after Siam yielded the territories seized under Japanese mediation from Indo-China in 1942.

Greek Premier Confers With Byrnes

J. Singleton

New York, Dec. 6 (AP)—Greek Premier Constantin Tsaldaris conferred today with Secretary of State Byrnes, presumably to press a demand for an international investigation of his charge that neighboring Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia are sponsoring guerrilla warfare against the Greek Government.

There was no official announcement on the nature of their conversation, but Tsaldaris made it clear upon his arrival here yesterday that he was anxious for United Nations action to halt what he has termed a threat to the peace and security of the world.

Envoy With Him

Tsaldaris was accompanied to Byrnes's headquarters by his ambassador to the United States, Cimon P. Diamantopoulos.

In addition to the border dispute, Diamantopoulos was prepared to protest to the secretary and other members of the Four-Power Council a Bulgarian peace treaty decision which denies Greek claims for changes in the Bulgarian-Greek border north of Salonika.

The basis for the objection, Tsaldaris said, is that Greece never had an adequate hearing for her case.

Economic Talks Seen

Still a third point which had been expected to enter into any talks between Tsaldaris and Byrnes concerns the economic reconstruction of Greece.

The Premier declared that if his country could really collect her reparations from Germany, Italy and Bulgaria it would have much of the capital required for rehabilitation.

But, he said, after World War I, reparations were not paid and if that happened this time Greece would require extensive outside aid, possibly from some such agency as the International Bank. He declared that he was not asking an American loan.

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Greek Soldiers Battle Band Of 600

Athens, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Greek press said today that a partisan band of more than 600 was engaged in a seesaw battle with the reinforced Greek Army garrison at the Thracian village of Corymvos, eighteen miles northwest of the Greek-Turkish border town of Souphli.

Newspaper accounts said Leftists reported to have attacked a company of troops at Corymvos yesterday "were forced to retire into Bulgaria," and there re-formed and were reinforced.

Greek forces were also reported reinforced and reports said the battle was "continuing."

U.S. In Compromise Move On U.N. Budget

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 6 (AP)—The United States has agreed to contribute 37½ per cent of the United Nations $23,000,000 administrative budget for 1947 in a compromise move realigning assessments against the 54 member states, it was reported authoritatively today.

Under proposals now before a budgetary subcommittee, the United States would pay that much for one year and thereafter would insist on only one third. The United States has refused flatly to pay the half share originally assessed.

U.S. FOR EAST AS U.N.'S SITE

Austin Makes Announcement; Philadelphia In Forefront

L. Hauck

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 6 (AP)—The United States broke its long silence on choice of location for United Nations headquarters today with a flat indorsement of the East Coast and thus moved Philadelphia into a forefront position in the battle over a permanent peace capital site.

The American decision, made at top level after President Truman met with his Cabinet in Washington, was announced to the 54-nation headquarters committee by Warren R. Austin, chief United States delegate.

Austin did not specify whether he favored Philadelphia, New York or Boston—the three Eastern seaboard cities inspected by a special subcommittee—but made it clear that he was against San Francisco's Presidio, the only West Coast site in the running.

The United States position was wrapped up in this terse statement:

"The United States is not for establishing headquarters on the West Coast. The United States is for headquarters on the Atlantic Coast."

After making his statement, Austin moved that the committee defer voting until Dr. Eduardo Zuleta-Angel, of Colombia, its ailing chairman, was able to return to the chair and added the suggestion that the first ballot should be on west versus east.

Neutral Up To This Point

"The United States will hold no bitterness whichever way it is decided," he added.

Glenn E. Bennett, committee secretary, said voting would begin on Monday at the next meeting of the group.

Taking note of a Russian representative's bitter charge that the United States had attempted to influence a decision for San Francisco by lobbying, Austin emphasized that his Government had been neutral up to this point. It now was making known its position because of pressure from other members and because the time has come "when we can't postpone a statement of our position," he added.

"At no time has it been the intention of the United States to undertake to persuade any other delegations to choose any site," Austin said.

Russians For Philadelphia

Apparently referring to strong support given the East Coast by Russia and Great Britain, which is Philadelphia's most ardent supporter, Austin said "we must have regard for the countries who will always be the main support for the United Nations," and added:

"Remoteness from Europe would be the cause of ever-diminishing effort and interest in this organization."

Russia originally plumped for New York city but later switched to Philadelphia after flatly rejecting San Francisco, Boston has not drawn any direct support in the debate thus far. On that basis of these considerations, it was considered safe to assign Philadelphia a big edge should the East Coast win the first test vote. (AP)

U.S. Delegates Confer On U.N. Site Issue

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 6 (AP)—The American delegation, facing a new Soviet challenge, was busy today in last-minute consultations with Washington preparatory to naming its choice of a permanent headquarters site for the United Nations.

The delegation was expected merely to choose and not otherwise answer a charge made last night by Russia in the 54-nation Headquarters Committee that the United States had been conducting an undercover campaign for San Francisco.

Backed Philadelphia

The Russian representative, in hotly rejecting San Francisco, gave his support to Philadelphia, which is also Britain's choice.

The impending vote, which may be reached later today, was expected to decide between Philadelphia and San Francisco's Presidio.

There appeared to be little chance that a compromise would induce a swing to Boston or New York, the other two cities officially in the running but lacking sizable support in the general debate.

Warren R. Austin, chief United States delegate, was scheduled to state the American position at a meeting late today of the Headquarters Committee, where delegates have been arguing the merits of the four cities for three days.

Corridor Gossip

Russia's outright rejection of San Francisco and its swing from New York city to British-backed Philadelphia intensified corridor gossip over the balloting.

A simple majority is needed within the committee but the winning site must get two thirds of the votes once the decision goes to the General Assembly itself for final approval. (AP)

Manuilsky, Ukraine U.N. Delegate, Is Ill

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 6 (AP)—Dmitri Manuilsky, Foreign Minister of the Soviet Ukraine and chief of its United Nations delegation, was absent from United Nations meetings today because of a heart condition which forced him to rest, his fellow delegates said.

Dr. Lev Medved, Ukrainian delegate who is also a physician, said Manuilsky probably would be able to return to his duties as chairman of the United Nations Political Committee on Monday.

He said Manuilsky was not seriously ill but merely was resting in his quarters.

Paul-Henri Spaak, president of the United Nations General Assembly, presided over the Political Committee today in the chairman's absence.

BYRNES BOOSTS PARTITION PLAN FOR PALESTINE

Jewish Leaders Now View Proposal Most Practical Solution, He Says in Note to Bevin

Secretary Informs Britain U. S. Will Sit in on 'Free And Full' Conference To Settle Holy Land Dispute

By The Associated Press

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—Secretary of State Byrnes formally disclosed tonight what he said was the willingness of "Jewish leaders" to support partition of Palestine and pledged the United States to sit in on a "free and full" conference to settle the Jewish-Arab dispute over the Holy Land.

Significantly, he declared in a letter to British Foreign Secretary Bevin—bearing the salutation "Dear Ernest"—that the "Jewish leaders * * * now regard the partition proposal as the most practical long term solution" of the problem.

Byrnes conferred privately a few days ago with Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, American Zionist leader, before the latter sailed for a World Zionist Conference in Switzerland. There was no definite indication, however, that he was reflecting the views of Wise.

Michael McDermott, Byrnes' press attache, making public an exchange of correspondence between the Anglo-American diplomatic chiefs, said that during the New York sessions of the Foreign Ministers Council, Byrnes and Bevin had held several conversations on the Palestine question.

In his statement, Byrnes acknowledged for the first time publicly that the United States had turned down a bid to attend the London conversations recently on the issue.

U. S. Will Accept Bid

But, at the same time, Byrnes declared the United States now "feels that the leaders of the Jews and the Arabs" should attend another conference and added, "if they do, the United States will accept an invitation to have an observer at that conference."

"After investigation," he said, "it is my opinion that a permanent solution of the very serious Palestine problem will be greatly facilitated if there is a free and full conference between the representatives of the British government and the Jewish and Arab leaders."

Near the beginning of the present meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers Byrnes told newsmen he was taking over the problem of Palestine. Previously, President Truman had taken personal responsibility for the issue, urging quick admission of 100,000 European refugees and, privately, advocating a division of Palestine to create a national home for the Jews.

In his statement, Byrnes declared Bevin had advised him that there was a conference scheduled for London in January to which the leaders of the two peoples had been invited.

The U. S. secretary said a letter from Bevin offered assurance the meeting would provide a chance for the Jews and Arabs to meet "on terms of equality" and added that he believed they should take this opportunity to surmount their difficulties.

In his letter to Byrnes, with the salutation, "Dear James," Bevin said flatly Britain's government did not regard itself "as committed in advance" to any proposal made for solution of the Palestine question by the Jews, the Arabs or the British delegation at the recent conference on the issue.

"Nor, of course," he said, "are they prepared to commit themselves in advance to any other proposal."

But he offered Byrnes his personal assurance the British government would "be ready to consider every possibility of reaching an agreed settlement, and will study most carefully all suggestions submitted to the conference."

In a reply sent Dec. 2, Byrnes declared the Jewish leaders would want to be assured specifically that the partition proposal "favored by them" would be considered fully by the British government in any such conference.

He said he based his opinion upon conversations with Jewish leaders with whom he conferred recently.

Byrnes asked Bevin to let him know whether Britain is prepared to give "serious consideration" to all alternative proposals offered at the London conference.

Anglo-Arab Talks Delayed

London, Dec. 6 (AP)—The resumption of the Anglo-Arab Conference on Palestine, originally scheduled to reopen on December 16, will be postponed until an unspecified date in January, the British Foreign Office announced tonight.

Arab Plan Rejected

CAIRO, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Arab Executive Committee of Palestine today rejected the plan for Palestine submitted by the representatives of the seven Arab League states to the British government at the recent London conference on the Holy Land.

A note signed by Haj Amin el Husseini, the exiled mufti of Jerusalem, informed the Arab League secretariat the committee could not accept the Arab states' plan because it could not approve of the establishment of a government in Palestine on the basis of one-third Jews and two-thirds Arabs.

"We do not consider the Jews have a right in the government and reject giving Palestinian nationality to all Jews now in Palestine," the note said. "Only those Jews who were in Palestine by 1919 and their sons are entitled to nationality."

The note also criticized the Arab League plan for a constitutional assembly on the one-to-two basis. It said the assembly "should not have the right to decide whether further Jewish immigration would be permitted," because there was no assurance of the caliber of members who would be elected.

HINT MARTIAL LAW NEAR IN PALESTINE

Jerusalem, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—Five British soldiers were injured, one seriously, when a jeep was blown up today by a mine north of Hedera, on the main Tel Aviv-Haifa road, military headquarters announced.

A highly reliable informant said that Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham, high commissioner for Palestine, has informed Isaac P[illegible] porary Jewish Agency, that the establishment by the British of a military regime over the Palestine Jewish population awaits only a final decision in London.

It was not known whether the imposition of a military administration would entail full martial law, the informant said.

[In London, a Colonial Office spokesman said today that there was no basis in fact for reports of an impending change from civil to military administration in Palestine.]

Meanwhile, a curfew imposed yesterday after four persons had been killed and more than a score had been injured in two explosions was lifted early today.

Big Four to Begin Talks on German Peace Pact Today

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Big Four Foreign Ministers Council agreed tonight to begin preliminary talks on a German peace settlement tomorrow morning.

The purpose of the initial discussions which are to be wound up next week, is to outline a program of issues covering probably seven or eight points, for a commission of Big Four diplomatic experts assigned to lay the groundwork for another council session in Europe early next year.

With all but a few minor technical points finally agreed upon in the European satellite peace treaties, the Big Four also agreed tonight that it would be impossible to sign the treaties here and that the actual signing probably would take place at their next session in Europe.

A committee of deputy foreign ministers informed the council it would take at least a month to put the treaties in proper formal language. After that, they will be circulated among all the 21 nations which attended the Paris Peace Conference and those nations are expected to participate in the final signing.

Before agreeing to the German talks, the ministers polished up virtually complete peace pacts for the five Axis satellites—Italy, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Finland—as a preliminary to the German discussions.

Tonight's session produced one very unusual decision on the part of the foreign ministers. They agreed to keep completely secret, at least for the time being, a discussion which they had on a report made by their committee of naval experts.

This was concerned, presumably, with distribution of a portion of the Italian fleet among the great powers.

In cleaning up remaining points of the satellite peace treaties, the Big Four took their first specific step toward turning over to the United Nations Security Council responsibility for creation and supervision of an independent government over Trieste.

It was decided to inform the council officially of the plans for Trieste and the treaty provisions and draft statute for the government of the projected new international territory.

Satellite Pacts Are Virtually Completed

J. Hightower

New York, Dec. 6 (AP)—After more than a year of conferences sharpened by many bitter disputes between Russia and the Western powers, the Council of Foreign Ministers today counted the European satellite treaties virtually completed, due mainly to sweeping last-minute concessions by Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov.

Final agreement on outstanding issues was not reached, however, until Secretary of State James F. Byrnes had reluctantly accepted a proposal that Italy pay a total of $360,000,000 in reparations—$35,000,000 more than the Paris Peace Conference had recommended.

Fleet Distribution

In a session scheduled today, the Big Four was due to clean up a number of relatively minor unsettled points and to act on a report from their naval committee presumably concerning the distribution of the Italian fleet.

According to decisions reached at Paris, the Italians were supposed to retain two battleships and a number of other naval craft. The remainder of the fleet, including three battleships and five cruisers, was to be apportioned among the Allies.

It was a Big Four session last night which finally swept away the last points of dispute of any consequence and made it possible for diplomats participating in the council's work to predict that the treaties for Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland would be finally completed not later than Saturday afternoon. The council is then expected to move on to a preliminary discussion of a German settlement Monday.

Decision On Reparations

Here are the outstanding decisions made last night:

1. Reparations—Italy is to pay a total of $360,000,000—$125,000,000 to Yugoslavia, $105,000,000 to Greece, $100,000,000 to Russia, $25,000,000 to Ethiopia and $5,000,000 to Albania.

Bulgaria is to pay a total of $70,000,000 covering $25,000,000 to Yugoslavia and $45,000,000 to Greece, so that Greece and Yugoslavia will each receive $150,000,000.

2. Compensation for Allied property destroyed in Italy—Italy is to pay Allied citizens at the rate of 66 2-3 per cent of value. The Foreign Ministers had agreed before the Paris Conference that payment should be 100 per cent. The Paris Conference then reduced this to 75 per cent.

1946

Free Use Of Danube

3. Danube Navigation—Molotov, yielding a point he had contested for months, agreed to include in the Balkan treaties a guarantee of free use of the Danube River. The Big Four then decided to issue, outside the treaties, a call for an international conference within six months after the Balkan treaties become effective to create a navigation regime for the river.

4. Denial of Treaty Benefits—Molotov accepted an American proposal that any country that declined to sign the treaty should not receive benefits from it. Byrnes put this forward first at Paris when Yugoslavia, protesting the internationalization of Trieste, threatened to refuse to sign. This provision would deny her reparations from Italy unless she signed.

Property In Romania

5. Fair Prices For Property Seized in Romania—Russia agreed to the principle of arbitration in fixing fair prices for industrial equipment (mainly American and British-owned petroleum machinery) seized by the Romanian Government for reparations to Russia. Romania must make compensation for such property.

6. Motor Torpedo Boats—Molotov withdrew a proposal that the Balkan states should be allowed motor torpedo boats though they were forbidden to Italy. Byrnes insisted that such craft be permitted or denied in all the treaties alike.

Czech Calls Hoodlum Attack Nonpolitical

New York, Dec. 6 (AP)—Joseph Forman, 60, head of the information service for the Czechoslovak consulate, said today an attack on him by four hoodlums early this morning was nonpolitical.

"I am quite sure that these four men had never seen me before and only attacked me to get at my money," said Forman, a resident of the city since 1941.

The hoodlums failed to get Forman's wallet, but one jabbed his leg with a pocket knife. They fled at the approach of a policeman.

ATTLEE'S INDIA ACCORD FAILS

Britain Refuses To Accept 'Partial' Constitution

O'Quinn

London, Dec. 6 (AP)—Prime Minister Attlee failed tonight in a last-minute effort to bring the Hindus and Moslems together for the opening Monday of the constituent assembly to draft India's constitution of independence.

Following termination of inconclusive conferences here, the British Government flatly told bickering Indian leaders the British would not submit an Indian charter to Parliament unless all factions joined in writing it.

There was no disputing that a delay in drafting the constitution would prolong Britain's stay in India.

NIGHT

The Moslem League has refused to attend the constituent assembly because of differences of opinions with the All-India Congress party over voting procedure.

The London conferences, called by Attlee in an attempt to resolve the crisis, which has been described as tantamount to civil war, ended tonight when the Prime Minister presided over the first round-table talks of the rival Indian leaders, who flew to London four days ago for extensive and crucial discussions.

Afterward, the Prime Minister's office said in a 600-word communiqué reviewing the talks that Great Britain would not force a constitution, written by an assembly in which a large section of the Indian population was not represented, upon any unwilling sections of the vast country.

Federal India Court Urged

Great Britain, the communiqué said, urged the Moslems and the Congress party to submit their differences to a federal court of India, composed of British, Moslem and Hindu members. Technical concessions were asked from both the Moslems and the Congress to heal the breach.

Both Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, leader of the predominantly Hindu Congress party, and Mahomed Ali Jinnah, head of the rival Moslem League, appeared stern and grave as they left the final conference. Nehru and Baldev Singh, the Sikh leader, prepared to depart tomorrow by air for New Delhi, scene of the opening Assembly meeting. Jinnah has planned to remain in London.

The failure to produce a compromise before the deadline did not mean the Moslems could not join the Constituent Assembly later to help frame a representative constitution.

The initial sessions of the Assembly will be taken up with procedural matters. Discussions of the controversial Moslem proposal for an independent Moslem state of Pakistan within India will not be reached until spring.

The communiqué said the agreement of all parties would be necessary to enable "the Indian people to formulate the constitution which his Majesty's Government would be prepared to submit to Parliament."

Technical Phases

"Should the constitution come to be framed by a Constituent Assembly in which a large section of the Indian population had not been represented," it said, "his Majesty's Government could not, of course, contemplate forcing such a constitution upon any unwilling parts of the country."

The remainder of the statement dealt almost entirely with the technical phases of the dispute except for a one-sentence Government explanation of why the talks had failed to bring immediate agreement:

"It was not expected that any final settlement could be arrived at since the Indian representatives must consult their colleagues before any final decision is reached."

Nehru Is Questioned

Nehru, asked whether the meeting at No. 10 Downing Street had been successful, replied: "Do you expect these things to be worked out suddenly?"

Jinnah, in reply to the same question, said: "For any information I suggest you go to the British Parliament."

Tonight's meeting marked the first time that Jinnah and Nehru had been brought together in the four-day conference. Previously they had conferred separately with British officials in the talks arranged by Attlee to bring all parties into the assembly which will begin on Monday the task of writing a new constitution for India.

Fear Being Outvoted

The Moslems have refused to attend because of a fear of being outvoted by the big majority of Hindus. While the Moslems have accepted participation in an interim government, they have not abandoned their demands for creation of Pakistan, a separate Moslem state, in India.

The Congress party favors a strong central government.

In addition to the political deadlock, the conversations were held against a background of months of Moslem-Hindu communal violence in which thousands have perished. The crisis has been described by some governmental circles as threatening civil war.

Others In Conference Room

Indians in the conference room at the official residence of the Prime Minister in addition to Nehru and Jinnah were Liaquat Ali Khan, of the Moslem League, and Singh. In addition to Attlee there were the Viceroy, the three India experts, Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India; Sir Stafford Cripps, president of the Board of Trade, and A. V. Alexander, defense minister-designate.

The meeting opened only fourteen hours before Nehru's scheduled departure for India.

11TH HOUR MEETING IS HELD ON INDIA

1946

London, Dec. 6 (A. P.)—Prime Minister Attlee held an unexpected, seventy-two-minute effort to save the London conference on the future of India.

Attlee previously had withdrawn from the discussions, and his re-entry indicated some new approach to the problem of Indian independence. Moslem demands for a separate State have been the principal stumbling block.

DAY

The Prime Minister met with M. A. Jinnah, Moslem leader; Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress party leader; Viceroy Lord Wavell and members of the British Cabinet mission on India. The conference came on the eve of Nehru's scheduled return to New Delhi for the Constituent Assembly called to draft an Indian constitution.

Nehru, asked as he was leaving the conference room if the meeting had been successful, countered: "Do you expect these things to be worked out suddenly?"

Jinnah referred inquiries to the British Parliament. Neither man was smiling.

MINERS' STRIKE MAY FORCE CUT IN BRITISH FOOD

E. Frazier

London, Dec. 6 (AP)—Food Minister John Strachey told the House of Commons today that the American coal strike threatened the "gravest consequences" to Great Britain and all other countries depending on North America for food supplies.

Unless the situation improves, Britain "almost certainly" must cut its bread ration from the present nine ounces a day and "it may well not prove possible to maintain the present bacon ration" of three ounces a week, Strachey said.

DAY

Argentine Strike Harmful, Too

Strachey also told the legislators that because of the recent meat-packing strike in Argentina "we have lost nearly seven weeks' shipments of meat, a loss which it is almost impossible to make up."

"No criticism," he said, "is implied or intended of the great trans-Atlantic exporting countries. I know they are fully conscious of the difficulties which may be experienced abroad as a result of their own domestic troubles."

Wheat Stocks Poor

The Food Minister said Britain's wheat stocks are little more than half what they were at this time last year, and added:

"It is necessary for us to obtain additional supplies of wheat for this country during the next three or four months, over those which we have already purchased. I have asked the United States Government for shipments of wheat and flour in the near future.

"If the United States Government is unable to agree to our request, or if circumstances develop which made it impossible for these quantities to be moved to the American seaboard for loading on ships in the first few months of next year, then far from it being possible to deration bread it would almost certainly be necessary to decrease the ration."

Hopeful Note

The recently announced grain surplus in the United States, Strachey said, gives rise to the hope that "one day, and perhaps it may be sooner rather than later," Britain will be able to import all it needs.

"When that time comes," he said, "we shall not forget those exporting countries which, despite their present difficulties, have stood by us during the period of scarcity."

British Censor Bans Quips On Labor Cabinet's Aitches

G. Crough

London, Dec. 6 (AP)—A musical comedy song kidding members of the Labor Government got past Britain's stage censor today, but the name of John Strachey, Food Minister, was blue-penciled and so were two hints that Labor Cabinet Ministers drop their h's.

Lord Clarendon, the Lord Chamberlain, originally disapproved the whole song—"The Left Honorables." He changed his ruling after the Conservative press raised a cry of "political censorship."

New Row Looms

Today's ruling seemed likely, however, to involve him in a new row since DAY Strachey out, he put in C. E. M. Joad—and Dr. Joad, one of Britain's best-known writers and speakers, rarely misses a chance to get into a controversy.

Out went these lines:

"That's all very well, but give
him an aitch, he
Wouldn't know where to put it
in Strachey."

And in, at the Lord Chamberlain's suggestion, went these:

"That all very well, but tell us
who was it
That studied poor Joad and lost
his deposit."

Bearded Dr. Joad recently forfeited his deposit, under the election laws, because he polled less than one eighth of the votes cast in a Parliamentary byelection. He was an official Labor candidate.

Another Couplet Out

Lord Clarendon also took out this couplet suggesting that Ministers of the present Government speak in lower-class accents:

"And though I've hardly an aitch
to my name.
I've mastered the A B C."

Instead he okayed:

"My ideas are exactly the same
As they were in '93."

The Lord Chamberlain explained that the song, to be introduced in a revue opening next week, was tampered with in "the ordinary procedure" of censorship, which bans "offensive" references to living persons.

Conservatives hinted broadly that the rule was interpreted to spare the feelings of Labor officials. Beverly Baxter, Conservative member of Parliament and *Evening Standard* dramatic critic, declared: "Abolish the censor. Proclaim the right of the people to laugh at their political rulers."

Nobody in the Government said anything publicly at all.

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Anti-Nazi's Visit Natural, British Say

London, Dec. 6 (AP)—A French protest to Britain concerning the visit to London of Dr. Kurt Schumacher, leader of the German Social Democratic party, has drawn a reply that "it was quite natural that an anti-Nazi leader should visit this country," a British Foreign Office spokesman said today.

Dr. Schumacher arrived in England November 29, as the guest of the British Labor Party, for a two-week stay.

French Ambassador Rene Massigli yesterday told the Foreign Office of France's displeasure over the visit. French newspapers have characterized Schumacher as a "Nationalist," and fears have been expressed in Paris that his visit to London was of an official nature.

DeGaulle Seen Peacemaker

Paris, Dec. 6 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle was reported today to be taking a hand in France's three-way political deadlock in which neither the Communists, Socialists nor MRP, the three strongest parties, have yet been able to put forward a successful candidate for the interim presidency.

The *Ecole du Soir*, a newspaper known to have close contacts with de Gaulle followers, quoted "a young conservative deputy" as saying de Gaulle had met with the Radical Socialist leader, 75-year-old Edouard Herriot, "for the purpose of finding a quick solution to the political crisis" which finds France without a government.

The newspaper said its informant had suggested that de Gaulle "would not be adverse to having his name mentioned in connection with the presidency of the republic," a post that is to be filled in mid-January.

The report of the conference gave rise to renewed speculation that the Radical Socialists, a relatively minor party in France's post-war setup, might put up a compromise candidate for the temporary premiership.

Dr. Huxley Named UNESCO Head

Paris, Dec. 6 (AP)—Dr. Julian Huxley, British scientist, has been elected director-general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, it was announced today.

Although the term of office is six years, Huxley informed the body that he could not serve for two years.

Twenty-seven of the 30 countries eligible to vote cast ballots. Huxley received 22 votes. There were three against and two blank.

The 59-year-old scientist has been provisional executive secretary of UNESCO, shaping its activities since midsummer.

Free Lance Scientist

Huxley, a free-lance worker in science since a dispute in 1943 with the council of the Zoological Society in Great Briain, is world-renowned in the fields of biological and philosophical science. He is a grandson of Thomas Henry Huxley, who worked with Charles Darwin on evolution theories.

His career has included work at the Rice Institute in Houston, Texas, and with the Rockefeller Foundation in the United States. He has written extensively on TVA projects.

Germans' Release Held Catastrophe

Paris, Dec. 6 (AP)—A French Foreign Office spokesman said tonight that meeting of the United States request for the release of German prisoners of war in France would have "catastrophic" consequenses for the nation's economy.

The spokesman said that three days ago Jefferson Caffery, United States Ambassador, presented to the retiring Premier-Foreign Minister, Georges Bidault, a request that 500,000 prisoners of war "lent" to France by the United States Army be sent to Germany. The spokesman added that among these were 60,000 men working in coal mines whose loss would reduce France's coal production by twenty per cent.

Bernard Fay Gets Life Term in France

Paris, Dec. 6 (A. P.)—Bernard Fay, French writer known in the United States for his biography of Benjamin Franklin, was sentenced today to prison for life at hard labor after a high purge court found him guilty of aiding the Germans during the occupation.

Stalin's Illness 'Confirmed'

Paris, Dec. 6 (AP)—The London correspondent of the rightist French newspaper *L'Epoque* reported today that "sources in London" had "confirmed" rumors from Turkey that Soviet Prime Minister Stalin is seriously ill. This dispatch followed by two days a London columnist's report that "Stalin's illness" now was the subject of daily bulletins from the Kremlin.

The London *Star* carried Wednesday in the column "Star Man's Diary," the following item:

"Russians in London today were as anxious as everybody else to hear more about reports from Turkey that Stalin's illness has now taken a dangerous course.

"All But An Invalid"

"Embassy officials found it rather difficult to stick to the old formula about Stalin being in the best of health. It is now generally accepted, even there, that the 68-year-old leader, prematurely old through the strain of the last few years, is all but an invalid. It is significant that, for the benefit of embassy staffs, the Kremlin now issues bulletins about Stalin's health. Only a few people in London have been told the full contents of them."

In London a Russian press attache said that after the *Star* column appeared he checked at the embassy and found no one who had spoken to a *Star* representative.

"We have received no bulletins on Stalin's health here, and have seen none," this attache said. "We know nothing about his health."

In Copenhagen, the newspaper *Berlingske* today carried a Stockholm dispatch speculating on a Tass report from Moscow that Stalin failed to attend an official dinner in honor of a Czechoslovak delegation Wednesday.

The dispatch to *L'Epoque* quoted its London's correspondent's unnamed sources as saying Stalin suffered a new stroke November 4, "and was carried to Sochi, on the shore of the Black Sea near Batum, where last year he tried to recover his health.

"Declined To See Truman"

"Some weeks ago," the article said, "he (Stalin) declined to see President Truman on account of ill health. The last time he was seen in public was September 8 at a motorized forces' review."

[Two Istanbul newspapers, *Tanin* and *Tasvir*, published assertions on December 3 that Stalin was seriously ill.

[On November 7 Associated Press correspondent Eddy Gilmore filed in Moscow a dispatch which said that persons close to Stalin say he is in good health and that he probably will be in about the same physical condition on his birthday—December 21—as he was last year. This dispatch was not transmitted to New York until 11 P.M., Moscow time, November 13.]

Stalin Illness Reports Denied

By EDDIE GILMORE

Moscow, Dec. 6 (AP)—I am informed that there is no basis for reports published in Turkey that Generalissimo Stalin is "seriously ill."

Stalin is taking a vacation just as he took a vacation at this time last year. He returned to Moscow last year on December 17. Presumably he will do approximately the same thing this year.

[Two Turkish newspapers earlier this week reported that Stalin's health had "taken a dangerous course" and that his closest friends "are now near him." No source was given for these statements.

[On November 7 Gilmore wrote—in a dispatch which was not transmitted from Moscow until twelve days later—that there was good reason to believe that Stalin was doing just as he had done in 1945—"taking a vacation far from Moscow."

[Gilmore said that the Generalissimo's absence from the November 7 Moscow celebrations of the anniversary of the Bolshevist Revolution did not mean that "something untoward had happened."

[Sochi, a favorite Black Sea coast resort of Soviet leaders, has been mentioned as the site of Stalin's holiday.]

BIAS CHARGED IN ARMY TRIAL

Attorney For Four Americans in Germany Resigns

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 6 (AP)—Thomas L. Foley, of Hayward, Cal., resigned as defense attorney for four Americans facing military court-martial today, charging "it is impossible to secure a fair and impartial trial" in this army headquarters command.

An army spokesman announced that the inspector general of the European theater will investigate Foley's charges.

Another spokesman called Foley's charges "utterly baseless" and said the attorneys had been given "every opportunity" to prepare their defense.

Secret Trial, Says Foley

The trials of his clients "are in the nature of an inquisition," Foley declared in his letter of resignation to Brig. Gen. Cornelius Ryan, headquarters commandant.

It was the second blast at army legal procedures by Foley, a former Air Corps major, since he came to Germany several weeks ago to defend three civilians accused of possessing counterfeit money and a soldier accused of murdering a German girl.

A week ago Foley complained that army officials had impounded his automobile "without any legal process."

"Intimidation" Charged

Foley's law partner in the court-martial cases was Earl Carroll, of San Bruno, Cal., a former Air Corps captain who has been a frequent and severe critic of the army's court-martial system.

There was no indication that Carroll also had resigned from the defense.

Carroll joined Foley in a letter to the trial prosecutor charging:

That defense witnesses were "intimidated" by the Army's methods.

That five Germans accused of comparable offenses were freed on bail while the accused Americans were denied bail and held in jail several months awaiting trial.

Alabaman Defended

That army prosecutors broke an agreement on the order in which the cases would be tried and "peremptorily" ordered first to trial the one they planned to try next to last.

The civilians Foley was defending are William C. McKinley, 24, of Bessemer, Ala.; John M. Logsdon, 24, of Detroit, and Alavin F. Bockbrader, 24, of Bowling Green, Ohio. The soldier is Pfc. Daniel P. Walczak, 22, of Detroit.

All were among the thirteen Americans Carroll said he discovered last August 11 to have been imprisoned in an army stockade here for one to two months without legal counsel or filing of formal charges.

2,500 Want Frauleins

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 6 (AP)—More than 2,500 American war veterans have applied for permission to take German girls to the United States to marry them.

This is the GI's answer to the Army's ban against American-German marriages in occupied Germany.

Congress last June approved immigration into the United States of war veterans' alien fiancées, with the provision that they must be married within three months or go back home.

1,000 At Munich

The Munich Consulate has received almost 1,000 applications, around 700 have been filed at Frankfurt, 250 at Stuttgart, and other hundreds at the consulates in Bremen, Berlin and Hamburg.

The Combined Travel Board in Berlin, which issues the "exit permits" enabling eligible applicants to leave occupied Germany, reported that about 40 permits had been granted.

It is a long road from application to visa. The *Fraulein* must prove she is free to marry and has a valid agreement to marry, has no criminal record, was not an active Nazi or a member of the German armed forces.

Vet Must Post Bond

The veteran must prove that he is able to support her and post bond to finance her return to Germany if there is no wedding. The German girl is subjected to careful screening by army investigators before she is approved.

The process takes two or three months and is further complicated by the shortage of transportation facilities.

B-29s Returning From Reich.

Frankfurt, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—The last of the six B-29 Superfortresses which flew here from the United States three weeks ago on a training flight took off on their return trip to the United States today.

Berlin Population Drops

Berlin, Dec. 6 (AP)—Berlin's population has dropped 1,324,168 from prewar level to 1,771,852, the Allied *Kommandantur's* census figures disclosed today. Sixty per cent are female.

Drug Racketeers Sentenced

Berlin, Dec. 6 (AP)—Twenty-eight Germans convicted by an American Military Government court of conducting a lucrative racket in manufacturing and selling fake penicillin today received sentences ranging up to ten years' imprisonment and $5,000 fine.

Nazis' Cards Meant Death, Says Witness

Hamburg, Germany, Dec. 6 (AP)—Sylvia Salvesan, woman member of Norway's famous "King's Messengers" underground movement, told a British military court today that pink work cards passed out among inmates by the Nazi staff of the Ravensbruck concentration camp were regarded as virtual death sentences.

The staff issued those able to work and gave them the pink cards, she testified, and they were the first to be selected for extermination.

Twelve men and seven women of the camp staff are on trial and charges of cruelties to thousands of Allied woman inmates are being heard.

The witness said thousands of Red Cross packages were stolen by the staff, although the prisoners were starving, and that only one in a thousand packages was distributed.

U.S. Navy Squadron Reaches Piraeus

Athens, Dec. 6 (AP)—A United States naval squadron that is making a series of informal calls at Eastern Mediterranean ports reached Piraeus, the Port of Athens, in the midst of a heavy thunder storm and high winds today.

The squadron includes the aircraft carrier Randolph, the light cruiser Fargo, the landing ship Donner and the destroyer Perry. The commander is Vice Admiral Bernhard H. Bieri, chief of United States naval forces in the Mediterranean.

'Christmas Gift' Bomb Kills Dutchman

The Hague, Dec. 6 (AP)—A bomb wrapped as a Christmas gift exploded in the living room of a family here last night, killing 48-year-old Frans Boer and seriously injuring his wife. Three other persons were slightly hurt.

Police said they had no definite clues upon which to work.

TITO NATIONALIZES SLAV INDUSTRIES

Assembly in Surprise Move Ordered by Leader Forces Economy Under State Rule

BELGRADE, Dec. 6 (AP)—Yugoslavia, whose governmental structure closely follows that of the Soviet Union, has placed its economy under strict state management with swift passage of a law nationalizing immediately all private economic enterprises, public utilities and industries.

Marshal Tito gave orders that the bill, passed unanimously yesterday by both houses of the National Assembly, be given top priority. Parliament officials said presentation of the measure came as a surprise and that only top men in the Parliament knew it was to be a matter of business on that day.

Federal Council Chairman Vladimir Simic offered the bill with the admonition for swift action from Tito, who is chairman of the Assembly and head of state. The bill was introduced in the morning and passed in the afternoon. All compensation to private owners will be

estimated from that date.

The law names 42 branches of the Yugoslav economy to be nationalized. They include all land, sea and air communications and transportation, mining and metallurgy, all industries processing natural products, food and beverages.

Compensation to the owners in the form of state bonds will amount to the net assets of the property. The Federal Government and the individual republics of Yugoslavia will set up funds for the purpose of redeeming the bonds. However, in some cases cash compensation will be made.

The bill declares that the government will not pay obligations built up out of business with the enemy during the war.

No new private enterprise within the categories of the law may be started without government permission.

Various governmental ministries will take over temporarily from the private property owners the management of the nationalized enterprises until other directorates for management are created.

The only expression approaching dissension in passage of the bill came from Dr. Dragolyub Yovanovic, recently expelled from the Peasant Party, who argued that the people ought to have a chance to express their opinion.

(No mention of the nationalization of land and private houses, as in Russia, was made in this dispatch.)

The Yugoslav constitution, adopted last January, set forth certain economic principles such as approving the breaking up of large estates for distribution into small land holdings and placed foreign trade under state control, but its proponents declared that it did not go as far as Russia in setting up a socialized state.

The political structure, with the creation of a Federal People's Republic of six republican states and two autonomous provinces was regarded as following closely the pattern of the Soviet Union.

Slavs Nationalize All Industry

Belgrade, Dec. 6 (AP)—A law nationalizing all private economic enterprises, public works and industries in Yugoslavia was presented yesterday morning and passed unanimously yesterday afternoon by both houses of the National Assembly under the chairmanship of Premier Marshal Tito. It takes effect immediately.

Only the top men in the Assembly knew the bill was to be presented yesterday by the Federal Council chairman, Vladimir Simic, under orders from Tito to give it top priority, legislative informants said.

42 Branches Of Economy

The official Yugoslav news agency Tanjug says the nationalization includes "all movable and immovable property as well as all rights of ownership which belong to enterprise." It embraces 42 branches of the national economy, including mining, metalurgy, all industries processing natural products, food processing, beverages, building, transportation and all land, sea and air communications.

The law stipulates that no new private economic enterprise in the categories covered in the act may be founded without express permission from the Government.

People's View Urged

The only speech even approaching dissent was made by Dr. Dragolyub Yovanovic, who recently was expelled from the Peasant party. He said that the bill was perfect, but that since it affected all persons in the nation the people should be given an opportunity to express their will.

Compensation to former owners, which will be estimated as of December 5, will amount to net assets on that date. Payment will be in state bonds payable to bearer. Federal funds will be founded for the purpose of redeeming bonds. In some cases cash compensation will be made.

American Gets 4 Years For Crossing Frontier

Belgrade, Dec. 6 (AP)—A Yugoslav military court has sentenced Roy H. Stoeckel, of Kearny, N.J., a former American soldier who crossed the frontier from Austria on a picture-taking jeep tour, to four years at forced labor, the Foreign Ministry told the United States Embassy today.

The charges were crossing the frontier [illegible] purposes of espionage [illegible] and taking pictures of military positions and routes leading to the country across the frontier.

Stoeckel, 22-year-old civilian employé of the United States Army at Linz, Austria, has appealed the sentence to a higher military court and the ministry said the decision on the appeal would be announced in a few days.

He was tried at the town of Celje, where he had been held since his arrest in July by Yugoslav soldiers near the frontier. He said he had strayed across the border accidentally during a pleasure drive on which he was taking scenic photographs.

CHINESE REDS ASK RETURN OF AREA

Refuse to Participate In Assembly Until Terms For 'Fresh Start' are Met

NANKING, Dec. 6 (AP)—Peace talks will be resumed with the government, the Communists reiterated today, only on the basis of dissolving the National Assembly in session here and returning to the military [illegible] as of last Jan. 13. Such [illegible] ded as unacceptable by Chiang Kai-shek.

Chou En-Lai, chief Communist negotiator, outlined the terms in a letter to General Marshall, asking that he transmit the communication to Chiang.

Fresh Start Asked

Cou said the peace negotiations "may make a fresh start" in the Kuomintang (government party) agreed to these terms. The proposals represented no changes from earlier offers. Sources close to Chiang said there was no possibility the Generalissimo would give them serious consideration.

These sources characterized the letter as another effort to make the government responsible for a final split.

The Communists have boycotted the assembly, which is framing a new constitution, claiming it was called on a unilateral decision made by Chiang and is under Kuomintang domination.

A return to the military situation of Jan. 13 would be of great advantage to the Communists as they have lost large areas.

News from the military fronts in the civil strife was meager. It was reported in Peiping that the Communists were speeding their withdrawal from Dairen, the Russian-occupied free port in southern Manchuria, and that vanguards of Gen. Tu Li-ming's Government Army had advanced to within seven miles of the city.

Nanking, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Chinese Communists offered today to make a "fresh start" at peace negotiations but under such rigorous conditions that sources close to Chiang Kai-shek said there was no possibility that the offer would get serious consideration.

The offer came in the form of a formal communication from Gen. Chou En-lai, chief Communist negotiator now back in Yenan, to General Marshall, special United States envoy.

Chou Lists Terms

Chou described the terms as the only ones under which the Communists would consider resuming negotiations. They were:

1. The [illegible] (Government party) must dissolve immediately the National Assembly, which now is meeting in Nanking to draft a new constitution. The Communists have refused to attend.

2. The Government must restore the military situation to the status of January 13, which would require Government troops to give up broad stretches of North China wrested from the Communists since then.

Some quarters close to the Generalissimo considered that this "last offer" had blasted all hopes of further negotiations as well as the continuation of active American mediation.

Responsibility Stressed

They regarded the letter, which Chou asked Marshall to forward to Chiang, as a new attempt by the Communists to toss responsibility for a final split upon the Government.

It was predicted that Marshall, in the face of the latest development, would make preparations to return to Washington, at least for conferences, as soon as the National Assembly ends.

[In Peiping, Government reports said National vanguards marched to within 7 miles of Dairen as Chinese Communists in the area accelerated their withdrawal. Observers said Gen. Tu Li-ming's Government troops, who have been in the Dairen area more than a month, still were awaiting a go-ahead signal from the Russians to move into the city.]

A Foreign Office Spokesman confirmed that Soviet and Chinese Government representatives are negotiating for the Chinese to occupy Dairen, but added that "negotiations are on an informal basis."

May Be Held At Antung

He said the conferences are neither in Nanking nor Dairen but "another region"—presumably Antung, where Soviet and Chinese officials were reported to have conferred in the past few days.

[From Peiping, Associated Press Correspondent Tom Masterson radioed that Communist guerrilla bands gradually are pushing attacks closer to Peiping. They attacked two villages 20 miles east of that city, but failed to capture either.]

Chinese Reds Offer New Bid For Peace 1946

moval of the "few Marines" remaining in North China. One said the removal, long planned, had been held up for "an opportune moment."

One of the Marines' former duties was to guard vitally needed coal shipments to Peiping, Tientsin and Shanghai. Without coal, China's economy would have been ruined, observers said, and the Communists might have moved in and taken over the government.

Five Huks Killed In Luzon Raid

Manila, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—Five Hukbalahaps were killed, a rice field was set afire and 750 sacks of sorely needed rice were destroyed in a Huk (armed peasant) raid near Tarlac in Central Luzon, the press reported today. Civil guards engaged the Huks an hour until Filipino M. P. reinforcements scattered the raiders. Huks have been replenishing their food supplies by such raids.

Time Set For Marine Unit's Exodus In China

Peiping, Dec. 6 (AP)—United States Marine Corps headquarters today announced the last of the Leathernecks will be withdrawn from guard duty on the Peiping-Mukden Railroad the latter half of December.

The first and second battalions of the 7th Regiment will be transferred to the West Coast of the United States.

The withdrawal will leave Marines in Peiping, Tientsin, Tangku and Tsingtao. Those in the first three places [illegible] keep open the supply route [illegible] the United States branch of executive headquarters in Peiping. Those at Tsingtao are attached to the United States 7th Fleet, which is training Chinese naval cadets.

Their Railroad Job Ends

Removal of the Marines completes the program in effect since they began guarding the railroad after the Japanese surrender. In mid-October, Marines were removed from other sections of the railroad when the Chinese National Army took over.

While the Marines guarded the line, service between Peiping and Chinwangtao seldom was interrupted but since the Government took over, Chinese Communists have attacked trains, destroyed rails or blown up bridges almost daily.

Reds Wreck Two More Trains

Communist demolition units today wrecked a passenger train near Chating and a freight train near Peitang.

American observers said the Chinese Communists could be expected to continue to demand the re-

Pacific Powers Plan Canberra Meeting

Canberra, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—External Affairs Minister H. V. Evatt announced today that a conference of Powers with territorial interests in the Pacific on the welfare of native peoples would open in Canberra on January 28 or early in February. Governments which have accepted invitations to attend are Britain, France, New Zealand and the Netherlands.

General Hopkins Gets Post

Tokyo, *Saturday*, Dec. 7 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Frederick M. Hopkins, Yonkers, N.Y., was appointed today as commander of the Pacific Air Service Command at Manila replacing Brig. Gen. F. O. Carroll.

Ship Suspected Of Smuggling Sought

Manila, Dec. 6 (AP)—The United States Navy and all ships at sea in Philippine waters today were allerted by the Philippine Department of the Interior to watch for the Wan Jing, wanted by Shanghai police on [illegible] smuggling passengers [illegible]

The ship, formerly the LST 655, was sighted 125 miles south of Shantung November 22. It was due at Shanghai the following day, but has not been reported since.

The Manila *Bulletin* reported that 2,000 tins of opium and morphine illegally entered the Philippines in November and said smuggling is a serious problem here.

Navy Moves To Scrap Old Promotion System

Pearl Harbor, Dec. 6 (AP)—The navy high command is preparing to scrap its antiquated system of promotions by seeking congressional approval of a completely new plan stressing youth and proved ability, Admiral John H. Towers, commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet, disclosed today.

Sweeping changes in the Navy's old promotion system already have been approved by Admiral Nimitz and other top commanders, Towers said. A bill to revise existing laws will be placed before the next Congress.

Unless action is taken soon, Navy leaders are apprehensive that the old seniority system will govern promotions when the President's wartime powers are ended.

Strain Held Too Great

Towers, recently returned from Washington, said bitter experiences in the last war proved the necessity of moving younger men to the top.

He did not discuss details of the plan, but said "the Navy does not intend again to be caught in the position it was five years ago, with too many aging officers of flag rank.

"In prewar days, the average officer was 57 or 58 years old before he could attain flag rank. We learned early in the war that many officers were too old and were not qualified for a sea command. The physical strain was too much in such jobs as carrier task force commander or commander of a bombardment division of battleships.

Called Overcautious

"Not only were they too old, but they did not have experience in aviation and did not know how to use their weapons. As a result, they were overcautious—a natural re-

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sult of ignorance and age."

Towers said there were exceptions "such as Admiral Marc A. Mitscher (famous carrier task force commander) who performed brilliantly and who knew their stuff.

"But the strain of combat duty and irregular hours takes it out of a man faster than he can replace it.

"We have young admirals now but they never would have reached their present rank except by drastic action which was necessary.

There are men just behind them who proved in the war that they are capable of being admirals."

Number Limited

Congress has fixed the number of peace time navy officers at 35,000 so there is relatively little opportunity for an officer to attain flag rank. However, Towers said he is certain the plan would give hope to younger officers.

Nimitz recently sent the proposed bill to his top commanders for study and suggestions. It was discussed when the selection board met recently in Washington. Among the admirals consulted were Towers, Raymond A. Spruance, Mitscher, R. S. Edwards, Thomas C. Kinkaid, Charles A. Lockwood, C. H. McMorris, W. H. P. Blandy and A. W. Radford.

Secret Records Revealed

Washington, Dec. 6 (AP)—Thirteen years after her defeat in World War I, Germany was conducting secret military preparations and balked at scrapping her pocket battleships even when on the brink of national bankruptcy.

This was disclosed by the State Department today in publishing for the first time, after the usual fifteen-year lapse, many confidential, documents on United States foreign policy in 1931. That was the year of the Hoover moratorium on world debts, the Polish Corridor controversy and the lengthening of Hitler's shadow over Europe.

Was "Coldly Aloof"

Behind-the-scenes glimpses of that year's historic events, as shown by the State Department's volume, depict a Germany teetering between Hitlerism and communism, smoldering bitterly under the restraints of the Versailles treaty and coldly aloof to proposals for disarmament.

"Germany has served notice that any limitation of land armaments . . . will afford her no incentive to be a party to the treaty," wrote Hugh Gibson, chairman of the American Delegation on the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference, in a dispatch to Henry L. Stimson, then Secretary of State.

"There is a considerable possibility that a treaty on land armaments . . . . would be used by Germany to justify precipitating the whole question of revising the military clauses of the Versailles treaty."

Warnings From Churchill

Even in those days—more than a year before Hitler's rise to power—the fiery eloquence of Winston Churchill was ringing out in warning against Germany.

Thus, on September 16, 1931, a dispatch to Stimson from Charles G. Dawes, United States Ambassador, in London, cited Churchill's opinion that "England has descended into a position of unpreparedness and insecurity such as it had never previously experienced, (and) that Germany and Russia were putting themselves into a position of superior preparation."

The dispatch went on to say that "Mr. Churchill may be considered the self-appointed spokesman of the 'give-no-quarter' fire-eaters" and "his militant views are not generally shared either by the leaders in the three political parties or by the English public as a whole."

Year Before Hitler

"The usual comment on Churchill's theories is that they might have worked in the days of Marlborough, his ancestor, and Wellington, but that they are decidedly out of date in 1931," Dawes's message said.

Hitler was still more than a year from power, but Germany's Chancellor Bruening set the fashion for the Nazi Führer in hedging on German armaments.

At the height of the crisis threatening Germany's financial collapse, the United States, Britain and France sought assurances that Germany would halt its construction of warships of the Deutschland pocket battleship type as a return gesture in connection with the Hoover debt moratorium.

Backed Army Officers

Old President von Hindenburg had appealed to Hoover to save Germany from economic ruin, but when the question of the battleship construction came up, United States Ambassador Sackett had this to report to the State Department:

"Bruening was convinced that any public statement made by the (Germah) Government which implied any renunciation of the meager rights granted by the Treaty of Versailles to Germany, especially with regard to the right of Germany to build cruisers . . . . would have so great a 'symbolic' meaning for the German nation that it would revive all the antagonisms and passions. . . .

"The younger (German) army officers in particular would view this as so great a renunciation of the interests of the armed forces of Germany that the loyalty of the army would be heavily jeopardized.

"In spite of what the Chancellor said, I again laid before him the fact that the peoples of the world thought that Germany was receiving everything and giving nothing. . . ."

Stimson 'Blew Up'

Washington, Dec. 6 (AP)—As Secretary of State, Henry L. Stimson found occasion to rebuke J. P. Morgan & Co. during the conduct of foreign relations in 1931, the State Department disclosed today.

Once, Stimson said, he "blew up" at what he viewed as interference by the New York banking firm in international affairs.

In a memorandum dated July 17, 1931, released in a volume of confidential State Department papers published today, Stimson told of conversations with the French Minister of Finance, M. Flandin, and the American Ambassador to France, Walter E. Edge, on the question [illegible] Germany stave off financial collapse.

"Got Them In Corner"

"Then Edge told me that Jay of Morgan & Co. had some things he wanted to talk to me about and got us apart in a corner," Stimson wrote.

"Jay pulled out a cable which he received from Tom Lamont and Russell Leffingweil (both members of J. P. Morgan & Co.) which maintained a very hard doubt of the possibility of raising any money in New York for Germany at the present time. . . . It was a closely reasoned argument of why no money could be floated and ended up with a request, as I recall it, that Jay convey their view to Moret of the Bank of France, and he told me that he had talked with Moret about it and was going to talk to Flandin.

"Then I blew up."

Says He Cited Folly

Stimson said he "pointed out the folly" of such action.

"I told him I happened to know that the Bank of France was holding back on the efforts of the French Government to solve the situation and this would add fuel to the enemies and end the only chance of conciliation.

"Just at that moment a waiter came in and said I was wanted on the telephone to talk to Washington. I went to the telephone and the President (Hoover) was on the other end, and this was his message: That everything depended on the London conference, that all the safety of the banks in New York who had advanced money to Germany was dependent on the conference going to London and the President had read in some English dispatches anxious statements for fear that the French would try to sidetrack the London conference.

Gave Reassurances

"I reassured him on the subject of the situation so far as our negotiations with the French were concerned. I said I was much encouraged to think that we were going all right, but I told him, 'If you want to help in the cause you are speaking of you will not do it by calling me up, but by calling up Tom Lamont. . . .' And I told him of the cable I had just seen. I said that was the one thing that would prevent the French from going to London.

"The President jumped at my remarks and said he agreed perfectly and would get after Morgan at once."

Stimson wrote that he then went back to Jay and told him, "You have hit the London conference right plumb in the eye and I want you to know it. I pointed out to him in unregulated language the folly of the bankers getting into a situation depending on psychology and (said) that they could not take refuge in narrow banking axioms. . . ."

J. P. Morgan & Co. identified Jay as Dean Jay, a Morgan partner who was in charge of the firm's European business at that time.

SPENDING ON FOOD EXPECTED TO DROP

Agriculture Dept. Also Sees Farm Prices Drop Likely In Noting Economic Trends

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported today that recent trends in consumer income coupled with work stoppages indicate that less money will be spent in the months ahead for foods and other non-durable products.

It also predicted, in a report on the economic situation, that farm prices during the next three months may drop from five to 10 per cent below the record level of mid-October.

The coal strike, it said, is already retarding the expansion of total employment and the output of industrial goods, which have attained record peacetime levels since last spring.

"If a prolonged stoppage of coal output develops, the general level of domestic economic activity will decline sharply."

The department added the domestic economic situation during 1947 cannot be properly appraised until the length of the strike and the nature of the settlement, with its repercussions on wages and prices, have been determined."

Analyzing economic reports of the Federal Reserve Board, the Census Bureau, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the department said there has been a tendency this year for a smaller share of the national income to go to wages and salaries and more to profits, interest and rents.

"Unless wages and salaries increase relative to total income payments, consumer expenditures may decline," the department said.

"As durable goods become available, it is possible that relatively more consumer purchasing power may shift to the purchase of such durable goods as automobiles, radios, and household appliances, and away from non-durable goods of which farm products are a major part.

"If there are substantial increases in disposable income, however, the expenditures for non-durables may continue at present high levels."

2 Men Sought To Supervise Decontrol

Washington, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Administration hung out a "help-wanted" sign today for two key men to administer President Truman's program for removal of war-time controls as rapidly as possible.

Officials familiar with the situation said the search is continuing for men to head the National Housing Agency and the projected Office of Rents and Priorities. The OPA, when formed, will administer the combined remaining functions of OPA and the Civilian Production Administration, together with some other war-time agencies.

Until these appointments have been made, officials said, most major decontrol steps will be held in abeyance.

Wyatt, Small Quit

Wilson W. Wyatt, former housing administrator and expediter, and John D. Small, former CPA chief, finished their tours of duty simultaneously yesterday. Paul Porter, former OPA head, left a day earlier.

The White House announced the interim appointment of David L. Krooth, NHA general counsel, to act in Wyatt's dual job, but officials said the selection was only to fill a gap until a permanent successor can be chosen, probably Monday or Tuesday.

Small's resignation yesterday carried out his oft-repeated intention of returning to private life as soon as plans could be worked out for the OPA-CPA liquidating agency. Officials said the agency would be established as soon as a man had been found to head it.

Wyatt, however, left in protest against White House policies which he contended failed to recognize housing as an "all-out emergency" problem.

Can't Meet Goal, He Says

At a final news conference yesterday, he said that housing was just as much an emergency now as ever and that next year's goal of 1,500,000 new homes could not be met in the absence of the emergency measures he had recommended to the President.

Wyatt disclosed that he had proposed 100 per cent Government financing of private rental housing, but the Reconstruction Finance Corporation turned it down, at least until Congress could be consulted.

The plan called for 90 per cent Federal Housing Administration loans with the remaining ten per cent to be put up by the RFC on a second mortgage.

Wyatt said that $200,000,000 of RFC funds would be involved if the needs of the program were met.

1947 Sugar Ration To Rise 5 Pounds

Washington, Dec. 6 (AP)—Barring "unpredictable disasters," American consumers will get an extra ration coupon entitling them to five pounds of sugar by next April 1.

This was announced today by Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, in a statement saying that additional extra allowances may be possible later in 1947.

Consumers got ration allowances of 25 pounds this year, including grants for canning. They will get at least 30 pounds next year if present plans turn out.

Anderson also announced that industrial users—such as candy makers, bakers, ice-cream makers and soft-drink bottlers—will get an additional ten per cent of the quantity they used in 1941. These users are now limited to between 50 and 60 per cent of their 1941 usage.

Eisenhower Going South For A Rest

Washington, Dec. 6 (AP)—At the insistence of Army physicians that he take a rest, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower will start tomorrow on his first extended leave in more than a decade.

For a month he will be technically a patient at the Pratt General Hospital at Miami, Fla., where he will take treatments for bursitis, a painful inflammation in his left shoulder.

He expects, however, to take advantage of opportunities for golf, fishing and other outdoor activities, aides said today.

At 56, the War Department chief of staff was described as being in the best health he has enjoyed for years, aside from the recurrent shoulder pain from which he suffered before he became Supreme Allied Commander in Europe. He has shrugged off without comment published reports that he planned to retire.

Except for a week's fishing with his brothers last summer in the West and an earlier two-day visit to Sea Island, Ga., Eisenhower has had no leave since he went to the Philippines in 1935 with Gen. Douglas MacArthur as assistant military adviser to the Philippine Commonwealth.

Embassy Sends Report On Elliott Roosevelt

Washington, Dec. 6 (AP) — The State Department said today the American Embassy in Moscow has cabled a report on Elliott Roosevelt's recent remarks on Russian-American relations.

A department official said he understood Roosevelt made the remarks at a gathering arranged by the Embassy to introduce the new head of the Soviet Foreign Office's Russian-American division.

[Roosevelt originally was quoted in the magazine *Newsweek* as criticizing United States foreign policy at the gathering. He subsequently declared the discussion was off-the-record and said he had been misquoted.]

Newsprint Probe Asked; Langer Hints 'Trust'

Washington, Dec. 6 (AP)—Senator Langer (R., N.D.) announced today that he will ask the new Congress to make a sweeping investigation of newsprint supply and distribution.

"There is strong evidence," he asserted in a statement, "that a conspiracy exists between large publishing trusts and some newsprint manufacturers to force hundreds of independent newspapers and magazine publishers out of business."

He complained also of "serious trends toward monopoly . . . within the newsprint manufacturing industry" citing purchases of paper mills by big publishers.

END INNER STRIFE, SMUTS URGES U. S.

Economic Maladjustment, Loss of Faith Incentives To War, He Tells NAM

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts of the Union of South Africa warned America in a speech at the National Association of Manufacturers meeting tonight that economic maladjustment and loss of faith were "powerful incentives to war."

He urged the United States and other free nations to conquer their internal industrial and social problems lest other nations mistake them as [illegible] and thus take steps that might lead to another great conflict.

"The free, democratic nations dare not to convey to the world an impression of supineness, of indifference, of peace at any price. If they do, the world may take us at our face value and be seriously misled, as Hitler was misled by America's professed neutrality during the pre-war period," Smuts said.

Industrial Peace Aim

The NAM today implemented its new "pro-public" labor and fiscal policies with a number of resolutions designed, officials said, to promote industrial peace and place public interests above those of either management or labor.

The resolutions, described as the "backbone" of the association's accomplishments during its strenuous and at times explosive three-day session, were accepted without debate by the more than 3,000 delegates representing management from every section of America.

The fiscal policy called for an immediate 20 per cent tax cut on personal incomes, elimination of civilian agencies by the federal government, annual reduction of $5 billion of the national debt, and a balanced budget.

Some of the more liberal phases of NAM's "attitud toward labor," it was learned, were bitterly protested by a small but vigorous and powerful minority.

The Majority Viewpoint

Earl Bunting, who will succeed Robert R. Watson as president of NAM on Jan. 1, said the announced policies and resolutions represented "the majority viewpoint" of the association.

The resolutions adopted at the last day's meeting advocated employment stabilization, a vigorous defense of freedom of speech, preference to veterans in industry and employment, increased facilities for education including more attractive inducements to teachers, and further vigorous opposition of Congress to 'Communist infiltration.

Grip On U.S. Is At An End, Red Reports

New York, Dec. 6 (AP)—The New York *Times* said today that William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist party, told party leaders at a closed session at an undisclosed meeting place last night that "Communists no longer had influence within the Government of the United States."

The account said that Foster made his statement at the end of a three-day post-election meeting of the party's national committee.

Charges Betrayal

The *Times* said Foster also told Communist leaders "that the Leftists and Liberals to whom the Communists looked for accomplishment of their political objectives as members of a coalition with more conservative Democrats had been 'seriously demoralized by the betrayals of the Truman Administration.'"

Foster also demanded, the *Times* continued, "that Communists be so active in working for a third party in place of the alliance between labor and the Democratic party that everybody in the labor movement will know that the main champions of a third party are the Communists.'"

U.N.-REFUGEES (300)

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC.6-(AP)-THE SOVIET UNION LOST TODAY ON A MOVE TO SEND A UNITED NATIONS INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE IMMEDIATELY TO REFUGEE CAMPS IN THE AMERICAN, FRENCH AND BRITISH ZONES OF OCCUPATION IN GERMANY AND SEEK OUT GROUPS THE RUSSIANS SAID WERE INIMICAL TO THEIR GOVERNMENT.

THE VOTE WAS 20 TO NINE, WITH NINE NATIONS ABSTAININGW IN THE U.N. COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL PROBLEMS, WHICH IS W

THE VOTE WAS 20 TO NINE, WITH NINE NATIONS ABSTAINING, IN THE U.N. COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL PROBLEMS, WHICH IS WORKING OUT PLANS FOR AN INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION.

SOVIET DELEGATE V.I.TEPLIAKOV CHARGED THAT THE CAMPS HARBORED GROUPS WHICH HOPED TO OVERTHROW THE SOVIET UNION.

MRS.FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT CHALLENGED THE RUSSIAN STATEMENT AND REPLIED THAT "THE ENDLESS REPETITION OF THESE CHARGES DOES NOT CONSTITUTE EVIDENCE OR PROOF OF THEIR VALIDITY."

TEPLIAKOV WAS TOLD BY LEON DE ROSEN OF FRANCE THAT THE SOVIET UNION THUS FAR HAD REFUSED FRENCH OFFICERS THE RIGHT TO SEEK FRENCH CITIZENS EITHER IN THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION ZONE OR IN THE SOVIET UNION, ALTHOUGH SOVIET OFFICERS HAVE SUCH RIGHTS IN THE FRENCH ZONE.

THE RUSSIAN REQUEST FOR INVESTIGATION WAS PUT TO THE COMMITTEE BY A.Y.VISHINSKY, SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER, IN A LETTER TO COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN, SIR CARL BERENDSEN OF NEW ZEALAND.

TEPLIAKOV CHARGED THAT 12,000 RUSSIAN CITIZENS REMAINED IN THE BRITISH ZONE AND 6,000 IN THE FRENCH ZONE WHO SHOULD RETURN HOME AND SAID FRENCH AND BRITISH AUTHORITIES "HIDE" RUSSIAN CITIZENS FROM RUSSIAN LIAISON OFFICERS BY ISSUING FALSE PASSPORTS DESIGNATING THEM VARIOUSLY AS CITIZENS OF POLAND AND TURKEY.

MRS.ROOSEVELT IN REPLY SAID THE RUSSIANS HAVE MADE THE SAME CHARGES MOST OF THE YEAR, BUT AFTER INVESTIGATION BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES THEY HAVE BEEN FOUND MAINLY WITHOUT BASIS.

"I WISH TO POINT OUT THAT AN ENDLESS REPETITION OF CHARGES DOES NOT CONSTITUTE EVIDENCE," SHE SAID. "I GATHER OUR RUSSIAN COLLEAGUE THINKS THAT BY CEASELESS REPETITION OF CHARGES WILL MAKE THEM STICK. THIS COMMITTEE HAS BEEN EXPOSED TO THAT TECHNIQUE NOW FOR WEEKS. I THINK THE COMMITTEE SHOULD TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THAT THIS IS A CONSCIOUS TECHNIQUE."

SHE POINTED OUT THAT SLAV LIAISON OFFICERS HAVE FREEDOM TO ENTER ANY CAMPS IN THE U.S.ZONE, AND THAT IF THEY WERE NOT ABLE TO MAKE THEIR CHARGES STICK CONCERNING VARIOUS REFUGEES THE SOVIET UNION MIGHT CONSIDER SENDING MEN "OF HIGHER CALIBER."

ED458PES

UN-REGIONAL CONFERENCES
BY JOHN WALLACE

LAKE SUCCESS,N.Y., DEC.6-(AP)-A PHILIPPINE RESOLUTION CALLING FOR REGIONAL CONFERENCES OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING PEOPLES WON THE APPROVAL TODAY OF A UNITED NATIONS TRUSTEESHIP SUB-COMMITTEE. THE VOTE WAS 9 TO 3, WITH 6 NATIONS ABSTAINING.

RUSSIA, AMONG THOSE OBJECTING TO THE RESOLUTION, IMMEDIATELY SERVED NOTICE IT WOULD RENEW ITS OPPOSITION WHEN THE PROPOSAL COMES BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY'S FULL 54-NATION TRUSTEESHIP COMMITTEE.

THE RESOLUTION CALLED FOR SUCH MEETINGS AT INTERVALS UNDER SPONSORSHIP OF U.N. MEMBER GOVERNMENTS HAVING RESPONSIBILITIES FOR NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES TO THE END THAT THE TRADITIONS, WISHES AND

ASPIRATIONS OF THESE PEOPLE MAY BE GIVEN EXPRESSION."
A CHINA, CUBA AND EGYPT CAST NEGATIVE VOTES, RUSSIA, BELGIUM, FRANCE,
INDIA, THE NETHERLANDS AND POLAND ABSTAINED.
THE RESOLUTION WAS A SUBSTITUTE FOR A PREVIOUS PROPOSAL WITHDRAWN
BY THE PHILIPPINES WHICH HAD CALLED FOR AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
OF THE SAME TERRITORIES UNDER AUSPICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL COUNCIL. 563 24548 -2 04209 -2 09 -) .33 136), 2? 3:39 ;.
PROF. BORIS STEIN, RUSSIAN DELEGATE, TERMED THE "SENSE OF THE NEW
RESOLUTION VERY MUCH REDUCED," AND SAID HE RESERVED THE RIGHT TO JOIN
WITH CHINA, CUBA AND EGYPT IN OPPOSING THE MATTER BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.
THE SUB-COMMITTEE CONCLUDED ITS WORK EARLY THIS MORNING AFTER A
FIVE-HOUR NIGHT SESSION. PREVIOUSLY, IT HAD REJECTED A SOUTH AFRICAN
REQUEST TO INCORPORATE SOUTH WEST AFRICA INTO THE UNION.

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U.N.-BOX

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC. 6-(AP)-BRIG.-GEN. CARLOS P. ROMULO, PHILIPPINE DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS, TODAY CHIDED GEORGI SAKSIN, RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVE, FOR A "STATUS QUO" ATTITUDE ON THE QUESTION OF PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS.

"HIS ATTITUDE WAS A MOST UN-MARXIAN PROCEDURE," ROMULO DECLARED. "KARL MARX WOULD THROW UP HIS HANDS IN HORROR."

ROMULO SAID SAKSIN'S INSISTENCE ON ADHERENCE TO OLD DECISIONS SINCE OVERRULED MAKE HIM A "REACTIONARY."

ROMULO THEN SAID THAT IF SAKSIN WANTED TO GO BACK TO THE VERY START HE SHOULD NOTE ONE OF THE THREE MEN WHO FIRST DECIDED TO MEET IN SAN FRANCISCO "WAS ONLY JOSEPH STALIN."

W1035PES

U.N.-SITE

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC.6-(AP)-MAYOR ROGER LAPHAM OF SAN FRANCISCO SAID TODAY THAT, AS A PRIVATE CITIZEN, "I RESENT STRONGLY THE UNKIND REFLECTIONS OF THE U.S.S.R. DELEGATE ON SAN FRANCISCO'S PROFFERED HOSPITALITY TO THE UNITED NATIONS."

HE REFERRED TO THE ATTACK MADE LAST NIGHT BY SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE GEORGI SAKSIN ON SAN FRANCISCO AS A PROSPECTIVE U.N. HEADQUARTERS SITE. THE RUSSIAN ALSO CHARGED THE U.S.DELEGATION HERE WAS "CAMPAIGNING" FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE TEXT OF MAYOR LAPHAM'S STATEMENT:

"IT IS NOT UP TO A MAYOR TO IMPOSE HIS THOUGHTS ON MEMBERS OF THE HEADQUARTERS COMMISSION, NOR ON THE DELEGATION OF HIS OWN NATION, BUT I CAN SAY AS A PRIVATE CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES THAT I RESENT STRONGLY THE UNKIND REFLECTIONS OF THE U.S.R. DELEGATE ON SAN FRANCISCO'S PROFFERED HOSPITALITY TO THE UNITED NATIONS. WE HAVE ALWAYS OPENLY AND HONESTLY EXPRESSED OUR OPINION THAT THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE UNITED NATIONS WOULD BE THE BEST SITE FOR ITS DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH. I AM PERSONALLY SHOCKED THAT OUR U.S.S.R. FRIENDS, WHOM WE MADE WELCOME TO SAN FRANCISCO LAST YEAR, HAVE SO MISCONSTRUED AND IMPUGNED OUR GENEROUS MOTIVES."

ED433PES

WITH U.N.-SITE(180)

PHILADELPHIA, DEC 6-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES IS LOBBYING FOR SELECTION OF SAN FRANCISCO INSTEAD OF PHILADELPHIA AS THE WORLD CAPITAL SITE, SAYS DR.ROBERT L.JOHNSON, CHAIRMAN OF THE PHILADELPHIA COMMITTEE.

DR.JOHNSON DECLARED THE PHILADELPHIA GROUP WAS AROUSED PARTICULARLY OVER REPORTED U.S. INTERVENTION BECAUSE OF REPEATED ADMINISTRATION PLEDGES THAT THE U.S. WOULD REMAIN NEUTRAL.

"THEY ARE EITHER NEUTRAL OR THEY ARE NOT AND THIS IS THE TIME TO FIND OUT," HE TOLD A REPORTER. "THE REPORTED LOBBYING BY U.S. OFFICIALS AT LAKE SUCCESS IS CERTAINLY NOT NEUTRALITY IN ANY SENSE OF THE WORD."

DR.JOHNSON SAID REPORTS HAD REACHED HIM THAT DELEGATES AT LAKE SUCCESS WHO HAVE NOT YET ANNOUNCED THEIR STAND ON THE PEACE CAPITAL WERE BEING BUTTONHOLED IN CORRIDORS OF UNITED NATIONS' HEADQUARTERS TO LEAVE NO DOUBT OF THE U.S. VIEW.

IN WASHINGTON, THE STATE DEPARTMENT AGAIN ASSERTED YESTERDAY THAT THE AMERICAN DELEGATION TO THE U.N. HAD BEEN PLEDGED "TO OBSERVE STRICT NEUTRALITY."

A SPOKESMAN SAID THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND ITS OFFICIALS "OBVIOUSLY" COULD NOT TAKE SIDES ON SUCH A QUESTION, SINCE THEY REPRESENT THE ENTIRE COUNTRY.

BUT, SAID THE STATE DEPARTMENT, THE U.N. DELEGATION AT LAKE SUCCESS WAS NOW CHARGED WITH "CARRYING OUT THAT POLICY" AND WAS NO LONGER UNDER STATE DEPARTMENT CONTROL.

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BRIG. GEN. CARLOS P. ROMULO OF THE PHILIPPINES TOOK THE FLOOR AFTER AUSTIN TO RENEW HIS APPEAL FOR SAN FRANCISCO. HE ALSO ASSAILED GEORGI SAKSIN, THE SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE, WHO LAST NIGHT LEVELED THE CHARGES THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS LOBBYING IMPROPERLY AND INDICATED RUSSIA WOULD NOT SEND DELEGATES TO SAN FRANCISCO IF IT WAS CHOSEN.

"THE SOVIET NOW THREATENS A NEW FORM OFMUKVLUGOZ

ADD LAKE SUCCESS (NL-UN-GEN) XXX VOTE (Hauck)

"THE SOVIET NOW THREATENS A NEW FORM OF VETO," ROMULO SAID. "IT NOW THREATENS TO STAY AWAY FROM THE UNITED NATIONS IF THE ORGANIZATION GOES TO SAN FRANCISCO.

"HOWEVER, IF THE MAJORITY WANTS TO GO TO SAN FRANCISCO, I SUPPOSE WE SHALL GO TO SAN FRANCISCO REGARDLESS OF RUSSIA."

MAYOR ROGER LAPHAM OF SAN FRANCISCO ALSO TOOK NOTE OF RUSSIA'S STAND AGAINST HIS CITY AND ISSUED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT:

"IT IS NOT UP TO THE MAYOR TO IMPOSE HIS THOUGHTS ON MEMBERS OF THE HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE, NOR ON THE DELEGATION OF HIS OWN NATION, BUT I CAN SAY AS A PRIVATE CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES THAT I RESENT STRONGLY THE UNKIND REFLECTIONS OF THE U.S.S.R. DELEGATE ON SAN FRANCISCO'S PROFFERED HOSPITALITY TO THE UNITED NATIONS

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FRANCISCO'S PROFFERED HOSPITALITY TO THE UNITED NATIONS. WE HAVE ALWAYS OPENLY AND HONESTLY EXPRESSED OUR OPINION THAT THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE UNITED NATIONS WOULD BE THE BEST SITE FOR ITS DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH. I AM PERSONALLY SHOCKED THAT OUR U.S.S.R. FRIENDS, WHOM WE MADE WELCOME TO SAN FRANCISCO LAST YEAR, HAVE SO MISCONSTRUED AND IMPUGNED OUR GENEROUS MOTIVES."

TODAY'S U.S.ANNOUNCEMENT IN EFFECT GAVE A SHARP ANSWER TO RUSSIA WHICH ACCUSED THE AMERICAN DELEGATION OF CAMPAIGNING FOR THE WEST COAST.

IT WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY APPARENT WHERE THE UNITED STATES WOULD LATER FAVOR ANY ONE OF THE EAST COAST SITES, SHOULD THE COMMITTEE FOLLOW ITS LEAD IN TURNING DOWN SAN FRANCISCO. AUSTIN SUGGESTED THAT ONLY IN THE EVENT OF SUCH A DECISION THE COMMITTEE SHOULD "RECONSIDER" THE WHOLE EAST COAST AND CAUTIONED AGAINST A HASTY DECISION.

THIS WAS INTERPRETED IN SOME CIRCLES AS MEANING THAT THE AMERICAN DELEGATION WANTED THE OTHER 53 NATIONS TO LOOK CLOSELY INTO THE POSSIBILITIES AT PHILADELPHIA AND OTHER POINTS BEFORE JUMPING TO A VERDICT. HOWEVER, AUSTIN STRESSED THAT A FINAL DECISION SHOULD BE TAKEN AT THE CURRENT ASSEMBLY SESSION WHICH WOULD MEAN WITHIN A WEEK.

PRIOR TO AUSTIN'S STATEMENT SAN FRANCISCO HAD DRAWN THE MOST SUPPORT FROM THOSE SPEAKING AND WAS GENERALLY CONCEDED TO HAVE AN EDGE ON THE BASIS OF DEBATE UP TO THAT POINT. STRONGEST SUPPORT FOR THE WEST COAST HAS COME FROM CHINA, AUSTRALIA, THE PHILIPPINES, INDIA,

THE ARAB STATES, AND SOME OF THE LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

A SIMPLE MAJORITY IS NEEDED WITHIN THE COMMITTEE BUT THE WINNING SITE MUST GET TWO-THIRDS OF THE VOTES ONCE THE QUESTION GOES TO ASSEMBLY ITSELF FOR FINAL APPROVAL.

AFTER REITERATING HIS DEMAND THAT THE U.N. SETTLE IN SAN FRANCISCO, ROMULO LEVELED A SERIES OF CRITICISMS AT PHILADELPHIA.

WAVING A COPY OF THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, WHICH HE NOTED WAS PUBLISHED IN PHILADELPHIA, ROMULO READ LONG EXCERPTS FROM AN ARTICLE ABOUT THE CITY.

HE QUOTED THE MAGAZINE AS SAYING THAT "MACHINE POLITICS MAKE IT (PHILADELPHIA) ONE OF THE NATION'S MOST BACKWARD CITIES," AND THAT FORWARD AND PROGRESSIVE STEPS "WERE TAKEN ONLY WHEN THEY BECAME HISTORY IN OTHER AMERICAN CITIES."

HE ALSO NOTED THE MAGAZINE'S CRITICISM OF SANITATION FACILITIES AND POLICE PROTECTION IN THE CITY.

ROMULO SAID MORE THAN 1,000 PERSONS WOULD BE DISPLACED IN PHILADELPHIA SHOULD THE U.N. SET UP HEADQUARTERS THERE.

AFTER ROMULO'S TALK, THE CZECHOSLOVAK AND NORWEGIAN DELEGATIONS STATED THEIR CHOICE AS NEW YORK. NORWAY'S FINN MOE SAID HIS COUNTRY LIKED THE FLUSHING MEADOW (N.Y.) SITE BEST, WITH SECOND AND THIRD CHOICES, RESPECTIVELY, WESTCHESTER-WHITE PLAINS (N.Y.) AND PHILADELPHIA. URUGUAY'S STAND, ITS DELEGATE SAID, WAS TO ABIDE BY ANY DECISION MADE BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ON SITE, AND URGED THAT THE HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE REEXAMINE THE EAST COAST SITES.

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WARREN R. AUSTIN, CHIEF OF THE UNITED STATES ASSEMBLY DELEGATION, WAS EXPECTED TO MAKE KNOWN TODAY THE U.S. PREFERENCE AMONG THE CITIES LATELY IN THE RUNNING--SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON.

HE TOLD THE COMMITTEE YESTERDAY PRESIDENT TRUMAN INTENDED TO OFFER THE ARMY'SPRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO FREE OF CHARGE, SUBJECT TO CONGRESS' CONSENT--AND WAS ACCUSED LAST NIGHT BY GEORGI SAKSIN, RUSSIAN DELEGATE, OF "CAMPAIGNING" FOR THE WEST COAST CITY.

"UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHALL THE DELEGATION OF THE SOVIET UNION GO TO SAN FRANCISCO," SAID SAKSIN, "AND I TAKE IT NO OTHER SELF-RESPECTING DELEGATION WILL ACCEPT A DECISION IN SO FLAGRANT A CONTRADICTION TO THE RESOLUTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY."

HE LISTED ARGUMENTS FOR NEW YORK CITY, WHICH RUSSIA PREVIOUSLY HAD SUPPORTED, BUT DECLARED THAT TO FACILITATE A UNANIMOUS DECISION THE SOVIET UNION HAD DECIDED THAT IT WOULD "JOIN WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CAN ACCEPT THE PHILADELPHIA PROPOSAL AS IN KEEPING WITH THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION."

HIS REFERENCE WAS TO THE RESOLUTION BY WHICH THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN LONDON LAST FEBRUARY LIMITED THE CHOICE TO THE EASTERN SEABOARD OF THE UNITED STATES. HE DID NOT MENTION THE ASSEMBLY'S RESOLUTION OF NOV. 9 WHICH WIDENED THE FIELD TO ANY U.S. SITES "AVAILABLE WITHOUT COST OR AT REASONABLE COST."

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A 33 ADD LAKE SUCCESS (DAY - UN-SITE) KKY APPROVAL

SAKSIN ARGUED THAT SAN FRANCISCO WOULD BE CONVENIENT TO ONLY FIVE OF THE 54 NATIONS.

OTHER NATIONS BACKING PHILADELPHIA LAST NIGHT INCLUDED POLAND, SOUTH AFRICA, NEW ZEALAND AND CUBA. FAVORING SAN FRANCISCO WERE THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EGYPT AND IRAQ. UP TO LAST NIGHT, NO DELEGATION HAD SUPPORTED BOSTON.

EARLIER, PHILADELPHIA HAD BEEN BACKED BY BRITAIN, NEW YORK BY YUGOSLAVIA AND THE EAST COAST GENERALLY BY THE SOVIET UKRAINE AND THE NETHERLANDS, AND SAN FRANCISCO HAD THE APPROVAL OF CHINA, THE PHILIPPINES, INDIA, SAUDI ARABIA AND AUSTRALIA.

THE DEBATE WAS ON LOCATIONS INSPECTED BY A SUB-COMMITTEE--INCLUDING THE BELMONT-ROXBOROUGH SECTION OF NORTH PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK'S FLUSHING WORLD'S FAIRGROUNDS AND SUBURBAN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, WHERE FIVE PIECES OF LAND WERE RECOMMENDED BY A HEADQUARTERS COMMISSION.

JP413AES

"MOLOTOV IS SAYING IN EFFECT THAT YOU WANT A WHISKEY AND SODA. ALL RIGHT, HERE IS THE SODA--WE'LL GIVE THE WHISKEY TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL."

THE PROVISION FOR EXPEDITING A DRAFT CONVENTION FOR PROHIBITION OF ADD LAKE SUCCESS (DAY - HOME - UN) FXY COUNCIL (HOVEY)

ATOMIC WEAPONS AND ALL OTHER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION WAS UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED. THE CONVENTION WOULD ALSO CALL FOR SETTING UP AN ADEQUATE SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL CONTROL AND INSPECTION.

THE DECISION WAS TAKEN AFTER MOLOTOV DECLARED THAT THE SOVIET UNION NEVER ASKED FOR CONTROL UNDER THE VETO.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE STILL HAD TWO MORE PARAGRAPHS TO CONSIDER AT ADJOURNMENT.

THE UNITED STATES MADE A DIRECT APPEAL TO RUSSIA LAST NIGHT FOR SUPPORT OF THE AMERICAN PLAN TO CONTROL THE ATOMIC BOMB AND URGED THAT THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION APPROVE THE PLAN BEFORE THE END OF THE YEAR.

BERNARD M.BARUCH, TAKING SPEEDY ADVANTAGE OF A CHANGE IN THE SOVIET ATTITUDE AS SET FORTH EARLIER THIS WEEK BY RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV, LOOKED STRAIGHT AT SOVIET DELEGATE ANDREI A. GROMYKO IN LAST NIGHT'S COMMISSION SESSION AND DECLARED:

"WE SEEK ESPECIALLY THE PARTICIPATION OF THE SOVIET UNION. WE WELCOME THE RECENT AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENTS OF ITS HIGHEST REPRESENTATIVES. FROM THESE, WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN CONCLUDING THAT IT NO LONGER REGARDS THE ORIGINAL AMERICAN PROPOSALS UNACCEPTABLE, AS A WHOLE OR IN THEIR SEPARATE PARTS, AS ITS MEMBER OF THIS BODY STATED AT AN EARLIER MEETING."

1946

GROMYKO'S ONLY IMMEDIATE COMMENT WAS THAT THE COMMISSION NEEDED TIME TO STUDY THE PROPOSAL.

BARUCH MADE IT CLEAR THE UNITED STATES WOULD ACCEPT NOTHING LESS THAN AGREEMENT ON ITS OWN PLAN.

"WE WELCOME COOPERATION BUT WE STAND UPON OUR BASIC PRINCIPLES EVEN IF WE STAND ALONE," HE SAID. "WE AIM AT AN EFFECTIVE PLAN OF CONTROL AND WILL NOT ACCEPT ANYTHING LESS."

BARUCH, UNITED STATES DELEGATE TO THE COMMISSION SINCE ITS INCEPTION, ALSO AGREED WITH NUMEROUS DELEGATES WHO HAVE STRESSED IN ARMS REDUCTION DEBATES BEFORE THE U.N. POLITICAL COMMITTEE THAT IF NATIONS CAN CONTROL THE ATOMIC BOMB THEY CAN GO ON FROM THERE TO CONTROL OTHER INSTRUMENTS OF MASS DESTRUCTION.

HE FORMALLY OFFERED A RESOLUTION EMBODYING THE SAME IDEAS AS

30.24-6805

ORIGINALLY SET FORTH IN HIS PLAN LAST JUNE AND CALLED UPON THE COMMISSION TO ADOPT AND SEND IT TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL BY JAN.1.

BARUCH SAID THESE THREE ELEMENTS WERE INHERENT IN ANY TREATY THAT WOULD BE WRITTEN:

1-THE ERECTION OF AN INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITY WHICH SHALL EFFECTIVELY PREVENT THE MANUFACTURE AND USE OF ATOMIC BOMBS FOR WAR PURPOSES, AND WHICH SHALL DEVELOP THE USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY FOR SOCIAL GAIN.

2-THE RIGHT OF FREE AND FULL INTERNATIONAL INSPECTION IN SUPPORT OF THESE PURPOSES (NOW ACCEPTED BY RUSSIA).

3-THE DEFINITE AGREEMENT THAT ONCE A TREATY BECOMES EFFECTIVE-PROVIDING FOR DETERRENTS AGAINST OFFENDERS AND PUNISHMENTS FOR OFFENDERS, THERE CAN BE NO VETO TO PROTECT WILFUL VIOLATORS, OR TO HAMPER THE OPERATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITY.

1946

ALEXANDRE PARODI OF FRANCE, COMMISSION CHAIRMAN, SAID THE U.S. RESOLUTION WOULD BE TURNED OVER TO ONE OF THE COMMISSION'S WORKING GROUPS AND WOULD BE TAKEN UP NEXT WEEK ALONG WITH A REPORT FROM ITS CONTROL COMMITTEE. THAT GROUP, ALONG WITH SCIENTIFIC ADVISERS, HAS BEEN STUDYING THE EXACT SAFEGUARDS NECESSARY FOR ANY ATOMIC PLAN.

RUSSIA'S PLAN ALSO OFFERED TO THE COMMISSION LAST JUNE, CALLED FOR AN INTERNATIONAL PACT OUTLAWING ATOMIC WEAPONS, THE DESTRUCTION OF EXISTING BOMBS WITHIN 90 DAYS AFTER A PACT, AND ENACTMENT OF NATIONAL LAWS AGAINST VIOLATORS. GROMYKO MAINTAINED THEN THAT THE VETO SHOULD NOT BE ALTERED BUT THE SOVIET NOW HAS AGREED THAT THE VETO WOULD NOT HOLD IN THE ACTUAL CONTROL AND INSPECTIONS ONCE A SYSTEM HAD BEEN SET UP.

WITHIN THE U.N. POLITICAL COMMITTEE, FOCAL POINT OF THE AGENCY'S MOST CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES, THREE-SUB COMMITTEES WERE SCHEDULED TO GO BACK TO WORK TODAY ON ARMS REDUCTION, SPAIN AND THE VETO.

ON THE ARMS QUESTION, WHERE THE U.N. RECENTLY HAS MADE RAPID PROGRESS, IT WAS FEARED A SNAG MIGHT DEVELOP OVER UNITED STATES INSISTENCE THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL NOT ONLY CONSIDER MEASURES TO PROHIBIT THE USE OF ATOMIC WEAPONS, BUT ALSO TO ESTABLISH CONTROLS OVER THE USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES.

THIS IN EFFECT RAISED THE OLD ISSUE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA, THE SOVIET INSISTING ON IMMEDIATE OUTLAWING OF ATOMIC WEAPONS AND THE AMERICAN VIEW BEING THAT ANY SUCH STEP SHOULD BE PART OF A GENERAL ATOMIC CONTROL PLAN.

BD230AES

HUSSEIN ALA, IRANIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES AND REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED NATIONS, FILED THE REPORT TODAY SAYING "IT WILL BE APPARENT THAT THE DECISION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO CONTINUE 'SEIZED' OF THIS QUESTION SHOULD REMAIN UNCHANGED."

"IT WILL BE RECALLED," SAID THE REPORT, "THAT A RESULT OF THESE INTERFERENCES IS THAT THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN DENIED THE EXERCISE OF EFFECTIVE CONTROL IN THE PROVINCE OF AZERBAIJAN.

"UNFORTUNATELY, IN SPITE OF EVERY EFFORT TO REMOVE BY CONCILIATORY MEANS THE CONSEQUENCES OF THESE INTERFERENCES, THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT HAS NOT YET BEEN ABLE TO RE-ESTABLISH ITS AUTHORITY IN THAT PROVINCE.

ELECTIONS OF THE MAJLIS (PARLIAMENT) MEMBERS HAVE BEEN CALLED THROUGHOUT IRAN STARTING TOMORROW. THE REPORT SAID TROOPS WERE ORDERED INTO ALL PROVINCES OF IRAN "IN ORDER TO ASSURE THAT THE ELECTION PROCEDURES ARE DULY FOLLOWED" AND CITED THAT "THOSE IN CONTROL" OF AZERBAIJAN HAD OBJECTED.

"IT IS TO BE HOPED," SAID ALA'S REPORT, "THAT THIS (TROOP STATIONING) WILL NOT BE USED AS A PRETEXT FOR HOSTILE DEMONSTRATIONS BUT MY GOVERNMENT WILL NOT FAIL TO TAKE THE ACTION NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN LAW AND ORDER THROUGHOUT IRAN, EVEN THOUGH DISTURBANCES MAY BE THREATENED." ADD LAKE SUCCESS (NI-UN-IRAN) XXX AZERBAIJAN

DISPATCHES FROM IRAN HAVE REPORTED SKIRMISHES ON THE AZERBAIJAN BORDER IN NORTHERN IRAN AS GOVERNMENT TROOPS MOVED INTO THE PROVINCE IN THE LAST TWO DAYS. THE AZERBAIJAN GOVERNMENT CLAIMED AUTONOMY A YEAR AGO WHEN RED TROOPS OCCUPIED THE AREA UNDER ALLIED WAR-TIME AGREEMENT.

SN&W1029PES

U.N. TIME TABLE

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC.6-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY SCHEDULE TODAY: (E.S.T.)

10:30 A.M.--COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, SUB-COMMITTEE OF POLITICAL COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT; SUB-COMMITTEE OF POLITICAL COMMITTEE ON SPAIN; SOCIAL PROBLEMS SUB-COMMITTEE.

11:00 A.M.--SOCIAL PROBLEMS COMMITTEE, LEGAL COMMITTEE, TRUSTEESHIP SUB-COMMITTEE, SUB-COMMITTEE OF BUDGETARY COMMITTEE ON CONTRIBUTIONS, JOINT SUB-COMMITTEE OF BUDGETARY AND LEGAL COMMITTEES.

2:30 P.M.--COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS.

3 P.M.--POLITICAL COMMITTEE, ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, LEGAL COMMITTEE, HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE, TRUSTEESHIP SUB-COMMITTEE, SUB-COMMITTEE OF POLITICAL COMMITTEE ON THE VETO ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON BUDGETARY QUESTIONS.

1946

7:30 P.M.--JOINT SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, SUB-COMMITTEE OF GENERAL COMMITTEE, TRUSTEESHIP SUB-COMMITTEE, ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON BUDGETARY QUESTIONS, HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE.

BD253AES

U.N.-AT-A-GLANCE (120)

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC. 6-(AP)-UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENTS TODAY IN BRIEF:

THE 54-MEMBER U.N. POLITICAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY A PROVISION TO EXPEDITE A DRAFT CONVENTION FOR PROHIBITION OF ATOMIC WEAPONS AND ALL OTHER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION. THE CONVENTION WOULD CALL ALSO FOR ESTABLISHING AN ADEQUATE SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL CONTROL AND INSPECTION FREE FROM USE OF THE VETO IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

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THE UNITED STATES BROKE ITS LONG SILENCE ON CHOICE OF A SITE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, ENDORSING THE EAST COAST AND MOVING PHILADELPHIA INTO A FOREFRONT POSITION IN THE BATTLE OVER A PERMANENT PEACE CAPITAL SITE.

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IRAN COMPLAINED TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL THAT RUSSIA HAD WARNED THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT AGAINST SENDING TROOPS INTO AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE TO POLICE ELECTIONS BEGINNING THERE TOMORROW.

W1034PES

NEW YORK, DEC. 6-(AP)-BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN WILL CONFER WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN SUNDAY IN THE WHITE HOUSE, BRITISH SOURCES SAID TONIGHT.

SN935PES

OTHER TREATY POINTS CLEARED UP INCLUDED:

1. IT WAS AGREED THAT THE RAILROADS IN TRIESTE SHOULD BE JOINTLY CONTROLLED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FREE TERRITORY, ITALY AND YUGOSLAVIA. PROVISION WAS ALSO MADE FOR THE OPERATION OF CIVILIAN AIRLINES INTO THE AREA. ADD NY (NL-FOR. MIN.) XXX Terr. Terry (S

2. IT WAS DECIDED THAT A LETTER SHOULD BE SENT TO THE UNITED NATIONS RECOMMENDING AUTHORIZATION OF FUNDS FOR THE PAYMENT OF SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNOR OF TRIESTE AND HIS STAFF. Singleton

3. PROVISION WAS MADE FOR FREE ZONES FOR ITALY AND YUGOSLAVIA IN THE FREE PORT OF TRIESTE. THIS MEANS MAINLY THAT THE TWO COUNTRIES CAN USE DOCKING SPACE THERE WITHOUT CHARGE.

4. A FINAL DRAFT WAS WORKED OUT OF A DECLARATION TO BE MADE 1946 BY THE BIG FOUR CALLING FOR A CONFERENCE ON NAVIGATION OF THE DANUBE RIVER WITHIN SIX MONTHS AFTER THE BALKAN PEACE TREATIES BECOME EFFECTIVE. ALL THE GREAT POWERS AS WELL AS STATES BORDERING ON THE RIVER WILL PARTICIPATE IN THIS CONFERENCE.

TOMORROW'S MEETING WAS SET FOR 10:30 A.M. (EST) IN ORDER TO ALLOW BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER BEVIN TO LEAVE HERE BY TRAIN EARLY TOMORROW AFTERNOON FOR WASHINGTON. HE HAS ARRANGED TO CALL ON PRESIDENT TRUMAN AT 11 A.M. (EST) SUNDAY. HE WILL STAY AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY OVER SATURDAY AND SUNDAY NIGHTS AND RETURN TO NEW YORK MONDAY MORNING.

IN SURMOUNTING THE BIG HURDLES, THE COUNCIL LEFT STILL UNSETTLED A NUMBER OF MINOR POINTS, MOST OF THEM ECONOMIC TECHNICALITIES, TO BE IRONED OUT TODAY. THE TIME-CONSUMING TECHNICAL TASK OF PUTTING THE AGREEMENTS ON PAPER DIMINISHED THE LIKELIHOOD THE TREATIES COULD BE SIGNED FORMALLY BEFORE THE COUNCIL'S NEW YORK SESSION ADJOURNS. BEFORE THE SESSIONS WIND-UP, HOWEVER, THE COUNCIL WILL SEEK AGREEMENT ON AN AGENDA FOR A PEACE CONFERENCE ON GERMANY EARLY NEXT YEAR. BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY BEVIN PRIVATELY HAS BEEN URGING HIS COLLEAGUES TO PICK BRUSSELS AS THE SITE FOR THE NEXT MEETING.

THE BIG NATION ACCORD ON THE SATELLITE TREATIES WAS REACHED AT THEIR 115TH FORMAL MEETING, CLIMAXED BY A DISPUTE IN WHICH SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES FOUGHT AND YEILDED TO A RUSSIAN DEMAND FOR A BOOST IN THE REPARATIONS LEVY AGAINST ITALY.

IN THEIR NEARLY FINISHED FORM, THE TREATIES LAID DOWN THESE GENERAL TERMS:

1. THE DANUBE -- GENERAL AGREEMENT IN THE BALKAN PACTS ON THE PRINCIPLE THAT THIS ECONOMICALLY-STRATEGIC WATER HIGHWAY OF EUROPE SHOULD BE INTERNATIONALIZED FOR FREE USE BY ALL NATIONS. A DECISION TO ISSUE, OUTSIDE THE TREATIES, A SUMMONS FOR A CONFERENCE TO WRITE THE TERMS FOR THAT PLAN.

2. TRIESTE -- INTERNATIONALIZATION OF THIS ANCIENT ADRIATIC PORT WILL LEAVE TRIESTE UNDER THE DIRECT CONTROL OF A GOVERNOR TO BE APPOINTED AND GUIDED BY THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL. THE AGREEMENT PROVIDES FOR AN EARLY REDUCTION OF OCCUPATION TROOPS AND THEIR COMPLETE WITHDRAWAL WHEN THE GOVERNOR DEEMS THAT STEP SAFE.

B103 (Q)

3. REPARATIONS--AGAINST ITALY: $100,000,000 TO RUSSIA, $125,000,000 TO YUGOSLAVIA, $105,000,000 TO GREECE, $25,000,000 TO ETHIOPIA, $5,000,000 TO ALBANIA; AGAINST ROMANIA, $300,000,000 TO RUSSIA; AGAINST BULGARIA, $45,000,000 TO GREECE AND $25,000,000 TO YUGOSLAVIA; AGAINST HUNGARY, $200,000,000 TO RUSSIA AND $50,000,000 TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND YUGOSLAVIA; AGAINST FINLAND, $300,000,000 TO RUSSIA.

4. ARMS LIMITATIONS --ITALY, ARMY, 250,000, NAVY, 22,500 AND AIR FORCE, 25,000; ROMANIA, ARMY, 120,000, NAVY 5,000, AIR FORCE, 8,000; BULGARIA, ARMY, 55,000, NAVY, 3,500 AND AIR FORCE, 5,200; HUNGARY, ARMY AND NAVY, 65,000, AIR FORCE, 5,000; FINLAND, ARMY 34,400, NAVY, 4,500 AND AIR FORCE, 3,000.

THE DIPLOMATIC CHIEFS DECIDED TO DENY THE FORMER ENEMY COUNTRIES THE USE OF MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS ON THE THEORY THAT THESE WERE OFFENSIVE RATHER THAN DEFENSIVE WEAPONS WHICH COULD BE TURNED OUT IN MASS PRODUCTION SPEEDILY.

CLIMAXING ANOTHER LONG ARGUMENT, THEY FIXED ON A COMPROMISE FIGURE OF 66 2/3 CENTS TO THE DOLLAR AS THE RATE BY WHICH THE SATELLITES MUST PAY FOR ALLIED PROPERTY IN THEIR TERRITORY WHICH WAS DESTROYED DURING THE WAR. THIS REPRESENTED A REDUCTION FROM THE 100 PERCENT ORIGINALLY RECOMMENDED BY THE MINISTERS AND A SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE OVER THE 25 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR FIGURE ADVOCATED BY BYRNES TO SPEED ITALY'S ECONOMIC RECOVERY.

IN ADDITION TO INTERNATIONALIZATION OF TRIESTE, THE TREATIES SET UP SEVERAL ADDITIONAL CHORES FOR THE EUROPEAN MAPMAKERS. THESE INCLUDED RETURN OF PART OF TRANSYLVANIA TO ROMANIA FROM HUNGARY, ITALY'S LOSS OF HER AFRICAN COLONIES AND THE DODECANESE ISLANDS, AND RUSSIA'S ACQUISITION OF THE FORMER FINNISH PORT OF PETSAMO.

IN A MEETING SCHEDULED FOR 4 PM (EST), THE COUNCIL EXPECTED TO TACKLE 1946 THE QUESTION OF DISPOSING THE ITALIAN FLEET.

JJ315PES

~~EDITORS: NEW YORK--SECOND NIGHT LEAD FOREIGN MINISTERS INSERT AFTER FOURTH GRAF, BEGINNING "A COMMITTEE" X X X FINAL SIGNING.~~

THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED THAT THE SIGNING CEREMONY BE HELD BETWEEN FEBRUARY 1 AND 15 EITHER IN PARIS OR WHEREVER THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS MIGHT THEN BE MEETING. FRENCH DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER COUVE DE MURVILLE OBJECTED THAT NO TIME OR PLACE SHOULD BE FIXED UNTIL IT WAS DECIDED, AT THE LAST MEETING HERE, WHERE AND WHEN THE FOREIGN MINISTERS WOULD NEXT MEET. THE COUNCIL THEREFORE POSTPONED A DECISION UNTIL THE LAST NEW YORK SESSION.

~~BEFORE AGREEING, ETC., PICKING UP FIFTH GRAF.~~

~~SN114PES~~

AMONG THE QUESTIONS LEFT FOR SETTLEMENT IN TODAY'S SESSION AND TOMORROW ARE CERTAIN ECONOMIC PROVISIONS FOR THE PROPOSED FREE PORT OF TRIESTE, A REQUEST TO THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY TO AUTHORIZE FUNDS FOR THE PAYMENT OF SALARIES OF THE GOVERNOR OF TRIESTE AND HIS STAFF AND THE METHOD BY WHICH THE TREATIES MAY FINALLY BE SIGNED. DIPLOMATS HAVE SAID ALL ALONG IT WOULD NOT BE POSSIBLE TO GET THEM READY FOR SIGNING HERE. ADD NY CDay-FOR. MIN.) XXX DCibe (Hightower)

THROUGH LAST NIGHT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS HAD HELD 115 MEETINGS ON THE PEACE TREATIES IN NEW YORK AND EUROPE AND THEIR SESSIONS IN NEW YORK ALONE TOTALLED 26. THEIR WORK BEGAN MORE THAN A YEAR AGO IN LONDON AND SEVERAL TIMES OVER SUCH ISSUES AS THE FINAL DISPOSITION OF TRIESTE, WHICH ITALY AND YUGOSLAVIA BOTH CLAIMED, AND THE OPENING OF THE BALKAN STATES TO INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE ON A WORLD SCALE, DEADLOCKS AROSE WHICH ON OCCASION APPEARED ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO BREAK.

DIPLOMATS SAID THE FACT THAT THEY HAVE BEEN BROKEN AND THE RELATIVELY EASY AIR OF COMPROMISE AND AGREEMENT WHICH HAVE EXISTED IN THE MEETINGS HERE HAD GREATLY IMPROVED THE PROSPECTS BOTH FOR RESTORING NORMAL CONDITIONS IN EUROPE AND FOR ORGANIZING A WORKABLE WORLD PEACE.

30.24-6807

NIGHT LEAD FOOD (310)
BY ED CREAGH

LONDON, DEC.6-(AP)-THE BRITISH PEOPLE, STILL ON WARTIME RATIONS, WERE TOLD BY FOOD MINISTER JOHN STRACHEY TODAY THAT THE COAL STRIKE AND OTHER LABOR INTERRUPTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES WOULD "ALMOST CERTAINLY" CAUSE A CUT IN THE BREAD ALLOWANCE, NOW NINE OUNCES A DAY FOR MOST ADULTS.

THE ALREADY MINUTE THREE-OUNCES-PER-WEEK ALLOTMENT OF BACON, HE ADDED, MAY ALSO FACE A FURTHER REDUCTION AS A RESULT OF OVERSEAS STRIKES.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS BANNERED STRACHEY'S GLUM PRE-CHRISTMAS STATEMENT, MADE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. AT A SUBSEQUENT NEWS CONFERENCE HE SAID THAT A "SHARP IMMEDIATE CRISIS" HAD RESULTED FROM AMERICAN LABOR DISPUTES, BUT ADDED THAT THE OUTLOOK WOULD BE COMPARATIVELY BRIGHT ONCE "HEARTBREAKING INTERRUPTIONS" WERE OVERCOME.

"IN SIX MONTHS TIME," HE SAID, "THE GREAT EXPORTING COUNTRIES MAY FIND THEMSELVES AS ANXIOUS TO SELL AS WE ARE ANXIOUS TO BUY."

THE FOOD MINISTER TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT THE COAL STRIKE THREATENED "THE GRAVEST CONSEQUENCES" NOT ONLY TO BRITAIN BUT TO ALL OTHER COUNTRIES DEPENDENT ON NORTH AMERICA FOR FOOD SUPPLIES.

HE SAID THAT BECAUSE OF THE RECENT MEAT PACKING STRIKE IN ARGENTINA "WE HAVE LOST NEARLY SEVEN WEEKS SHIPMENT OF MEAT, A LOSS WHICH IT IS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO MAKE UP."

HE ADDED THAT NO CRITICISM WAS IMPLIED "OR INTENDED OF THE GREAT TRANSATLANTIC EXPORTING COUNTRIES. I KNOW THEY ARE FULLY CONSCIOUS OF THE DIFFICULTIES WHICH MAY BE EXPERIENCED ABROAD AS A RESULT OF THEIR OWN DOMESTIC TROUBLES."

SOME LONDON NEWSPAPERS, HOWEVER, DID NOT TAKE THE SAME VIEW. SAID THE LONDON STAR:

"THE U.S. HAD A BUMPER HARVEST. YET THE FOOD MINISTER REVEALED THAT BRITAIN'S WHEAT STOCKS ARE AT PRESENT ONLY HALF THOSE AT THIS TIME LAST YEAR. THE REPLENISHMENTS WE NEED ARE CHOKING THE RAILWAY TRACKS AND GRAIN ELEVATORS OF NORTH AMERICA.

"EVERYTHING DEPENDS UPON INDUSTRIAL PEACE IN THE U.S.A. THAT IS WASHINGTON'S BUSINESS, NOT OURS. BUT IT SEEMS A HARD AND IRONIC FATE THAT BESETS HITLER'S FIRST CHALLENGER AMONG THE VICTORS."

ED450PES

1946

LONDON, DEC.6-(AP)-MAJ.GEORGE CORNWALLIS-WEST, UNCLE OF THE PRINCE OF PLESS AND STEPFATHER OF WINSTON CHURCHILL, SAID TODAY HE HAD RECEIVED WORD THAT THE PRINCE'S 12TH CENTURY FURSTENSTEIN CASTLE IN SILESIA HAD BEEN LOOTED OF ITS TREASURES BY POLISH AND RUSSIAN OCCUPATION FORCES.

"EVEN THE FAMILY MAUSOLEUM HAS BEEN BROKEN INTO AND THE COFFINS TORN OPEN," THE ELDERLY RETIRED OFFICER SAID. "ONE OF THE COFFINS DESECRATED WAS THAT OF MY SISTER, PRINCESS DAISY. APPARENTLY THOSE WHO DID IT HOPED TO FIND JEWELS HIDDEN IN THE MAUSOLEUM."

"THE INFORMATION COMES FROM AN ALTOGETHER RELIABLE AGENT WHO ESCAPED INTO THE BRITISH ZONE OF GERMANY AFTER THE LOOTING. UNFORTUNATELY THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT THAT IT IS CORRECT. MY SISTER'S MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF JEWELS WAS AMONG THE THINGS TAKEN. THE DAMAGE IS IN THE HUNDREDS OF THOUS

ND OF POUNDS."

THE PICTURESQUE, 400-ROOM CASTLE STANDS NEAR THE SILESIAN-CZECHO-SLOVAK BORDER. IT WAS A TOURIST ATTRACTION BEFORE THE WAR. ITS APARTMENTS WERE AMONG THE MOST MAGNIFICENT IN EUROPE.

MAJ.CORNWALLIS-WEST SAID MOST OF THE LOOTING WAS DONE BY POLES WHO RAIDED THE CASTLE LAST JANUARY. VALUABLE PICTURES AND MANUSCRIPTS WERE PILED UP IN FRONT OF THE CASTLE BEFORE BEING HAULED AWAY, HE SAID AND RARE FURNITURE AND CARPETS WERE REMOVED TO WARSAW WITH THE EXPLANATION THAT THEY WERE NEEDED TO EQUIP A MINISTRY.

THE 46-YEAR-OLD PRINCE OF PLESS, PRESENT OWNER OF THE CASTLE, IS A GODSON OF KING EDWARD VII OF ENGLAND. HE SERVED IN THE BRITISH ARMY DU

ING THE WAR. HIS FATHER HENRY, PRINCE OF PLESS, DIED IN 1938, LEAVING A $40,000,000 ESTATE.

PRINCESS DAISY, FORMERLY MARY CORNWALLIS-WEST, WAS A NOTED BEAUTY OF THE EDWARDIAN ERA. SHE DIED IN 1943, HER BROTHER, MAJ.CORNWALLIS-WEST, MARRIED LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S AMERICAN-BORN WIDOW, WHO DIED IN 1921. UPON THE DEATH OF HIS SECOND WIFE, FORMERLY MRS.PATRICK CAMPBELL, IN 1940 HE MARRIED THE WIDOW OF ADOLPH HIRSCH.

JJ1124AES

LONDON, DEC. 6-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT ELLIOT ROOSEVELT AND HIS WIFE, FAYE EMERSON, ARRIVED AT TIFLIS, CAPITAL OF THE GEORGIAN REPUBLIC, ON THURSDAY.

THE COUPLE, ON AN EXTENDED VISIT TO RUSSIA, WAS GREETED BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE GEORGIAN SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND LATER WAS RECEIVED BY THE GEORGIAN MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

SN1126PES

1946

GREEK (200)

LONDON, DEC.6-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY THAT BULGARIA HAD "EMPHATICALLY DENIED" STATEMENTS ATTRIBUTED TO TURKISH PREMIER RECEP PEKER THAT BULGARIAN-TRAINED GREEKS WERE TAKING PART IN THE FIGHTING WITHIN GREECE NEAR THE TURKISH FRONTIER.

"IT IS REGRETTABLE THAT IN THIS CASE THE TURKISH PRIME MINISTER IS THE SOURCE OF THESE UNJUSTIFIED REPORTS," THE BROADCAST QUOTED THE BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY AS SAYING.

THE BROADCAST QUOTED THE AGENCY AS SAYING THAT PEKER TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE AFTER HIS RETURN FROM A RECENT VISIT TO THE AREA NEAR THE GREEK FRONTIER THAT "CERTAIN DATA" PROVED "ARMED GROUPS" FIGHTING ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE BORDER WERE GREEKS TRAINED IN BULGARIA AND THAT "THEIR AIM WAS TO SEPARATE WESTERN THRACE FROM TURKEY BY DRIVING A WEDGE TO THE AEGEAN."

"THE BULGARIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN ANKARA HAS DECLARED TO THE TURKISH MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS THAT THE TURKISH PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENTS WERE WITHOUT ANY BASIS AND THAT THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT CONSIDERED IT THEIR DUTY TO DENY THESE STATEMENTS MOST EMPHATICALLY," THE BROADCAST SAID.

(AN AMERICAN OFFICIAL IN ATHENS, QUOTING REPORTS BY U.S. AND BRITISH MILITARY INTERROGATORS, SAID WEDNESDAY THAT A CAPTURED GREEK CAPTAIN OF A LEFTIST BAND HAD BEEN "TRAINED AT BULJKES, YUGOSLAVIA, TO FOMENT DISORDERS IN GREECE.")

BD655AES

LONDON, DEC. 6-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO, QUOTING THE "IRANIAN NEWSPAPER 'ZAFAR,'" SAID TONIGHT "LARGE NUMBERS OF GREEK TROOPS" HAD ARRIVED IN THE ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY'S SOUTHERN IRAN OIL FIELDS AND WERE "SPYING ON THE WORKERS AND SPREADING DISSENSION AMONG THEM."

BY GLENN WILLIAMS

LONDON, DEC 6-(AP)-A NEW CROP OF RUMORS SPRANG UP IN EUROPE TODAY ABOUT THE HEALTH OF JOSEPH STALIN IN THE WAKE OF AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT IN A LONDON GOSSIP COLUMN THAT HE "IS ALL BUT AN INVALID" AND THAT THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY HERE IS RECEIVING SECRET BULLETINS ON THE CONDITION OF THE 68-YEAR-OLD PRIME MINISTER AND GENERALISSIMO OF THE SOVIET UNION.

F0/0 Moscow (STALIN illness)

RUSSIAN EMBASSY OFFICIALS DENIED THE STORY, SAYING:

"WE HAVE RECEIVED NO BULLETINS ON STALIN'S HEALTH HERE AND WE HAVE SEEN NONE. WE KNOW NOTHING ABOUT STALIN'S HEALTH."

THEY ADDED THAT A CHECK OF EMBASSY PERSONNEL DISCLOSED NO ONE WHO HAD EVEN TALKED TO THE REPORTER OF THE TABLOID LONDON STAR WHO PRINTED THE STORY.

THE COLUMNIST PUBLISHED THIS ITEM TWO DAYS AGO:

"RUSSIANS IN LONDON TODAY WERE AS ANXIOUS AS EVERYBODY ELSE TO HEAR MORE ABOUT REPORTS FROM TURKEY THAT STALIN'S ILLNESS HAS NOW TAKEN A DANGEROUS COURSE. EMBASSY OFFICIALS FOUND IT RATHER DIFFICULT TO STOCK TO THE OLD FORMULA ABOUT STALIN BEING IN THE BEST OF HEALTH. IT IS NOW GENERALLY ACCEPTED, EVEN THERE, THAT THE 68-YEAR-OLD LEADER, PREMATURELY OLD THROUGH THE STRAIN OF THE LAST FEW YEARS, IS ALL BUT AN INVALID. IT IS SIGNIFICANT THAT, FOR THE BENEFIT OF EMBASSY STAFFS, THE KREMLIN NOW ISSUES BULLETINS ABOUT STALIN'S HEALTH. ONLY A FEW PEOPLE IN LONDON HAVE BEEN TOLD THE FULL CONTENTS OF THEM."

TODAY THE FRENCH RIGHTEST NEWSPAPER L'EPOQUE IN PARIS QUOTED UNNAMED "SOURCES IN LONDON" AS CONFIRMING PREVIOUS REPORTS PRINTED IN TURKEY THAT STALIN WAS SERIOUSLY ILL. THE NEWSPAPER QUOTED THESE SOURCES AS SAYING STALIN "HAD A NEW STROKE NOV. 4 AND WAS CARRIED TO SOCHI ON THE SHORE OF THE BLACK SEA NEAR BATUM, WHERE LAST YEAR HE TRIED TO RECOVER HIS HEALTH."

1946

"SOME WEEKS AGO HE DECLINED TO SEE PRESIDENT TRUMAN ON ACCOUNT OF ILL HEALTH," IT WAS ADDED. "THE LAST TIME HE WAS SEEN IN PUBLIC WAS SEPT. 8 AT A MOTORIZED FORCES REVIEW."

COPENHAGEN NEWSPAPERS PRINTED THE STAR'S OFFICIALLY DENIED STORY AND ONE OF THEM PRINTED SPECULATION CONCERNING KEY MEN AROUND STALIN.

EARLIER THIS WEEK TWO TURKISH NEWSPAPERS, TANIN AND TASVIR REPORTED THAT STALIN'S HEALTH HAD "TAKEN A DANGEROUS COURSE" AND THAT HIS CLOSEST FRIENDS "ARE NOW NEAR HIM."

NO COGNIZANCE WAS TAKEN OF THESE REPORTS IN DISPATCHES FROM MOSCOW, BUT THE RUSSIAN PRESS WAS ENGAGED IN EXTOLLING FOREIGN MINISTER V.M. MOLOTOV, WHO IN THE DAYS BEFORE THE WAR HELD THE POST OF PREMIER.

NO REPORTS FROM RUSSIA TOLD OF STALIN APPEARING IN PUBLIC ANYWHERE YESTERDAY ON THE HOLIDAY CELEBRATING THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE STALIN-SPONSORED SOVIET CONSTITUTION. THE REPORTS SAID, HOWEVER, THAT STALIN'S PICTURE--A PICTURE TAKEN A YEAR AGO--WAS WIDELY DISPLAYED.

WEDNESDAY HE FAILED TO ATTEND A DINNER FOR CZECHOSLOVAK OFFICIALS VISITING MOSCOW.

B107 (Q)

WHETHER AS A BUILDUP OF MOLOTOV OR OF RUSSIA'S PEACE PROGRAM, A TASS DISPATCH FROM NEW YORK TODAY DESCRIBED THE FOREIGN MINISTER AS THE "MOST OUTSTANDING STATESMAN, STALIN'S CLOSEST COMPANION OF ARMS," AND SAID HIS UNITED NATIONS SPEECH THIS WEEK ON DISARMAMENT HAD WON "ENORMOUS ATTENTION."

JJ347PES

FRENCH (180)

PARIS, DEC.6-(AP)-L'ETOILE DU SOIR, A NEWSPAPER KNOWN TO BE CLOSE TO THE ENTOURAGE OF GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE, SAID TODAY DE GAULLE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE MET WITH FORMER PREMIER EDOUARD HERROIT, RADICAL SOCIALIST LEADER, "FOR THE PURPOSE OF FINDING A QUICK SOLUTION TO THE POLITICAL CRISIS."

DAY

THE REPORT WAS PUBLISHED AS FRANCE REMAINED WITHOUT A PREMIER AFTER THE NEW NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TWICE FAILED TO ELECT ONE. OUTGOING PRESIDENT GEORGES BIDAULT OF THE M.R.P. (POPULAR REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT) FAILED TO BE REELECTED YESTERDAY, AND COMMUNIST LEADER MAURICE THOREZ FAILED TO GET A MAJORITY THE DAY BEFORE.

L'ETOILE'S REPORT GAVE RISE TO CONJECTURES OF A POSSIBLE ARRANGEMENT WHEREBY THE MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD RADICAL SOCIALISTS, WHO HOLD THE BALANCE IN FRANCE'S DELICATELY POISED MULTI-PARTY SETUP, MIGHT CONSENT TO SUPPORT OR EVEN OFFER FROM THEIR RANKS A COMPROMISE CANDIDATE FOR THE INTERIM PREMIERSHIP.

L'ETOILE, CONSIDERED A RIGHT-OF-CENTER ORGAN, ATTRIBUTED ITS REPORT OF THE DE GAULLE-HERRIOT CONFERENCE TO "A YOUNG CONSERVATIVE DEPUTY." THIS SOURCE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING HERRIOT AND DE GAULLE HAD MET TO PATCH UP "THE MISUNDERSTANDING WHICH HAD ARISEN BETWEEN THEM IN THE FIRST MONTHS OF FRANCE'S LIBERATION.

1946

THIS SAME SPOKESMAN HINTED THAT "GEN.DE GAULLE WOULD NOT BE AVERSE TO HAVING HIS NAME MENTIONED IN CONNECTION WITH THE PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC."

BJ838AES

NANTES, FRANCE, DEC.6-(AP)-THEY FETCHED SIX-YEAR-OLD BLONDE CHRISTIANE BERTHELOT FROM HER PRAYERS IN THE CHAPEL OF THE CHILDREN'S HOME AT GRAND BLOTTEREAU TODAY AND TOLD HER SHE HAD BEEN ADOPTED BY "MADAME ROOSEVELT."

AT FIRST THE CHILD, DAUGHTER OF A MAQUISARD KILLED FIGHTING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION FORCES, COULD NOT UNDERSTAND. THE HOUSE MOTHER EXPLAINED HOW THE WIDOW OF THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT HAD ADOPTED HER AND WOULD SEND HER PACKAGES EVERY MONTH.

THE CHILD'S EYES FILLED WITH TEARS.

"MAMA WILL BE SO HAPPY," SHE MURMURED. "SHE IS A GOOD WOMAN, IS MADAME ROOSEVELT. PAPA USED TO TALK ABOUT HER AT HOME WHEN THE BOCHES WERE HERE."

CHRISTIANE IS ONE OF THE CHILDREN WHO LIVE IN A REQUISITIONED MANOR HOUSE OF THE ASSOCIATION NATIONALE DES FAMILLES DE FUSILLES ET MASSACRES (ASSOCIATION OF FAMILIES OF THE SHOT AND MASSACRED). UNDER THE PLAN OF ADOPTION OF THE FRIENDS OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF FRENCH RESISTANCE (CAPS F, W, O, F, R) IN NEW YORK, SHE WILL RECEIVE TWO PACAGES OF FOOD AND CLOTHING EACH MONTH FROM HER NEW FOSTER MOTHER. MRS.ROOSEVELT HAS ADOPTED A NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER THE PLAN.

FN1140AES

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, DEC. 6-(AP)-DR. HERMAN J. MULLER OF BLOOMINGTON, IND., AND DR. JAMES B. SUMNER OF ITHACA, N.Y., TWO OF THE SEVEN AMERICANS WHO WILL SHARE IN THE 1946 NOBEL PRIZES, ARRIVED HERE BY PLANE TODAY TO PARTICIPATE IN THE NOBEL FESTIVAL ON DEC. 10.

MULLER, 55-YEAR-OLD INDIANA UNIVERSITY GENETICIST, WAS CHOSEN FOR THE $35,205 MEDICAL PRIZE FOR HIS DISCOVERY THAT X-RAYS MAY BE USED TO PRODUCE BIOLOGICAL CHANGES IN SPECIES, WHILE SUMNER, CORNELL UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR, WILL RECEIVE HALF THE CHEMISTRY PRIZE FOR HIS DISCOVERY THAT ENZYMES MIGHT BE CRYSTALIZED.

RP945PES

30.24-6809

WARSAW, DEC.6-(AP)-ROBERT CONWAY OF TENAFLY,N.J., A CORRESPONDENT FOR THE N.Y. DAILY NEWS, WAS REPORTED ON HIS WAY BACK TO WARSAW TODAY AFTER BEING RELEASED BY LUBLIN SECURITY POLICE, WHO HAD TAKEN HIM INTO CUSTODY APPARENTLY FOR PHOTOGRAPHING POLITICAL PRISONERS AND WOMEN CARRYING FOOD AT SIEDLCE.

CONWAY SAID HE CAME TO POLAND AFTER OSCAR LANGE, POLISH DELEGATE TO THE U.N SECURITY COUNCIL, HAD REPLIED IN THE AFFIRMATIVE TO A QUERY FROM THE DAILY NEWS AS TO WHETHER THAT NEWSPAPER'S CORRESPONDENT WOULD HAVE FREEDOM OF ACTION IN POLAND. HE SAID HE HAD BEEN PROMISED COMPLETE FREEDOM TO REPORT CONDITIONS.

THE CORRESPONDENT HAD SET OUT FROM WARSAW ON A FIVE-DAY AUTOMOBILE TOUR WEDNESDAY AND WAS ARRESTED A FEW HOURS AFTER HIS DEPARTURE.

THE U.S. EMBASSY, WHICH REPORTED CONWAY'S ARREST TO THE POLISH FOREIGN MINISTRY, WAS INFORMED THE CORRESPONDENT HAD BEEN HELD WHEN HIS IDENTITY WAS UNKNOWN AND "INVITED" TO SPEND THE NIGHT AT THE HOME OF THE SECURITY POLICE COMMANDANT AT SIEDLCE. HE WAS FREED WHEN HIS IDENTITY WAS ESTABLISHED.

N912AES

ATHENS, DEC. 6-(AP)-A UNITED STATES NAVAL SQUADRON WHICH IS MAKING A SERIES OF INFORMAL CALLS AT EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN PORTS REACHED PIRAEUS, THE PORT OF ATHENS, IN THE MIDST OF A HEAVY THUNDERSTORM AND HIGH WINDS TODAY.

THE SQUADRON INCLUDES THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER RANDOLPH, THE LIGHT CRUISER FARGO, THE LANDING SHIP DONNER AND THE DESTROYER PERRY. THE COMMANDER IS VICE ADM.BERNHARD H.BIERI, CHIEF OF U.S. NAVAL FORCES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

N859AES 1946

MOSCOW,DEC.6-(AP)-REPORTS PUBLISHED IN THE SOVIET PRESS TODAY ON CONDITIONS AMONG RUSSIAN WORKERS ON THE CHINESE CHANGCHUN RAILWAY ACCUSED THE CHINESE OF NOT LIVING UP TO THE 30-YEAR AGREEMENT SIGNED IN MOSCOW AUG. 14, 1945.

A STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECTION OF THE SOVIET EMBASSY IN NANKING AND PUBLISHED PROMINENTLY BUT SO FAR WITHOUT COMMENT HERE ACCUSED THE CHINESE OF:

CREATING INTOLERABLE CONDITIONS FOR RUSSIAN WORKERS.

FAILING NOT ONLY TO PROTECT SOVIET CITIZEN WORKERS BUT ALSO OF ADMINISTERING BEATINGS TO THEM, COMMITTED WITH THE "AID OF OFFICIALS OF THE CHINESE ARMY AND POLICE."

REMOVAL OF SOVIET PROPERTY BY THE CHINESE.

REMOVAL OF SOVIET EMPLOYES FROM "PRACTICAL PARTICIPATION" IN THE MUKDEN SECTION OF THE RAILWAY.

"THUS," SAID THE REPORT, "LOCAL CHINESE AUTHORITIES IN MUKDEN CREATED SUCH CONDITIONS THAT THE PRESENCE OF SOVIET RAILWAYMEN BECAME IMPOSSIBLE."

ALL ALLEGATIONS APPEAR TO CONCERN THE MUKDEN SECTOR, IN WHICH THE SOVIET RAILWAY IS BEING RETURNED TO THE U.S.S.R.

REPRESENTATIONS ON THESE ACCUSATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE TO CHINESE OFFICIALS IN BOTH NANKING AND MOSCOW.

BJ834AES

MOSCOW, DEC. 6-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN FOR THE FINNISH TRADE DELEGATION SAID TODAY THE GROUP WAS "HIGHLY PLEASED" AT THE RESULTS OF NEGOTIATIONS HERE FOR RENEWAL ON A LONGER-TERM BASIS OF FINLAND'S TRADE RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE DELEGATION, HEADED BY FOREIGN MINISTER REINHOLD SVENTO AND THE MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY, UNO K.TAAKY, HAD BEEN "WELL RECEIVED" IN MOSCOW. THE GROUP ARRIVED IN MOSCOW NOV. 11 AND NOW IS PREPARING TO RETURN TO HELSINKI.

THE NEW AGREEMENT OUTLINES THE FRAMEWORK AND THE FINANCIAL TERMS OF SOVIET-FINNISH TRADE RELATIONS FOR A TWO-YEAR PERIOD, WITH PROVISIONS FOR RENEWAL. PREVIOUS AGREEMENTS SINCE THE ARMISTICE RAN ONLY FOR SIX-MONTH PERIODS.

THE SPOKESMAN INDICATED THAT THE VOLUME OF TRADE UNDER THE TERMS OF THE NEW AGREEMENT WOULD BE CONSIDERABLY HIGHER THAN UNDER THE PREVIOUS PACTS, BUT HE DID NOT MAKE ANY SPECIFIC ESTIMATES. HE SAID SCHEDULES FOR DELIVERIES ALREADY HAD BEEN DRAWN UP FOR THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER OF 1947.

N902AES

MOSCOW, DEC.6-(AP)-FAIK Z.AKDUR, THE NEW TURKISH AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, ARRIVED IN MOSCOW LATE YESTERDAY AND MADE ARRANGEMENTS TODAY TO PRESENT HIS CREDENTIALS TO THE SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY.

WW610AES

SHANGHAI, DEC.6-(AP)-SUSPENSION OF SUPPLY ALLOCATIONS TO THE ENGINEERING WORKS, CHINESE DIVISION, OF UNRRA WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY AS THE RESULT OF RECENT PILFERAGE OF MATERIAL. SIX CHINESE AND ONE AUSTRALIAN HAVE BEEN ARRESTED.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATORS ARE INVENTORYING STOCKPILES AT THE ENGINEERING WORKS IN AN EFFORT TO DETERMINE THE FULL EXTENT OF THE THEFTS.

EW814PCS 1946 1946

HANOI, FRENCH INDOCHINA, DEC.6-(AP)-INFORMED CHINESE SOURCES REPORTED TODAY THAT 37 CHINESE WERE KILLED, 17 WERE WOUNDED AND 321 WERE MISSING IN RECENT FIGHTING IN THE HAIPHONG AREA.

N909AES

BATAVIA, DEC. 6-(AP)-THE ISLAMIC PARTY, LARGEST POLITICAL ORGANIZATION IN INDONESIA, WAS REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE SUDDENLY KICKED OVER THE TRACES AND REJECTED THE NETHERLANDS-INDONESIAN DRAFT AGREEMENT FOR PEACE IN THE INDIES.

ANTARA, THE INDONESIAN NEWS AGENCY, SAID AN ALL-JAVA CONFERENCE OF THE PARTY WHICH HOLDS EIGHT SEATS IN PREMIER SUTAN SJAHRIR'S CABINET, VOTED TO BEGIN AN INDIES-WIDE CAMPAIGN DEC. 10 AGAINST THE DRAFT AGREEMENT.

THE AGREEMENT PROVIDES FOR RECOGNITION OF THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC IN JAVA, SUMATRA AND SEVERAL NEARBY ISLANDS, AND A UNION OF THE REPUBLIC WITH THE OTHER ISLANDS IN EQUALITY WITH THE DUTCH HOMELAND UNDER THE CROWN.

SN1140PES

SYDNEY, DEC 6-(AP)-MRS. W. HUNDLEY OF KANSAS CITY, MO., WHO FLEW THE PACIFIC TO VISIT AMERICAN CEMETERIES, PLACED A WREATH TODAY ON THE GRAVE OF SGT. BOB DENNIS, ALSO OF KANSAS CITY.

TOMORROW SHE WILL FLY NORTH TO IPSWICH TO VISIT HER ONLY SON'S RESTING PLACE. HE WAS LT. WYATT F. HUNDLEY, U.S. ARMY AIRFORCE BOMBARDIER, KILLED WHILE ATTACKING A JAPANESE CONVOY NEAR LAE, NEW GUINEA IN 1943.

"HE WAS THE YOUNGEST OFFICER IN THE U.S. ARMY WHEN HE FIRST GOT HIS COMMISSION," MRS. HUNDLEY SAID. "HE WAS VERY TALL AND ENLISTED WELL BEFORE HE WAS 18."

SHE SAID HER AUSTRALIAN TRIP WAS PUBLICIZED BEFORE SHE LEFT AND AS RESULT SHE HAD MANY REQUESTS FROM KANSAS CITY RESIDENTS TO VISIT THE GRAVES OF THEIR LOVED ONES.

"I'VE A PECULIAR TASK IF I GO TO MELBOURNE," SHE CONTINUED. "A KANSAS CITY BOY WANTS ME TO PROPOSE TO A GIRL THERE WHOM HE USED TO TAKE OUT. IF SHE ACCEPTS, HER FARE TO AMERICA WILL BE PAID BY THE BOY."

M55AES

New Delh i, Dec. 6-(ap)-The appointment of asaf ali, long a moslem member of the congress party, as india's ambassador to washington was announced tonight.

1946

asaf ali, a 58-year-old la wyer , has been a transport minister in india's inter im government since it took office Sept. 2. A former member of the congress party working committee, he has been imprisoned several times in connection with the congress non-violence movement.

It was reported unofficially that maulana abul kalam azad, another congress moslem and for six years president of the congress party, would succeed asaf ali in the transport ministry.

HONOLULU,DEC. 6-(AP)-THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY TOMORROW OF THE JAPANESE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR FINDS THE STRIDENT NOTE OF THE WAR YEARS GONE BUT HONOLULU STILL BURSTING WITH GROWING PAINS.

BUSINESS BUILDINGS BURGEON EVERYWHERE. STREETS HUM WITH TRAFFIC AND THRONGS OF SHOPPERS. MORE THAN HALF THE TERRITORY'S POPULATION CROWDS THE CAPITAL CITY.

TWELVE MONTHS MORE OF PEACE HAVE SPREAD A MANTLE OF QUIET OVER MILITARY AND NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

THIS IS DEMONSTRATED BY A FEW COMPARISONS WITH A YEAR AGO: THEN 600 WARSHIPS OF ALL CLASSES FILLED PEARL HARBOR; NOW THERE ARE ONLY TEN, MOSTLY SUBMARINES.

THEN THE NAVAL GARRISON NUMBERED 68,000 PERMANENT PERSONNEL AND 13,500 TRANSIENTS. TODAY IT NUMBERS 14,500 AND 800 TRANSIENTS. THE ARMY DECLINED TO RELEASE COMPARABLE FIGURES.

A YEAR AGO THE GREAT HOMEWARD MOVEMENT OF TROOPS FROM THE PACIFIC WAS AT FLOODTIDE, WITH TENS OF THOUSANDS FUNNELING THROUGH HAWAII. SINCE THEN 1,147,000 NAVY MEN AND 1,600,000 ARMY TROOPS HAVE BEEN RETURNED TO THE MAINLAND AND THE NAVY HAS DISBANDED ITS "MAGIC CARPET" FLEET WHICH CARRIED THE BOYS HOME.

THERE STILL IS A GROUNDSWELL OF ACTIVITY AND A BOOMTOWN AIR IN HONOLULU, BUT IT IS THE BUSTLE OF PEACE.

ET749PCS

PEARL HARBOR (140)

TOKYO, SATURDAY, DEC.7-(AP)-U.S.TROOPS AND THE ARMY NEWSPAPER STARS AND STRIPES OBSERVED THE PEARL HARBOR ANNIVERSARY TODAY EVEN THOUGH THE ATTACK WHICH SENT THE UNITED STATES TO WAR CAME ON DEC.8, TOKYO TIME.

MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM C.CHASE OF EL PASO, TEX., TOLD HIS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION IN AN ADDRESS THAT "OUR ARMED MIGHT HAS BROUGHT AN END TO THE RULE OF TYRANTS AND BROUGHT LIBERTY TO PEOPLE WHO NEVER BEFORE KNEW THE MEANING OF LIBERTY."

1946

"WE MAY HOPE," HESAID, "THAT PEACE WILL PREVAIL, BUT LET US OF THIS NEW ARMY RESOLVE WE WILL BE PREPARED TO RESIST ANY FORCES THAT MAY ARISE TO DESTROY PEACE AND ALL THAT WE AMERICANS HOLD DEAR."

THE ARMY NEWSPAPER IN AN EDITORIAL OBSERVED THAT "JUST AS AMERICANS CLEANED UP THE WRECKAGE OF PEARL HARBOR, SO MUST WE ALSO CLEAN UP THE WRECKAGE OF THAT WAR."

"WE MUST GO BEYOND," IT ADDED, "TO CLEAN UP THE CAUSES--HATE, GREED, MISUNDERSTANDING AND IGNORANCE--THE POWERS THAT LAY BEHIND PEARL HARBOR AND THE SECOND WORLD WAR."

EW/FR1146PCS NM

TOKYO, DEC. 6-(AP)-HOME MINISTER SEIICHI OMURA TODAY TOLD A COMMITTEE OF THE UPPER HOUSE, IN REPLY TO AN INQUIRY, THAT IT WOULD BE APPROPRIATE TO ACCORD IMPERIAL PRINCES AND PRINCESSES THE RIGHT TO VOTE TO CONFORM WITH THE SPIRIT OF JAPAN'S NEW CONSTITUTION.

TOKYO,DEC. 6 (AP)-THE NEWSPAPER YOMIURI REPORTED TODAY THAT POLICE IN A LITTLE VILLAGE NEAR NAGASAKI WERE QUESTIONING A 38-YEAR-OLD MENTALLY DERANGED MOTHER WHO KILLED, BOILED AND ATE HER OWN BABY IN A TUNNEL IN A NEARBY FOREST.

GG1110ACS NM

30-24-6811

TOKYO, DEC. 6-(AP)-AFTER THE WAR TURNED AGAINST JAPAN, THE NIPPONESE ARMY COMMANDER IN THE NETHERLANDS INDIES FORBADE JAPANESE TO USE "HAUGHTY AND ARROGANT SPEECH OR BEHAVIOUR" IN AN EFFORT TO WIN INDONESIAN SUPPORT, THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL WAS TOLD TODAY.

MAJ. KLAAS A. DEWEERD, A DUTCH RESERVE OFFICER WHO GAVE THE TRIBUNAL A 15,000 WORD REPORT, SAID THE INFORMATION CAME FROM TWO TOP SECRET ORDERS FOUND IN A BUILDING OCCUPIED BY THE JAPANESE MILITARY ADMINISTRATION IN BATAVIA. DEWEERD WAS INTERNED IN JAVA DURING THE WAR.

THE JAPANESE COMMANDER, HE SAID, ORDERED PROPAGANDA AGENCIES TO "OSTRACISE" ISLANDERS WHO CRITICIZED OTHERS FOR COOPERATING WITH THE JAPANESE. HE ALSO COMBATTED ALLIED PROPAGANDA BY TELLING THE INDONESIANS IN "THE PAST THEY GROANED FOR AGES UNDER JEWISH OPPRESSION UNDER AN EXTERNAL APPEARANCE OFF DAZZLING SPLENDOR" AND WERE VICTIMS "OF ATROCITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND HOLLAND."

FJ718ACS NM

TOKYO, DEC 6 (AP)-WAR CRIMES CHARGES OF BEATING TO DEATH ALBERT HENRY JESSE NEWMAN, MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND, BECAUSE HE REFUSED TO MAKE A PAIR OF CLOGS FOR HIM WERE FILED TODAY AGAINST HAJIME HONDA, FORMER POW CAMP GUARD.

PROSECUTORS ARE JESSE DEITCH, WHITE PLAINS, N.Y., AND PAUL VON BERGEN, WYANDOTTE, MICH.

1946

GG847ACS NM

MAIZURA, JAPAN, DEC. 6-(AP)-THE 20,000 TON OHISA MARU, FIRST JAPANESE SHIP TO BRING REPATRIATES FROM NAKHODKA, SIBERIA, SOUTHEAST OF VLADIVOSTOK, IS SCHEDULED TO DOCK HERE SUNDAY OR MONDAY WITH 2515 FORMER SOLDIERS AND 40 WOMEN NURSES.

THE JAPANESE MARITIME COMMISSION SAID THE SHIP RADIOED THE SOLDIERS FORMERLY WERE STATIONED IN MANCHURIA, CHINA, KARAFUTO, THE KURILES, AND KOREA.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS SAID 3,000 JAPANESE, THE FIRST REPATRIATED FROM MANCHURIA AND KOREA, ARRIVED LAST WEEK.

X558APS NM

MANILA, DEC 6-(AP)-THE U.S. NAVY AND ALL SHIPS AT SEA IN PHILIPPINE WATERS TODAY WERE ALERTED BY THE PHILIPPINE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR TO WATCH FOR THE WAN JING, WANTED BY SHANGHAI POLICE ON CHARGES OF SMUGGLING PASSENGERS TO TIENTSIN.

THE SHIP, FORMERLY THE LST 655, WAS SIGHTED 125 MILES SOUTH OF SHANTUNG NOV. 22. IT WAS DUE AT SHANGHAI THE FOLLOWING DAY, BUT HAS NOT BEEN REPORTED SINCE.

THE MANILA BULLETIN REPORTED 2,000 TINS OF OPIUM AND MORPHINE ILLEGALLY ENTERED THE PHILIPPINES IN NOVEMBER AND SAID SMUGGLING IS A SERIOUS PROBLEM HERE.

HF445APS

MANILA, DEC. 6-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROXAS AND HIGH GOVERNMENT AND MILITARY OFFICIALS LEFT BY PLANE TODAY FOR A TOUR OF NEGROS, PANAY AND MINDANAO ISLANDS. THE TRIP GENERALLY WAS VIEWED AS AN INTENSIVE CAMPAIGN FOR PARITY RIGHTS FOR AMERICANS IN THE PHILIPPINES, AN ISSUE TO BE DECIDED BY A NATIONAL PLEBISCITE NEXT MONTH.

X655APS

GUAM (200)

PEARL HARBOR, DEC. 6-(AP)-ADM. JOHN H. TOWERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THE NAVY HAD ADOPTED A NEW POLICY WHICH WILL PERMIT PRIVATELY OWNED BUSINESS TO OPERATE ON GUAM IN COOPERATION WITH THE NAVY.

THE ISLAND, WITH APPROXIMATELY 20,000 CIVIL POPULATION AND THOUSANDS MILITARY PERSONNEL, HAS BEEN A VIRTUAL NAVAL RESERVATION WITH THE NAVY DIRECTING THE ISLAND'S ECONOMY.

HOWEVER, TOWERS SAID HE IS INTERESTED IN SEEING THAT PRIVATE INTERESTS OPEN BRANCHES ON GUAM TO SUPPLY MERCHANDISE AND SERVICES SUCH AS TRANSPORTATION.

"I AM TRYING TO GET LONG RANGE PLANS IN OPERATION," HE SAID IN AN INTERVIEW. "THERE ARE MANY THINGS PRIVATE BUSINESS COULD DO WHICH NOT ONLY WOULD IMPROVE THE ECONOMY OF GUAM BUT WOULD LIFT A BURDEN OFF THE NAVY."

GUAM WILL BE AN IMPORTANT CONSTRUCTION CENTER FOR YEARS. TOWERS SAID THE NAVY COMMAND IN WASHINGTON HAS APPROVED HIS OVERALL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR BUILDING PERMANENT NAVAL INSTALLATIONS ON THE ISLAND, WHICH IS TO BE THE UNITED STATES' NEW BASTION OF THE PACIFIC.

REAR ADM. E.H. MARSHALL, ONE OF THE NAVY'S TOP CIVIL ENGINEERS AND TOWERS' CHIEF OF STAFF, IS IN WASHINGTON DISCUSSING REVISED PLANS FOR CONSTRUCTION ON GUAM, WHERE TOWERS ORIGINALLY PLANNED TO SPEND UPWARDS OF $1,000,000,000 BUILDING A NAVAL BASE. HE RECENTLY RECOMMENDED A MORE MODEST PROGRAM IN LINE WITH THE NATIONAL RETRENCHMENT POLICY.

X652APS

(120) WASHINGTON, DEC. 6-(AP)-AN AMERICAN-PHILIPPINE AGREEMENT MAKING THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT THE SOLE PURCHASER OF THE EXPORTABLE SURPLUS OF PHILIPPINE COPRA AND COCONUT OIL HAS BEEN CANCELLED, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ANDERSON ANNOUNCED TODAY.

1946

DISSATISFIED WITH PRICE PROVISIONS, THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT GAVE NOTICE SEVERAL WEEKS AGO THAT IT WISHED TO END THE AGREEMENT. ANDERSON SAID THE UNITED STATES AGREED TODAY AN IMMEDIATE A CANCELLATION. COPRA AND COCONUT OIL ARE USED LARGELY IS MAKING SOAPS AND RELATED ITEMS.

ANDERSON SAID THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT HAS ASSURED THE UNITED STATES THAT THE LATTER WILL CONTINUE TO GET ITS SHARE OF THESE PRODUCTS AS RECOMMENDED BY THE INTERNATIONAL FOOD EMERGENCY COUNCIL.

DIFFICULTIES OVER THE ORIGINAL AGREEMENT DEVELOPED AFTER PRICE CONTROLS WERE REMOVED FROM FATS AND OILS IN THIS COUNTRY. PRICES ADVANCED RATHER SHARPLY. ON THE OTHER HAND, PRICES IN THE AGREEMENT WERE IN LINE WITH THE CEILINGS, LEAVING THE PHILIPPINES AT A PRICE DISADVANTAGE.

VX727PES

NEW YORK, DEC. 6-(AP)-AN EXPERIMENTAL URANIUM PILE IS BEING DESIGNED AT CAMP UPTON, LONG ISLAND, FOR BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORIES, JOINT ATOMIC RESEARCH CENTER FOR NINE EASTERN UNIVERSITIES, DR. PHILIP M. MORSE, DIRECTOR, SAID TODAY.

DR. MORSE SAID THE SMALL CHAIN-REACTING PILE MAY BE IN OPERATION BY NEXT SPRING. IT WILL BE FOLLOWED BY INSTALLATION OF A MUCH LARGER PILE, A CYCLOTRON AND OTHER LARGE EQUIPMENT TO AID ATOMIC RESEARCH IN THE FIELDS OF PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY AND BIOLOGY. DR. MORSE SAID THE MAJOR PROJECTS SHOULD BE COMPLETED BY THE END OF 1950.

TA1256AES

ANTARCTIC -(290)-
BY ALTON L. BLAKESLEE

ABOARD THE U.S.S.MT.OLYMPUS,DEC 6-(AP)-FIFTY-FIVE NAVAL OFFICERS AND MEN, MEMBERS OF A WARTIME UNDERWATER DEMOBILITION TEAM NOW ASSIGNED TO THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION, WILL TEST NEW RUBBER SWIMMING SUITS IN THE FRIGID WATERS OF THE SOUTH POLAR SEAS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE TEAM IS HEADED BY LIEUT. (JG) HALVER IVERSON, 26, SAVANNAH, GA., WHO SAID THE TEST WOULD BE MADE IN WATER OF A TEMPERATURE OF 28 TO 35 DEGREES ABOVE ZERO. CHANCES FOR AN UNPROTECTED SWIMMER TO SURVIVE IN SUCH WATER ARE MIGHTY SLIM.

THE SUITS, DESIGNED FOR THE PROJECTED INVASION OF JAPAN, HAVE NOT BEEN TESTED IN BITTERLY COLD WATER. THEY WEIGH SIX POUNDS EACH AND ARE MADE OF HEAVY FELT-LINED RUBBER. GLOVES, FEET AND HOOD ARE ATTACHED.

THE SWIMMER ENTERS THE ONE-PIECE SUIT THROUGH AN OPENING IN THE BACK WHICH IS THEN CLOSED WITH A METAL CLAMP. UNDERNEATH, HE WEARS HEAVY UNDERWEAR AND WOOL SOCKS. A GOGGLED FACE MASK, WHICH LEAVES ONLY THE MOUTH AND CHIN EXPOSED, AND "FINS" COMPLETE THE OUTFIT.

IVERSON PREDICTED THAT BY USING THE "FINS", WHICH INCREASE SPEED AND ENDURANCE 40 PERCENT, A MAN MIGHT BE ABLE TO STAY IN THE WATER FOR 20 MINUTES. NO BREATHING AIDS ARE USED.

THE SWIMMER ENTERS THE WATER FEET FIRST, SO THAT EXCESS AIR CAN BE FORCED OUT THROUGH VALVES IN THE TOP OF THE SUIT.

BESIDES TESTING THE SUIT, IVERSON SAID THE SWIMMERS MAY HELP THE EXPEDITION UNLOAD AT THE ROSS SEA ICE SHELF BY BLASTING AWAY SOME OF THE LESS SOLID BAY ICE. OTHER TESTS MAY BE CONDUCTED TO TEST THE EFFECTS OF DEMOLITIONS IN ICE.

IN ADDITION TO THE ICY WATERS, THE SWIMMERS WILL ALSO RUN THE RISK OF ENCOUNTERING KILLER WHALES AND SEA LEOPARDS, THE LATTER A SPECIES OF THE SEAL. INSOFAR AS LIEUT. (JG) H.L.GARREN, JR., LAKE PLACID, N.Y., IS CONCERNED, HOWEVER, NEITHER HOLD ANY TERRORS FOR HIM.

AFTER READING A DESCRIPTION OF THEIR HABITS, HE BOASTED THAT HE WOULD TAKE HIS KNIFE "AND SCARE HELL OUT OF THEM."

THE TWO OTHER OFFICERS IN THE TEAM ARE LIEUT. (JG) THOMAS J. BRADY, KINGS PARK, N.Y., AND LIEUT. (JG) ROBERT C.MARSHALL, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

WHITE SANDS,N.M., DEC.6-(AP)-THE ARMY SHOT A REBUILT GERMAN V-2 ROCKET SO FAR IN A TEST YESTERDAY THAT ORDNANCE EXPERTS HAD TO CONTENT THEMSELVES WITH ESTIMATES OF THE MILEAGE UNTIL SALVAGE CREWS FIND REMNANTS OF THE MISSILE.

THE EXPERTS SAID A POSSIBLE NEW LATERAL DISTANCE MARK OF 80 MILES WAS ATTAINED AS THE ROCKET HURTLED TO AN ALTITUDE OF 95 MILES WITH A SPEED OF 5,000 FEET A SECOND.

THESE FIGURES COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS MARKS OF NEARLY 70 MILES IN LATERAL DISTANCE, AN ALTITUDE OF 104 MILES AND 5,280 FEET A SECOND (3,600 MILES AN HOUR) ANNOUNCED AT THE PROVING GROUND.

WHILE GROUND SEARCHERS CONCENTRATED ON LOCATION OF ROCKET REMNANTS--PRINCIPALLY INSTRUMENTS CARRIED IN THE NOSE TO OBTAIN DATA ON UPPER ATMOSPHERE--ORDINANCE MEN TURNED ATTENTION TO A NIGHT FIRING SCHEDULED DEC.17 WHEN ATTEMPTS WILL BE MADE TO CREATE ARTIFICIAL METEORITES BY SHOOTING SMALL IRON BALLS FROM THE ROCKET IN FLIGHT.

FLASH

NEW YORK, DEC.6-(AP)-FORMER PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER HAS ACCEPTED THE NATIONAL CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE GREEK WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION 1947 CAMPAIGN TO RAISE $12,000,000. THE CAMPAIGN WILL BEGIN SOME TIME NEXT MONTH.

IN ACCEPTING THE POST, HOOVER SAID YESTERDAY HIS VISIT TO GREECE LAST APRIL SHOWED THE GREEK PEOPLE WERE "SUFFERING ALL THE INFINITE MISERIES THAT CAN COME FROM WAR AND INVASION."

N916AES

NEW YORK, DEC. 6-(AP)-THE WOMEN'S ACTION COMMITTEE FOR LASTING PEACE ASKED PLAYWRIGHT GEORGE BERNARD SHAW TO AUTOGRAPH A BOOK FOR A FUND-RAISING SALE; IN RESPONSE, THE COMMITTEE GOT BACK A DETAILED LETTER OF REFUSAL WHICH IT EXPECTS WILL BRING MORE AT AUCTION THAN AN AUTOGRAPHED BOOK.

MRS. NORMAN DER. (CAP R) WHITEHOUSE, COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN, AND FORMER WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE LEADER, MADE THE LETTER PUBLIC TONIGHT.

"I NEVER AUTOGRAPHED BOOKS FOR SALE; AND IF I DID I WOULD NOT DO IT FOR YOU," THE BRITISH PLAYWRIGHT'S LETTER BEGAN. HE FOLLOWED WITH THE ARGUMENT THAT SUFFRAGE HAS KEPT WOMEN OUT OF GOVERNMENT BECAUSE "NOW IT IS THE WOMEN THEMSELVES THAT VOTE AGAINST THEMSELVES," ADDING THAT THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS HAS 600 MEN TO 40 WOMEN.

"UNITED NATIONS IS NOT YOUR JOB; IT IS NOT SPECIFICALLY FEMININE AND IS TOO BIG FOR YOUR LITTLE WOMEN'S ACTION COMMITTEE," SHAW WROTE.

TA1254AES

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED TROOP MOVEMENTS
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE TRANSPORT J.M.HUDDLESTON ARRIVED IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY (FRIDAY) BRINGING 209 DEPENDENTS AND 215 TROOPS FROM BREMERHAVEN, GERMANY. AT SEATTLE THE THISTLE ARRIVED FROM ALASKA WITH 144 TROOPS.

NO TROOPSHIPS ARE SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE IN AMERICAN PORTS TODAY (SATURDAY).

SN819PES

30.24-6813

Russ Give Green Light On Austria

Great Britain proposes that an inspection agency be set up by the Security Council to verify troop-census reports. [Page 4.]

DAY

New York, Dec. 7 (AP)—Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov agreed without debate today that the Foreign Ministers Council should begin work on an Austrian settlement at its next meeting in Europe. He stoutly opposed a British-American-French demand that a commission of deputies be named now to hold hearings on a German peace treaty prior to the European Conference.

As the Big Four began consideration of a German peace settlement, Secretary of State Byrnes tossed a completely new issue into the session by proposing a great-power agreement for the limitation of all occupation armies in Europe. There was no immediate reaction from the others to this proposition.

Limiting Of Forces

Byrnes called for limiting forces as of April 1, 1947, with a further reduction of one fourth to one third by April 1, 1948. He declared that this system would be subject to any earlier withdrawal from Austria, Hungary and Romania as might be required by an Austrian treaty.

Byrnes proposed that on next April 1 United States troops in Germany should be cut to 140,000, Russia's to 200,000, Britain's to 140,000 and France's to 70,000.

Diplomats privately expressed hope that experience gained in writing treaties for Italy, the Balkan states and Finland—all now virtually finished—would speed the conferences on Germany and Austria. British and American officials were especially hopeful that the attitude of compromise that has characterized Molotov's recent approach to disputes over the satellite treaties would continue into the work on Germany.

Questions Of Language

Work on the satellite treaties, meanwhile, tapered off to technical questions of language. Last night's session cleaned up several relatively minor points, for example:

1. It was decided that the final treaties, yet to be put into formal diplomatic language, cannot be made ready for signing in less than a month. The signing, therefore, is tentatively fixed for the next meeting of the Foreign Ministers in Europe.

Trieste Costs

2. It was agreed to ask the United Nations to pay salaries and expenses of the governor of international Trieste and his staff and to notify the Security Council formally that it will be responsible for naming the Governor and through him for operating the government.

3. There was some discussion of how to divide among the Allied powers that portion of the Italian fleet, including three battleships, which has been denied to Italy. But for reasons unexplained, the Foreign Ministers clamped a tight secrecy on this, declining even to allow a report as to whether a decision had been reached.

4. It was agreed that Yugoslavia and Italy as states primarily interested in Trieste should have free docking facilities in the free port area and also share with the local administration responsibility for running the railroads.

ARMS DEBATE BOGS DOWN IN U. N. COMMITTEE

1946

Connally and Vishinsky Firm in Opposite Views On Supervision

HAROLD

Lake Success, N. Y., Dec. 7—(AP)—The United Nations debate on arms reduction tonight bogged down over the issue of Security Council supervision of two proposed inspection and control commissions and the question was tossed into the laps of a di[illegible] committee.

NIGHT

Andrei Y. Vishinsky, Soviet delegate, insisted before a 70-nation political sub-committee that the two bodies, which would check on arms reduction and atom bombs, operate directly under the Security Council with its veto provisions.

Sen. Tom Connally (D-Texas), United States representative, was equally firm in his declaration that the commissions should be independent of the council.

This latest difference boiled down to the old issue of the veto, with the United States apparently feeling that council supervision would eventually make any decisions on inspections subject to the special voting right. Russia has agreed that the veto would not apply within the commissions themselves but has steadfastly maintained its position that any matter being considered or reviewed by the council was liable to veto.

After four hours of debate, the question was given to a drafting committee of eight nations for reporting next Monday. Those named were Russia, United States, Great Britain, France, China, Canada, Belgium and Czechoslovakia.

To Bar Spain

In another political subcommittee delegates failed to agree on a resolution against the Franco regime in Spain but did recommend that the Madrid Government be barred from all organizations established by the U. N. or having relations with it.

In the midst of the Spanish debate, Senator Connally restated the United States position against a diplomatic break with Franco and indicated that his government would not halt relations even if the assembly recommended such a move. Several other delegates immediately assailed the apparent no-compliance stand and Hayden Raynor, another member of the United States delegation, took the floor later to explain that Connally had not meant that the United States would necessarily spurn any assembly decision.

Stalling of progress on the two big issues came as the General Assembly was called into plenary session tonight to decide on a proposal for worldwide troop census.

Russia's four top diplomats were on hand in the Assembly Hall after Britain announced its intention to renew a demand for international inspections to double-check national troop census reports.

Key Diplomats Ready

Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov led his delegation to the plenary session at Flushing Meadow Park. With him were his deputy, Andrei Vishinsky; Andrei A. Gromyko, Russia's permanent U. N. delegate, and Nikolai Novikov, Soviet ambassador to Washington.

British sources said they believed that if Molotov threw his support to Britain the troop inspection plan stood a good chance of being accepted by the 54-member Assembly.

While Russia's position was not known beforehand, an American spokesman said the United States would continue to oppose the British plan, which was defeated in committee session last week at Lake Success.

The British proposed to establish an international inspection board which could verify figures submitted by member nations of their armed forces at home and abroad in a world-wide troop inventory.

Both the United States and Russia opposed the original British proposal.

Also before the plenary session was the matter of electing two more members to the Economic and Social Council. Last month the voting was halted after a deadlock developed over Soviet attempts to win seats for Yugoslavia and White Russia. The other two candidates were Turkey and the Netherlands.

The recommendation on Spain was put through the sub-committee now seeking agreement on a final resolution against the Falangist regime. Proposals range all the way from a United States plan to have Franco surrender to a provisional government to White Russia's demand for economic sanctions.

scheduled a meeting for Tuesday to consider a new Greek complaint that Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria had supported guerrilla warfare within Greece and to take up Siam's resubmitted memb[illegible]

Britain Urges Agency To Check Troop Census

1946

HAROLD

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 7 (AP)—Great Britain proposed today that the United Nations Security Council set up an inspection agency to verify reports submitted in connection with a proposed world-wide troop census.

The British proposal was embodied in an amendment that will be offered at tonight's plenary session of the General Assembly. It called for creation of a "supervisory committee" before January 15, 1947, to make an "on-the-spot" check on all troop data submitted.

Earlier Plan

The 54-nation Political Committee of the Assembly defeated a similar British proposal recently when it approved a plan providing that all members of the United Nations submit figures on all their troops both at home and abroad by January 1.

Both the United States and Russia opposed the original British proposal.

The British move was disclosed as an eighteen-nation subcommittee on Spain agreed unanimously to recommend that the Franco regime be barred from all organizations established by the United Nations or having any relationship with it. The United States and the Netherlands abstained from voting.

Organizations Included

Organizations included within the definition laid down were the International Labor Organization, the Food and Agricultural Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization.

The Madrid Government at present is a member of PICAO and, under an agreement of the organization to abide by Assembly recommendations, would be expelled as soon as the Assembly formally approves the subcommittee's recommendations.

The subcommittee was still debating other action against the Franco Government.

Meanwhile, the Security Council application.

Issue Of Iran

The Iranian question, which the Security Council has been watching for months, was revived yesterday with Iran's informative statement that Russia, through her Tehran Ambassador, had given "friendly admonition" that movement of Iranian troops into Azerbaijan to police elections starting today might "result in disturbances."

The British argue that unless the troop figures are verified by a United Nations commission they will mean very little. There was a feeling in the British delegation that Russia would not now object to the verification system.

There was general optimism that the subcommittee on arms reduction would approve the United States proposals for disarmament. Delegates believed that the toughest section of the proposals was hurdled yesterday when a provision for expediting a draft convention for prohibition of atomic weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction was adopted unanimously.

Control System

The convention also calls for establishing an adequate system of international control and inspection free from use of the veto invested in the Security Council. Russia agreed on these issues yesterday.

Members of the British delegation said that Russia's agreement that authority for prohibition of all destructive weapons and controls lie within the convention rather than the Security Council was a major step toward real disarmament.

Authoritative sources said that Sir Harley Shawcross, British delegate, might suggest that, once the draft convention has been drawn up, it come into operation when ratified by the Big Five plus a majority of the other United Nations members.

Lake Success, N. Y., Dec. 7—(AP)—For the first time in international meetings the delegates have had to consider here at the United Nations Assembly the well-being of the world's millions who have no governments of their own.

Those millions for the most part are brown and yellow peoples. Their spokesmen here are Carlos Romulo of the Philippines, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit of India and V. K. Wellington Koo of China.

The steps taken here are more than a reversal of the old League of Nations attitude, dominated by European colonial powers, which permitted Ethiopia and Manchuria to be swamped by invasions without intervention. Indications point to final independent action for such areas as Burma, Malaya, Indonesia and Indo-China, among others, which together mean 114 million people.

The discussions have led to all manner of speculation among the delegates about the future world. The Far East is rich in tea, tin, spices, tung oil (needed in paint), bristles, (for brushes), jute (for rope).

Will the new world in the Far East—still admittedly far off—mean higher or lower prices for American buyers of tin, spice, rubber? No one here knows.

If new independence in the Far East means more wealth there, will they be seeking—as they say now—more American autos, adding machines, machine tools, and plain consumers goods, such as radios and typewriters?

Here are some of the steps taken which point to final emergence of the brown and yellow peoples as independent agents.

1. The Union of South Africa asked for permission to annex Southwest Africa with a population of about 40,000 native Africans. The Union was supported by the colonial powers of Europe but violently opposed by nations which have known foreign rule: India, the Philippines, some of the Arab states, and by Russia, which would benefit by any loss of prestige on the part of Western European powers.

Rejection Anticipated

The subcommittee which first discussed the request of the Union of South Africa turned it down. It still had to take two more jumps but the guess is that the government of the Union, dominated by minority White men, will be disappointed in its move to take in the 40,000 more Africans.

2. The second move also involved the Union of South Africa: India's request for a United Nations reprimand for the Union's alleged discriminations against its Indian citizens. The committee debating this question decided that India and the Union should confer and report back to the U. N. General Assembly within a year. The move prevents undue delay.

The first proposal had been to refer the question to the International Court of Justice; the Far Eastern delegates interpreted this as a move to put the question "on ice," as Carlos Romulo of the Philippines said. The Far Eastern people judge the year's lee-way for debate as a victory.

3. Romulo introduced a proposal that the colonial powers call a conference of the "non-self-governing people." That would mean Burmese, Malayans, Indo-Chinese and Indonesians would attend an international meeting where they could voice their "aspirations and grievances," as Romulo puts it. Up to now those peoples have been represented at international conferences by their governing powers: The British, the French and the Dutch.

That proposal was fought by Belgium, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. They opposed even discussion of the idea by the Assembly. They lost. The debate grew so bitter that Sir Hartley Shawcross of the United Kingdom charged Romulo with "corridor intrigue," but later apologized, saying that he knew Romulo was "animated by the most noble intentions."

Romulo's idea won in committee, slightly watered down. He agreed to make the first conference just a regional one, presumably for the Far East. The Slavs and the Arabs wanted a world conference.

U. N. Deliberations Hold Major Hope For Non-Governing Millions

1946

By SIGRID ARNE

German, Austrian Pact Proposals

Following are the proposals made by the United States Friday and the Soviet yesterday to the Council of Foreign Ministers regarding the peace treaties with Germany and Austria and the United States recommendation on the limitation of occupation forces in Europe:

United States Proposals

I. PEACE TREATY WITH GERMANY

Plans for discussion of German question and proposed agenda for next meeting.

I. Special deputies shall be appointed by the Council of Foreign Ministers to consider German problems assigned to them by the Ministers.

II. Procedure for considering the views of other States directly interested in a German settlement. The special deputies shall hear the views of the Belgian, Czechoslovak, Danish, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Polish and Yugoslav Governments and of such other Governments who may wish to present their views. These views shall be heard and considered by the deputies prior to any tentative decisions by the Foreign Ministers. Such hearings shall be preliminary to such subsequent consultation with these States as may be determined by the Council of Foreign Ministers.

III. The Allied Control Authority shall be asked to submit a report to the Council of Foreign Ministers at its next meeting on the following questions: (a) the form and scope of a provisional German government and (b) the establishment of central agencies and other problems connected with the economic and political future of Germany under quadripartite government.

IV. The treaty with Austria and related matters.

V. Limitation of European occupation forces.

VI. The next meeting of the CFM shall be held at * * * on * * *. The agenda for that shall include the following:

(1) Future boundaries of Germany including disposition of the Saar.

(2) Continued demilitarization of of Germany—United States proposed Four Power Treaty and other measures necessary for the economic and military control of Germany.

(3) Establishment of central agencies and other problems connected with the economic and political future of Germany under quadripartite government.

(4) The form and scope of a provisional German government and character of the permanent German government to be developed.

(5) General outline of the peace treaty with Germany.

(6) The treaty with Austria and related matters.

(7) Limitation of European occupation forces in so far as not settled at present meeting.

(8) Other agreed items.

II. PEACE TREATY WITH AUSTRIA

I—Special Deputies of the Council of Foreign Ministers shall be appointed for Austria.

II—These Special Deputies shall draft a treaty for presentation to the Foreign Ministers recognizing the independence of Austria. When properly applicable this treaty shall follow the provisions agreed upon in the Balkan draft peace treaties. In drafting the Austrian treaty consideration shall be given to the proposals already submitted by the American and British Governments as well as any further proposals which may be submitted by other members of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

III—The report of these Deputies for Austria shall be considered at the next meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers. Particular attention shall be given to the problem of German assets in Austria in so far as the Special Deputies are unable to resolve it.

IV—Pending conclusion of the treaty recognizing the independence of Austria, the occupation forces of each of the four occupying powers shall be limited to a maximum of 10,000 each.

III. LIMITATION OF EUROPEAN OCCUPATIONAL FORCES

The approaching conclusion of treaties with the ex-satellite states calls for a consideration of the number and location of Allied occupation forces in Europe.

To further our common objective of restoring conditions of peace, it is proposed that agreed ceilings be placed upon the number of Allied occupation troops which may be retained in European countries after the conclusion of the treaties with the ex-satellite states.

For study and consideration by the Council the following ceilings are suggested for forces as of April 1, 1947, with the understanding that such ceilings will in the absence of unforeseen difficulties be reduced by 25 to 33 1-3 per cent by April 1, 1948. This is subject to such earlier withdrawal from Austria, Hungary and Rumania as may be required by the Austrian treaty.

Germany (Allied occupation): United States, 140,000; United Kingdom, 140,000; France, 70,000 (approximate existing forces not subject to reduction in 1948); Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 200,000.

Poland (protection of communication lines): Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 20,000.

Austria (aid for re-establishment of independence): United States, United Kingdom, France and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 10,000 each.

Hungary (protection of communication lines pending Austrian treaty): Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 5,000.

Rumania (protection of communication lines pending Austrian treaty): Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 5,000.

Russian Proposals

(a) To call the next session of the Council of Foreign Ministers to consider the German and Austrian questions in the city of on the day of 1947.

(b) To approve the following agenda for the session:

(1) Report by the Control Council for the elapsed period on the principal sections of the decisions of the Berlin (Potsdam) Conference: demilitarization, democratization, economic principles, reparations.

(2) Central German Administration and the question of German Government.

(3) Preparation of a peace treaty with Germany: procedure for its preparation, appointment of special deputies, basic directives.

(4) Preparation of a peace treaty with Austria.

(5) Liquidation of Prussia (A question from the Control Council).

(6) Report by the Committee of Coal Experts (The decision of the Council of Ministers of July 12 this year).

(c) To request the Control Council to submit to the Council of Foreign Ministers two weeks before the opening of the session a report of its activities provided for in the agenda.

London, Dec. 7 (AP)—London newspapers today carried front-page speculative stories from Washington, Copenhagen and other capitals on Prime Minister Stalin's health and whereabouts.

A Moscow dispatch from Associated Press correspondent Eddy Gilmore said yesterday he was informed that "there is no basis for reports published in Turkey that Generalissimo Stalin is 'seriously ill.'"

["Stalin is taking a vacation just as he took a vacation at this time last year," Gilmore wrote.]

Radio Omits Name

Sochi, a favorite Black Sea coast resort of Soviet leaders, has been mentioned as the site of Stalin's reported holiday.

Meanwhile, a new point raised here was a report that a deputy signed a new trade agreement with Finland this week on behalf of Minister of Foreign Trade A. I. Mikoyan. It was said this might mean that that long-time associate of Stalin might be away from Moscow with his chief.

The Moscow radio reported the observance of still another Soviet anniversary without mentioning Stalin.

Noting that yesterday was the fifth anniversary of the Soviet counteroffensive that threw the Germans back from the gates of Moscow, the radio omitted any mention of Stalin and said only that Col. Gen. Filip I. Golikov, a commander before Moscow, gave a radio review of the battle.

Europe Hails Ending Of Miners' Strike As She Awaits Exports

London, Dec. 7 (AP)—The end of the U. S. coal strike heartened Europe tonight. The walkout had all but sealed off exports of food, fuel and machinery vital to the economic recovery of a continent ravaged by war.

In Britain the strike had brought official warning of an impending cut in food rations, still as skimpy as in the days of fighting. In Germany, where thousands subsist on what many experts say is a "slow starvation" diet, it had stirred fears of even shorter rations.

Rumors Of Stalin Illness Stir World Capitals

Roosevelts Greeted By Soviets at Tiflis

London, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—Elliott Roosevelt and his wife have visited Tiflis, capital of the Georgian Republic, the Moscow radio said. A broadcast reported they were greeted on their arrival there Thursday by high Soviet officials.

FRENCH ELECTORS TO PICK MEMBERS OF UPPER HOUSE

Paris, Dec. 7—(AP)—France will begin the final stages of setting up the legislative branches of the Fourth Republic tomorrow when 85,000 electors gather in small electoral colleges throughout France to vote for members of the Parliament's upper house.

Overshadowing the elections, however, is the current cabinet crisis which finds the country without an interim government to carry on until mid-January, when a president will be elected and a premier chosen.

Socialist Vincent Auriol continued to negotiate with party leaders. He and Eduoard Herriot, Radical-Socialist leader, appeared to be the most likely candidates for the job to which both Communist Maurice Thorez and MRP Leader Georges Bidault failed to get elected in the past week.

9 French Collaborators Are Sentenced to Death

Court at Lille Condemns 15 Others to Prison Terms

LILLE, France, Dec. 7 (AP).—Nine persons were condemned to death and fifteen others were sentenced to prison terms today at the end of a trial of "The Brigade of the Angels," a collaborationist group charged with informing to the Gestapo about activities of patriotic Frenchmen during the German occupation. Among those convicted was Madeleine de Miellulle, Comtesse de Rouge, who was sentenced to twenty years at hard labor.

War Captives Strike in France

PARIS, Dec. 7 (AP)—More than 1,000 prisoners of war working in the Valenciennes area coal mines went on strike today. They asserted they were receiving insufficient food. The newspaper Libération said some were put back in prison camps and leaders of the strike were jailed.

French Singer Convicted

ORLEANS, France, Dec. 7 (AP)—Germaine Lubin, 56 years old, blonde opera singer, was sentenced today to national indignity for life. The French High Court of Justice convicted her of having collaborated with the enemy during the Nazi occupation. Her property was also ordered confiscated, and she was forbidden to live in the vicinity of Paris or in the department in which she was convicted for twenty years.

Dr. Huxley Heads U.N. Culture Unit

Paris, Dec. 7 (AP)—Dr. Julian Huxley, British scientist, was inaugurated today as director-general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, taking over the gavel from Leon Blum, of France, temporary chairman.

Huxley said that the inauguration marked the end of the UNESCO Preparatory Commission, which he had directed for the last nine months, and the beginning of a permanent education program.

American delegation sources said they would probably go along with the proposal for the United States to pay 37 per cent of the cost of UNESCO, in line with the United Nations decision in New York. They added, however, that Russia's share of seven per cent, as provided by the United Nations, would have to be divided among other nations, since Russia is not a member of UNESCO.

NUREMBERG CHIEF REMOVED BY ARMY

Colonel Andrus Is Replaced —New Commandant Takes Extra Safety Measures

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, Dec. 7 (AP)—The United States Army announced today that it had streamlined its security measures in the Nuremberg jail and had removed as commandant Col. B. C. Andrus, whose elaborate precautions went wrong when Hermann Goering cheated the gallows by having swallowed a vial of long-hidden poison.

The streamlining was undertaken to guard seven of Nazis awaiting trial in the series of war crimes cases to be aired before United States tribunals, the Army said.

Colonel Andrus has been succeeded by Maj. Frederick C. Teich of Macon, Ga., previously Colonel Andrus' assistant. Colonel Andrus has returned to the United States, joining his wife who is ill in a Denver, Col., hospital, and it is "not known" whether he will return to Germany, a Nuremberg spokesman said.

Trials Start Tomorrow

The first of the new series of war crimes trials to be conducted by the Americans will open Monday with the appearance of twenty-three Nazi doctors, among them Karl Brandt, former personal physician to Adolf Hitler. They have pleaded innocent to charges of murdering hundreds of thousands of concentration camp inmates in cruel medical experiments.

Meanwhile United States legal officials in Nuremberg announced that Alfried Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, 39-year-old head of the former Krupp munitions empire, would be tried before a military tribunal on war crimes charges. He is being held in the British zone. Authorities there have agreed to transfer him to United States custody, the officials said.

The officials added that there was no plan at present to try Alfried's ailing father, Gustav, who was named in the four-power indictment of Goering and the other top Nazis, but whose trial was canceled when he became critically ill.

Alfried Krupp May Face Trial

Previously it had been reported that the British and Americans had agreed to try Alfried, who took over the Krupp empire in 1943, but the final decision to give him to a United States tribunal was not announced until today.

The officials indicated that he might be the first of prominent German industrialists accused of having aided Hitler's rise to power and having supported the Nazi regime to be tried on war crimes charges.

Most of the defendants now being held in Nuremberg, including industrialists and militarists, are being kept in solitary confinement in cells 13½ feet long, 7 feet wide and 8 feet high.

Major Teich expects to keep the furniture in the cells limited to a table, bunk, sheets and pillow, and will permit prisoners to keep only the clothes they wear plus an outer garment. Shoestrings will be limited to 6 inches in length and belts and ties will be banned.

Families of the prisoners will not be permitted to visit them, the Army said.

30.24-6815

Army's Nuernberg Jail Chief Ousted

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 7 (AP)—The United States Army announced today that Col. Burton C. Andrus had been removed as commandant of the Nuernberg prison and that it had revised security measures at the famous jail preparatory to the opening of new war-crime trials.

Andrus was commandant of the prison during the trial of the 21 top Nazi leaders and at the time Hermann Goering cheated the gallows by his eleventh-hour suicide.

The Army said Andrus's post had been taken over early this week by Major Frederic C. Teich, previously Andrus's assistant.

Scores of high Nazis now are in the jail awaiting the new trials, the first of which is to begin Monday.

Wife Reported Ill

The Army said Andrus had returned to the United States. Spokesmen at Nuernberg said he had followed his sick wife to a hospital in Denver, Col., and that it was "not known" whether he would return to Germany.

His successor, Teich, is a resident of Macon, Ga.

Soldier-Prisoner Kills 1, Wounds 2

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 7 (AP)—Third Army headquarters announced today that a United States colored soldier prisoner, bent on killing his superiors, grabbed a carbine from a guard and fatally shot his top sergeant, wounded two other sergeants and fired a volley of bullets into the office of his commanding officer.

The dead sergeant was identified as James Clinch, of Lincoln, Neb.

The defendant, who was recaptured after being wounded twice while attempting to escape in a commandeered truck, was identified by the provost marshal as Private L. Z. Henderson, of San Antonio, Texas.

Six Months' Sentence

The provost marshal said Henderson had just been sentenced by a Mannheim military court to six months' imprisonment for unauthorized use of an army vehicle. The defendant grabbed the gun and began a wild outburst of shooting while he hunted for his top sergeant and commanding officer.

The army announcement gave this version of the affray:

Henderson, shouting threats, rushed off in search of his first sergeant, a Negro, and his company commander. Finding the first sergeant outside the orderly room of the trucking unit, the defendant killed him with three shots.

Opened Fire On Sergeants

Henderson then opened fire on two Negro sergeants who tried to block his way into the company commander's office. They were identified as Howard L. Dugger, of Princeton, N.J., and Russell Pickard, of Reidsville, N.C. Both were wounded, although not critically.

Captain Not Hit

The company commander bolted his office door, so Henderson ran outside and began firing wildly into the window. The captain was not hit.

His ammunition nearly expended, Henderson commandeered a nearby truck and crashed through a barrier at the camp exit, firing his remaining shots at guards at the gate.

The guards escaped without injury, and returned eleven shots, wounding Henderson in both shoulders. He was arrested when he stopped for medical attention.

Trial Of Krupp's Son To Be In U.S. Zone

Nuernberg, Dec. 7 (AP)—United States legal officials said today that Alfred Krupp von Bolen und Halbach, son of the head of the Krupp industrial and armament empire, would be tried on war-crime charges before an American military tribunal.

The officials said British authorities had agreed to transfer Krupp, under arrest in the British Zone, to the American Zone.

There are no plans at present to try his father, Gustav, because he is seriously ill. The elder Krupp was scheduled to be tried with other top-ranking Nazis in the original international war-crime trials here, but his case was withdrawn because of his illness.

Candidate Under Scrutiny

MUNICH, Dec. 7 (AP)—The American Military Government served notice today on the victorious Christian Social Union party in Bavaria that Joseph Mueller, the party choice for Minister President, faces possible prosecution under the zone's de-Nazification law.

The props were knocked from under Mueller as a candidate in a suddenly summoned conference of the C. S. U.'s leaders with Brigadier General Walter J. Muller, American Military Government director. The C. S. U. candidate has been under scrutiny for some time because of opposition party charges that he had been associated with or had helped high Nazis in the past.

General Muller informed the party leaders that since Mueller was being considered for Minister President of Bavaria to succeed Social Democrat Wilhelm Hoegner by virtue of the C. S. U. victory in last Sunday's elections, it was necessary to point out that there was uncertainty concerning his status under the de-Nazification law and that action may become necessary.

Mueller himself attended the conference, along with the leaders of the C. S. U.'s Left and Right wings.

Lodge Ends Tour of Germany

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, Dec. 7 (AP)—Senator-elect Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. of Massachusetts completed today a tour of Germany, in which he sought first-hand information on problems that might come before the next session of Congress. He declined to discuss his findings, based on discussions with high Army and Military Government officials.

Copenhagen Rejoices At End Of Coal Strike

Copenhagen, Dec. 7 (AP)—Gloom gave way to rejoicing in Denmark tonight as first reports were received of the ending of the United States coal strike.

Danish newspapers gave top headlines to the American news and Danes, already greatly restricted as to the use of coal and fearful of one of the bleakest winters in history, stopped strangers on the streets of Copenhagen to discuss the welcome tidings.

Montgomery Is in Austria

VIENNA, Dec. 7 (Reuters)—Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, chief of the British Imperial General Staff, arrived at British Army headquarters in Austria from Trieste last night and was met at the zonal frontier by Lieut. Gen. Sir James Steele, British commander in chief.

Ridiculous, Says Greece

Athens, Dec. 7 (AP)—A Moscow radio report that Greek troops were in the Anglo-Iranian oil fields was termed by a Greek official as "too comic to need denial."

Stephen Stephanopoulos, acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, added, "Greece, striving to increase military forces for border security, cannot spare a single soldier to send to other countries."

Food Riot In Budapest

Budapest, Dec. 7 (AP)—A mob of about 5,000, most of them slogan-shouting women, stormed the parliament building yesterday, broke down the main doors and trampled one another in an hour-long demonstration against the shortage of eggs, potatoes and flour. Seven were injured, two of them seriously.

Fifteen-year-old Margit Kiss, who fainted during the demonstration, told doctors and correspondents she had been warned by a workers' committee that she would either participate in the demonstration or lose a month's salary. She works for the municipal gardening office.

Greeks Report Guerrillas Driven Back to Bulgaria

32 Missing in 24-Hour Battle; Band Loots 10 Villages

ATHENS, Dec. 7 (AP)—Guerrillas, striking at Corymvos, Greece, eighteen miles from the Turkish border, were said in press reports today to have been "driven back across the Bulgarian border" to the north. Thirty Greek soldiers and two officers were reported missing in a twenty-four-hour see-saw battle.

Elsewhere in Thrace, Macedonia and Thessaly small army units continued to claim successes in mopping up Leftist bands. In the Kozane-Phlorina area, however, a hit-run band was said to have looted ten villages in forty-eight hours. No casualties were reported.

A Salonika press report said thirty-three civilian occupants of three military trucks were "kidnaped" by a band of Koftero, near Xanthe in Thrace.

PREPARATIONS FOR IRAN VOTE BRING CLASHES

Martial Law Is Ordered in Mazandaran for Two-Week Period

Tehran, Dec. 7—(AP) The Iran Government clamped martial law and a curfew on most of the principal cities and towns of the Caspian Province of Mazandaran today as the country entered a peril-fraught two-week election period in which delicately balanced relations with Russia and the western powers again seemed in crisis.

Army Chief of Staff Rezmara announced the action in a communique which said clashes between armed groups and citizens had taken place, and Tehran newspapers reported that members of the pro-Soviet Tudeh Party had been found with arms after the disturbance.

Already minor clashes between Government troops and Azerbaijan militia have taken place along the borders of the nearby province of Azerbaijan, whose present "Democrat" government is a direct descendant of the revolt of a year ago when Russian troops were occupying the area.

Moscow Reports Clashes

(The Moscow radio said Iranian troops attached the village of Razhein with tanks, artillery and mortars and said new clashes had taken place at Ardebil, 35 miles from the Caspian Sea in the northwest Azerbaijan area. The broadcast did not locate Razhein.

(Moscow broadcasts, quoting Iran newspapers, alleged a long list of attack and persecutions of trade unionists and "Peoples Party" members by gendarms and pro-government Democratic Party "ruffians" in Mazandaran.)

Like Azerbaijan, Mazandaran supposedly is rich in oil and other resources, was once occupied by the Russians and has been the scene of much Tudeh Party activity.

In the clashes along the Azerbaijan border the Government captured the village of Rejin three days ago, and the newspaper Etelaat reported today that the village of Aghkand also had been taken from the Azerbaijans.

Object To Supervision

This conflict arose directly from Premier Ahmed Qavam's announced intention of sending troops to all parts of Iran in order to hold elections under national supervision on five days in the two-week period beginning today. The precise days of the election have not been announced.

The Azerbaijans, contending their own militia was capable of supervising the elections in their own territory, have refused to admit the Government troops and have announced they will fight.

Qavam is out to capture a parliamentary majority for his newly organized Democrat Party of Iran, while the Azerbaijan leftists apparently feel the entry of Government troops into their province would be an opening wedge to drive them from power and perhaps into exile.

Although the province recognized the authority of the central government last June after several months of self-declared autonomy, the government has been able to exercise very little control in the area.

The government's informative report to the United Nations' Security Council in New York yesterday alleged that Russia again had intervened in her internal affairs by sending her ambassador to Qavam to advise against sending troops to Azerbaijan.

There appered no direct indication that Russia would give direct or open support to the Azerbaijan shoul dcivil war break out, but it was obvious where Russian sympathies lay.

Complicating the picture is Qavam's promise to Russia of a large oil concession in northern Iran, including Azerbaijan. The new Parliament to be chosen in the current election period has to approve or disapprove that concession.

Qavam is represented as believing that Russia should have a concession in the north to balance Britain's interests in the large southern oil fields.

Although Qavam took office with a reputation as a Leftist, he appears to be moving away from that position, and six weeks ago ousted three Tudeh party members from his Cabinet.

Recently the Leftist press has been attacking what it terms American imperialism in Iran in what some observers believe is an effort to embarrass the United States should the Iran case again be reopened actively before the United Nations Security Council.

Iran Strife Extends To Caspian Sea

Tehran, Dec. 7 (AP)—Iranian Army Headquarters announced today that martial law and a curfew had been extended to include most of the principal cities and towns in Mazandaran province.

Mazandaran is in northern Iran, bordering on the Caspian Sea, and is within about 150 miles of semi-autonomous Azerbaijan province.

The action, taken on the first day of national voting which will continue for the next two weeks, was announced in a communique following reports of clashes between armed groups and residents of Mazandaran.

Links Pro-Russian Party

Tehran newspapers said that arms were found in the possession of some members of the pro-Russian Tudeh party, after the disturbances.

The Tehran newspaper *Estelaat*, indicating that fighting had broken out in Azerbaijan, said Government forces had captured the villages of Rejin and Aghkand from Azerbaijan "Democrats." The villages are on the southern Azerbaijan border.

[The Russian news agency Tass reported that Iran government troops had entered Azerbaijan and attacked Azerbaijan soldiers.]

Iran military circles denied a report broadcast by Moscow that Greek troops were in Iran at the invitation of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and were "busy with espionage." The Iranian officials said such talk was "pure invention."

Authoritative circles in Tehran said earlier that Russia was stiffening her opposition to the movement of government forces into Azerbaijan and had warned Prime Minister Ahmed Qavam that the Russian government could not ignore such action.

Qavam had announced earlier troops would be sent to all Iranian provinces to supervise the elections, scheduled for the two weeks beginning tomorrow.

Azerbaijan, which last June recognized the central goverment's authority in return for a measure of home rule, has declared that it is able to supervise its own polling and will fight against intervention.

India Group To Meet With Moslems Absent

New Delhi, Dec. 7 (AP)—India's Constituent Assembly will meet Monday with the 70-odd Moslem seats vacant despite Britain's flat warning that a constitution written without them will not be recognized—and the day of Indian independence thereby postponed.

There were unconfirmed reports, however, that the Moslem League Council would be called into session next month to revoke its Bombay resolution of several months ago which withdrew acceptance of the British plan for independence.

Revocation would remove the league's boycott of the assembly and permit it to participate in the actual constitution writing after the preliminaries of the convention. It was this boycott which precipitated the crisis and resulted in the summoning of India's top political leaders to an apparently fruitless London conference with Prime Minister Attlee.

Siam Yielding Two Provinces

Bangkok, Siam, Dec. 7 (AP)—French officials will take over formally from Siam tomorrow the administration of two disputed provinces, Phratabong and Phibunsongkram, on the Indo-China border. The return of two other provinces, Lanchang and Champasak, has been delayed ten days for lack of communications.

China Reds Close In On Shansi City

Peiping, Dec. 7 (AP)—Chinese Communists, ferociously attacking Chungyang in Shansi province for the eighth straight day, closed in on its weakening defenses today. Government military authorities conceded its fall was imminent.

Taiyuan, the provincial capital, reported that 20,000 Communists were engaged in the attack and had destroped most of the pillboxes and blockhouses outside the city's walls.

The capture of Chungyang would open the corridor to Fengyang, the Communists' next objective, 18 miles west. Their main objective is Taiyuan, 27 miles further west.

Tatung Awaits Attack

Farther north, a large Communist force surrounded Tatung. Neutral observers just returned from Tatung said the city's defenders, outnumbered five to one, expected an attack momentarily.

Government authorities here expressed concern over increasing Communist activities against the Peiping-Tientsin Railroad, which has been attacked several times recently. Several trains were destroyed.

Government officials forecast that Communist Gen. Lin Piao would begin a winter offensive in Manchuria in a few days. They said he had massed 100,000 to 150,000 troops on the north bank of the Sungari River, poised to strike at Changchun, the Manchurian capital 65 miles south.

CHINESE REDS PUSH CONTINUES IN SHANSI

NANKING, Dec. 7 (AP)—Government military authorities said today that Chinese Communist forces were sweeping over Shansi province in North China and were preparing to open a new offensive in Manchuria within a few days.

The Government Central Daily News said 20,000 Communists were besieging Chungyang, 110 miles northeast of Yenan, the Communist capital. Government sources predicted the Communists would capture the city in a day or two.

The Central Daily News charged the Communists were using poison gas on the garrison but the Yenan radio immediately broadcast a denial, calling the report "pure fabrication."

The fall of Chungyang would give the attackers an open field to Fengyang, their next apparent objective, eighteen miles distant. Their evident ultimate goal is Taiyuan, Shansi provincial capital, eighty miles northeast of Chungyang.

Blasts Rock Shanghai; Expected To Continue

Shanghai, Dec. 7 (AP)—Explosions from a large Chinese Army ammunition dump, touched off early this afternoon by a carelessly dropped hand grenade, still rocked the outskirts of Shanghai tonight. Authorities expected the detonations to continue for a day or two.

The Shanghai police commissioner and garrison commander in charge said a Chinese soldier had dropped the hand grenade accidentally.

The fire brigade found operations near the scene too dangerous. Authorities said several huge air bombs, not yet exploded, were expected to go off at any time. The fire spread to several terraces of houses.

Casualties Not Yet Known

All personnel of the United States Air Transport Command at near-by Kiangwan airfield were evacuated from headquarters and other buildings. Planes on the field earlier were reported undamaged.

There was no indication how many Chinese were killed or injured, but it was feared some must have perished. Some Chinese, blood streaming from their injuries, raced from the walled compound enclosing the dump shortly after the explosions began.

Portions of the walls collapsed.

Thousands of Chinese living near the dump fled in fear from their homes.

Fears Of Civil War

The explosions could be heard throughout Shanghai, causing instant fears that a civil war battle might be developing. Today's explosion sounded sinister to residents who were here when the Japanese fought to the city's edge in 1932 and again in 1937.

Thousands of windows near the dump were shattered and others miles from the scene were rattled.

Empress Aids Japan Red Cross

TOKYO, Dec. 7 (AP).—Empress Nagako will become honorary president of the Japan Red Cross Society on Tuesday, marking the first time a Japanese empress has accepted such an office.

Laborites Win Final New Zealand Count

Auckland, N. Z., Dec. 7 (A. P.).—Final returns from New Zealand's general elections showed today that Prime Minister Peter Fraser's labor Government had retained a narrow majority in Parliament, winning forty-two of the eighty seats. The National Opposition party captured all of the remaining thirty-eight seats.

The election was held on November 27, but the final count was delayed pending tabulation of absentee votes.

RED STAR ASSAILED FOR ATTACK ON U. S.

TOKYO, Sunday, Dec. 8 (AP)—A high supreme headquarters official accused the Soviet Army newspaper Red Star today of "ill-considered propaganda" that "does not further Allied objectives" in Japan.

The "high headquarters official," not otherwise identified, issued a statement declaring that an article in Red Star was "a fabrication of misstatement and misrepresentation" and added that the article's criticism of "aggressive American quarters" was "not worthy of comment."

In reply to the article's allegation that Gen. Douglas MacArthur was supporting "the reactionary policy of the present Japanese Government," the official said:

"It is patent to any observer who seeks the facts that the Soviet press allegations that SCAP (Supreme Command, Allied Powers) is supporting a particular Government is without basis.

As for Red Star's assertion that the Americans would like to turn the Allied Council for Japan into a "cumbersome, clumsy organ," the official declared:

"The council was not intended to be an investigative or inquisitory body. Nor was it intended to be misused as a springboard for propaganda such as that in Red Star, which appears ignorant of the essentials of democracy to which the Japanese people, having repudiated totalitarianism of any kind, are hopefully turning their faces."

6,127 Return To Japan

Sasebo, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Eitoku Maru today brought 6,127 Japanese repatriates from Dairen, Manchuria.

Pearl Harbor: Five Years After

By Douglas Lovelace

Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7 (AP)—The "day that will live in infamy" lives again today.

Five years ago the flag flew from Hickam Field when the Japanese came over. It still flew—torn and seared by shot—when the last bomber wing-tipped with the Rising Sun vanished beyond the horizon.

Today, at 7.55 A.M., the hour when the first bomb fell, the same scarred banner, bronzed by the smoke and flame of the day of infamy, was raised to the top of the staff at that same army airbase.

Speech By Governor

Soldiers and civilians who came through the storm of bombs and machine-gun fire that struck Hickam Field stood in review as massed troops passed by.

There were speeches by Gov. Ingram M. Stainback, Lieut. Gen. John E. Hull, commanding general of the mid-Pacific, and Brig. Gen. John G. Williams, who commands the Hawaii Air Material Area.

At the end of the ceremony there was a moment of silence, then taps—and that was all. Then there was a requiem high mass at the Cathedral of Our Lady of Peace.

The flag will be packed and flown back to Washington, whence it came to perform its proud task at the order of Gen. Carl Spaatz, commander of the Army Air Forces.

Close by the field lies Pearl Harbor, where two victims of the day of infamy still sprawl. They are the last unhappy reminders.

The waves wash the hulls of the battleship Arizona and the target ship Utah. The Arizona, buttressed now with concrete where she sank, may be built into a pier.

Oklahoma At Anchor

The old battleship Oklahoma, another sea giant stricken on the day of infamy, rides at anchor in the near-by estuary, stripped of all armament, its hull now sold for scrap.

The Japanese caught the bulk of America's Pacific power in Pearl Harbor on the day of infamy, but no foe of the future will ever be so fortunate again.

The Navy announced recently that henceforth it will never concentrate its might in Pearl Harbor or anywhere else.

And so the great base, which was crowded with battlewagons on that fateful morning, is almost empty now.

Only A Few Submarines

Today there are no battleships, no cruisers, not even destroyers in the harbor. There are a few submarines, that is all.

The Navy learned its lesson on that day, but it now wants to forget. It let the day pass without ceremony, recalling that its dead are honored on Memorial Day.

As one officer put it: The Navy wants to forget—not remember Pearl Harbor.

Snyder in Mexican Talks

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 7 (AP).—The Mexican Treasury Department said last night that John W. Snyder, American Secretary of the Treasury, had "exchanged impressions with President Miguel Aleman and Mexican Treasury representatives on the possibilities of a more ample economic co-operation between the two countries." Snyder, who attended Aleman's inauguration here last Sunday, departed yesterday for Washington.

Canada Acquits Dr. Shugar

OTTAWA, Dec. 7 (AP).—Dr. David Shugar, thirty-one, a former anti-submarine expert, was acquitted today of a charge of conspiracy to communicate secret and confidential information to the Soviet Union. He was the thirteenth defendant tried as a result of Canada's espionage investigation.

BEVIN IS IN WASHINGTON

Will Confer With President and Talk to British Staff

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—British Foreign Secretary Bevin arrived in Washington tonight for a brief visit which will include a meeting tomorrow morning with President Truman.

Accompanied by Mrs. Bevin, Mr. Bevin came by train from New York and was met by Lord Inverchapel, Britain's Ambassador to the United States, and J. Balfour, Lord Inverchapel's first assistant.

Mr. Bevin will stay at the British Embassy tonight and Sunday night, returning to New York and the Council of Foreign Ministers Monday morning. He is to see President Truman at 11 A. M. tomorrow. At noon he is to address the British Embassy staff.

O. Max Gardner, newly appointed United States Ambassador to Great Britain, has been invited to attend a dinner in Mr. Bevin's honor at the Embassy tomorrow night.

Russia Is Asked to Settle Up

U. S. Sends Second Note to Moscow About Lend-lease Obligations.

Washington, Dec. 7 (A. P.)—The United States has sent Russia a second note requesting settlement of the Soviet $11,000,000,000 lend-lease account, governmental officials disclosed here today.

They said that a message several weeks ago reminded Moscow of a note advising Russia of the American desire to begin windup negotiations as soon as possible. The first note was sent in October.

Byrnes Weighing Action.

Secretary of State Byrnes is reported to be considering bringing up the subject with Russian Foreign Minister Molotov in New York in an effort to hasten the start of the talks. Russia will be asked to pay a percentage of the cost of lend-lease goods which had a peacetime use.

The United States generally has adopted a policy of not asking repayment for strictly war materials such as guns, planes and munitions. It has reserved the right, however, to reclaim these if it desires.

American lend-lease shipments to Russia from June, 1942, until August, 1945, when the agreement ended, totaled $11,141,470,000. Reverse lend-lease from Russia amounted to $2,213,000.

Lend-lease obligations have been settled with Britain, France, Belgium, Turkey, India, South Africa, New Zealand and Australia. Similar settlements are being discussed with China, Norway, Poland, Yugoslavia and some Latin American nations.

Eisenhower Sees Nation Forced Into 'Blitz' Race

Washington, Dec. 7—(AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Army Chief of Staff, predicted today that this nation will be drawn continually deeper into necessary preparation for "super blitz" conflict "unless we can get rid of this damnable thing of war."

The War Department, he told reporters, is setting up a special staff with members divorced from other military duties to work with scientists on plans for atomic age warfare.

Eisenhower's comment came on the fifth anniversary of the Japanese sneak attack at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, but there was no special observance.

'Ike' Denies U.S. Sent Atom Bomb To Britain

Washington, Dec. 7 (AP)—Secretary of War Patterson and General Eisenhower joined today in asserting that the United States has supplied neither atom bombs nor fissionable material to Great Britain or any other country.

Eisenhower was asked at a news conference whether atomic material had been sent to Great Britain. After a brief consultation with Patterson, in an adjacent office, Eisenhower returned to the news conference to assert:

"The Secretary of War says you may quote him: There have been no bombs and no fissionable material sent to any country."

Contrary Reports Untrue

Eisenhower added smilingly: "If the British have the bomb, they have made it themselves. Any reports to the contrary are not true."

The subject was brought up at an informal conference with the chief of staff before his departure later today for a month's leave and rest at Pratt General Hospital, Miami, Fla.

Eisenhower was asked specifically whether he would comment on a statement by Drew Pearson, newspaper and radio commentator, that fissionable material had been sent to Britain, if not, the complete bomb itself.

Eisenhower's talk with Patterson and his reply to the question followed:

New "Basis" Division

The chief of staff said the Army

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had approved a "basic" division of about 14,000 officers and men in its current postwar restudy of military organization.

He said this unit, about 1,000 men under the standard World War II infantry division strength, would be stripped of anti-aircraft and other supporting units. Such support would, however, be otherwise supplied.

At Miami, Eisenhower will take treatment for bursitis, an inflammatory condition which he said had pained him more or less continuously in the left shoulder since July and now is giving him some pain in the right shoulder as well..

ARMY BUILDING PLAN TO COST $60,069,752

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—A $60,069,752 military construction program, including building or conversion of 7,713 temporary dwellings, has been authorized for immediate action by Army engineers.

Material obtained in dismantling war camps will be used for housing for officers and enlisted men and their families.

The dwellings are the first to be constructed since the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor five years ago. The War Department estimated today that they would meet about 15 per cent of the Army's current n[illegible] and will cost about $41,329,50[illegible]

The rem[illegible]ng $18,740,252 in the program fo[illegible] the current fiscal year will be used in construction necessary in connection with research projects.

Report On Black Marketing

1946

Washington, Dec. 7 (AP)—A suggestion that the bank accounts and tax returns of American Army officers and men who served in Germany a year ago be checked for black-market profits has been made to the House Military Committee by one of its ace investigators, it was learned today.

The suggestion was contained in a report on a study of occupation problems in Europe during the last few months. The repor noted:

1. Lack of co-operation between American military officials and UNRRA.

2. "Promiscuousness" between American soldiers and German women.

3. Retention of inefficient or undesirable officers, and

4. Close social connections between American officers and families of former high-ranking Nazis.

Submitted To Members

The 40-page report has not been approved by the committee but has been printed and submitted to the members for study.

It identifies the investigator as a member of the committee's staff formerly connected with the FBI and the Office of Strategic Services but does not disclose his name.

The report is separate from that made to the Senate War Investigating Committee by George Meader, committee counsel. It makes no reference to what Meader calls unsatisfactory performances by Negro soldiers.

The House report quotes the Army as having commended UNRRA for performing "an extremely difficult job in a most commendable manner," but the investigator said he "found evidence to substantiate" charges that the American military authorities failed to "give effective co-operation to UNRRA personnel."

Covered In Report

On major subjects covered in the report, the investigator said:

Displaced Persons — "There is still a strong feeling against the displaced persons and their care on the part of the Germans, and this feeling occasionally shows itself in the other elements, including the military. . . . Repatriation of Baltic people presents a difficult problem. . . . And several sources state that they are mainly desirous of seeing a war between Russia and the Western powers. . . . There is a feeling in some quarters that the heavy influx of Jewish infiltrees pouring into the United States zone is by design, to force a decision on the Palestine question or to admit Jews in even larger numbers to the United States."

Health—"venereal disease . . . is the most serious health problem in the European theater. . . . Venereal disease rates have constantly risen in the theater as a whole."

"Promiscuous With Women"

Morals and morale—"it is quite evident that both enlisted men and officers are rather promiscuous in their association with German women. On the question of morale it can be stated to be exceptionally good from the point of view that enlisted men, officers and civilians have good food inexpensively, sufficient leisure time, plenty of transportation, and a reasonable variety of things to do. On the other hand the morale is not so good considering their dissatisfaction with the work they are doing." The report quotes Army chaplains as being in agreement that "lip service is frequently given to the place of religion in the Army program by high-ranking generals and may of their staff members" and that "the Army must change its attitude toward condoning immorality as being natural to the male human."

Black-market operations—"It is generally believed that the Americans gave the Russians the plates from which they have been printing marks by the ton on which they place no value; but apparently we pay $1 for ten marks. Many stories are current regarding individuals who allegedly beat the currency control and engage in black-market activities from casual observation it would appear that the vast majority are involved one way or the other . . . it should be possible to check the bank accounts or income tax returns of various officers or enlisted men who were in Germany a yar ago to ascertain the present state of their fortune."

International political policies—"Army people are disturbed over the embarrassment and frustration we have suffered since August, 1946, in attempting quadripartite management of Germany according to a set of principles agreed on by only three of the partners in the concern.

Disturbed Over Situation

"They are disturbed also over the solution agreed upon at Potsdam fo rthe problem of the German monirity in Eastern Europe. They are more and more convinced that this solution is fundamentally wrong, that it has created mass injustice, and that it has unnecessarily ruined the lives of hundreds of thousands of people . . . they are convinced that on the Sovite side there has been violation of . . . the principles agreed upon in Potsdam. . . . relating to democratic parties and freedom of the press.

"They believe. . . . that Soviet objectives in this area look to the establishment of a totalitarian dictatorship in the Eastern zone of Germany if not in the total area."

De-Nazification — "It has also been reported that American officers in military government are known to be socially intimate with the families of former high-ranking Nazi officials."

Dependents' Ratio Given

Officers—"A problem is the retention of officers who are known to be inefficient or undesirable for one reason or another. . . . For the good of the service they should be relieved and sent home."

Dependents—"It is said that there are about 6,000 officers' dependents, as compared with 600 dependents of enlisted men. . . . Another angle on the dependent issue is that some of those who have brought furniture over at Government expense allegedly stipulated a certain number of pounds more than they brought, with the idea of acquiring German articles of furniture to take back with them and yet not exceed what the documents say they brought."

War Vet, 95, Is To Receive Purple Heart

Chicago, Dec. 7 (AP)—Tomorrow is Charles Windolph's ninety-fifth birthday and Uncle Sam is going to give the South Dakota war veteran a belated award—a Purple Heart medal—for wounds suffered in the Battle of the Little Big Horn more than 70 years ago.

The award will be made in behalf of the Army by Col. Paul W. Mapes, commandant of the Rapid City (S.D.) camp at Windolph's home in Lead, S.D., 5th Army headquarters here announced.

Windolph won the Congressional Medal of Honor in the battle but like many of the Indian fighters of his day he was not nominated for the Purple Heart because the medal was considered a Revolutionary War award.

It was restored to the Army's general award list during World War I and recently an author who interviewed Windolph told the Army the cavalry veteran was entitled to the decoration.

Windolph and three other soldiers were on detached duty guarding the Army's water supply during Custer's famous stand in which all his men were killed. Windolph was wounded in another phase of the Battle of the Little Big Horn. He was presented a congressional award on August 29, 1878.

Windolph and three other soldiers were assigned to guard the Army's water supply. He was presented a congressional award on August 29, 1878.

U. S. PROPOSES CUT IN FORCES OF OCCUPATION

1946

Byrnes Plan for Eastern Europe Would Hit Russia Hardest

New York, Dec. 7—(AP)—In a surprise move which strikes hardest at Russian armies deployed over eastern Europe, Secretary of State Byrnes proposed to the Big-Four Foreign Ministers Council today two slashing reductions in American, British, Russian and French forces occupying Germany, Austria, Poland and the Balkans.

The first of these cuts would reduce the total of all Big-Four occupation forces in Europe by next April 1 to 620,000 men, including only 240,000 Russians. By April 1, 1947, under the Byrnes proposal, another blanket reduction of one-fourth to one-third would be put through.

British Foreign Secretary Bevin was expected to support the proposal vigorously, but Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov's reaction was not made known.

The move was the latest in Byrnes' long fight to reduce the occupation army burden on Europe in line with his expressed view that only thus can real conditions of peace be restored to the continent. He acted as the Ministers Council, having wound up all important issues in the European satellite peace treaties, turned at last to tackle the central problem of peace in Europe—a German settlement.

Molotov agreed that peace settlements for both Germany and Austria should be undertaken by the Council at its next meeting in Europe, and he invited his colleagues to hold that in Moscow in late February. But he split the Council 1-to-3 on the question of learning prior to the next meeting the views of other nations interested in a German treaty.

Byrnes had introduced in the Council meeting three documents. While two of these called for the agreement on limitation of forces in Europe and for an Austrian treaty, the other provided that the Council should decide here and now to name a commission of deputies to hold hearings and lay the groundwork for its European discussions on Germany.

Molotov then put in a plan of his own. He provided substantially the same line o fattack on the Germany treaty as had Byrnes but differed as to timing. He said the Big-Four here should agree only when and where they would next meet and not until that next meeting should they name deputies or make any move to hold hearings for such countries as Belgium, the Netherlands and others which fought Germany and are demanding a voice.

Byrnes said he saw no need for such delay, that deputies would need no special instructions to hold hearings. Molotov indicated, however, that they could not take testimony without instructions, which some diplomats interpreted as meaning he might want to restrict expression of views.

Byrnes declared that if no work was done by deputies between the New York and European meetings the European session either would (1) be limited to procedural questions or (2) be called upon to make decision on Germany before the other countries were heard from. He made clear that he was opposed to both possibilities. Some persons close to him say he is determined not to go to another conference in Europe until there is real prospect for writing a German treaty.

The dispute never reached the point of a real deadlock because it never came to a decision. Diplomats were hopeful that the differences would be resolved in meeting Monday or Tuesday. The debate was cut short when Bevin had to leave for Washington, where he will see Mr. Truman tomorrow.

This also left no time for debate on the Austrian question or troop disposal. Molotov's willingness to talk about Austria at the European meeting was evidenced by the fact that he included that as a topic on agenda proposal.

Okinawa Being Unionized

Washington, Dec. 7 (AP)—Okinawa, site of the last major battle of World War II, is being unionized. The National Federation of Federal Employés, an independent union, reported today that a charter has been granted for a local on Okinawa to include civilian employés of the army engineers.

Admiral Halsey Closing His Career

Washington, Dec. 7 (AP)—Fleet Admiral William F. (Bull) Halsey, Jr., the hard-hitting, tough-talking, wartime commander of the famed Third Fleet, is stepping aside to let "the young fellows take over."

Halsey's action was announced last night by the Navy Department. A spokesman said the Admiral had asked to be relieved from active participation in naval affairs, and that the request had been granted.

He added that Halsey, who is 64, had been ordered to proceed to his home. Officially, the action does not constitute retirement. Fleet admirals, the spokesman pointed out, do not retire; they are merely relieved from an active assignment.

Calls Self "Old Man"

As long ago as September, 1945, Hasley, describing himself as "an old man," announced that he wanted to step aside in favor of younger men.

He was a vice admiral commanding aircraft carriers in the Pacific when Pearl Harbor was attacked. First he was assigned to defensive patrol, then he started to attack.

Early in 1942, he led a task force against the Marshalls and Gilberts. Next he led his force against Wake and Marcus. Then he took a hand in the Doolittle raid on Japan April 18, 1942.

Won Battle Of Santa Cruz

The following October he took command in the South Pacific and won the Battle of Santa Cruz. By mid-June, 1944, he had worked himself out of a job in that area.

Finally he was assigned command of the Third Fleet, the job that he held when the war ended in August, 1945.

Halsey, who has held various assignments since the end of the war, was last attached to the office of Secretary Forestal. He is now in a New York hospital recovering from a minor operation.

German Frauleins To Wear Snuggies Designed For Wac

Newark, N. J., Dec. 7—(AP)—German frauleins—450 of them—will not be cold out in the cold this Winter.

Those much-discussed used Wac snuggies, for which there was no demand by commercial dealers, were sold today to Mrs. Blanche Stoesser of Madison for use by the New Jersey Committee for Relief to German Needy, Robert W. Allan, New Jersey district director of the War Assets Administration reported.

Volunteer sewing groups of Mrs. Stoesser's group will repair the panties and pass them on to the American Friends Service Committee in Philadelphia, Pa., for distribution to Germany.

Butler To Sponsor Finance Bill

Washington, Dec. 7 (AP)—Senator Butler (R., Neb.) will introduce a bill to overhaul the Government's entire appropriation and revenue system when Congress convenes in January.

The measure, called a "full-accounting bill" when he and Senator Byrd (D., Va.) drafted it last year, will be ready soon, Butler said today.

These major changes would be made by the bill:

1. All Government appropriations would be lumped into one bill a year, instead of several individual bills for various departments. This, Butler feels, would give Congress a better grasp of actual Government spending.

Balances Back To Treasury

2. Appropriations would be

available only for the fiscal year appropriated, and could be spent only for obligations actually incurred. This would eliminate the practice of appropriating for obligations to be incurred at some indefinite time in the future.

3. Unexpended balances would not be reappropriated as at present. They would be returned to the Treasury, and each new year's appropriations would be made in that year's omnibus appropriation bill.

4. Supervision powers of the General Accounting Office over all Government departments would be strengthened.

Butler said he would sponsor this proposal, although he has decided not to accept the chairmanship of the Senate Finance Committee, but, instead, that of the new Public Lands Committee.

Son's Yugoslav Sentence As Spy Stuns N.J. Parents

'Ridiculous,' Father Says of Ex-G. I.'s 4-Year Term

KEARNY, N. J., Dec. 7 (AP).—The family of Roy H. Stoeckel, twenty-four-year-old former G. I., who has been sentenced to four years at hard labor by a Yugoslav military court on espionage charges, today expressed bewilderment that "a powerful government like ours would let this happen."

Stockel, a civilian motor aid with American occupation forces in Austria, was accused of crossing the border from Austria to Yugoslavia illegally "for purposes of espionage activities," and of taking pictures of military posittions. His sentence, reported yesterday by the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry to the American Embassy at Belgrade, is being appealed to a higher military court.

"The charges are ridiculous," Oscar Stoeckel, his father declared. "The boy certainly is no spy."

His mother, weeping, said that he was an amateur photographer, "as are many boys." She added: "It was perfectly natural for him to take pictures. He's too fine a boy to do anything wrong."

PROBERS SUMMON 30 WITNESSES IN NEW BILBO QUIZ

Washington, Dec. 7—(AP)—More than 30 witnesses have been summoned to testify before the Senate War Investigating Subcommittee looking into the relations between Senator Bilbo (D-Miss.) and a group of war contractors, Chairman Mead (D-N. Y.) announced tonight.

The public hearings begin Thursday.

Mead noted in a statement that Bilbo has made known his intention of appearing personally.

"The subcommittee has assured Senator Bilbo that it will summon as witnesses any persons known by him to have first-hand information with respect to the matters under investigation," Mead added. "In accordance with the committee's traditional policy, the subcommittee approaches this investigation with an open mind and is interested only in ascertaining the truth."

Another Senate committee completed open hearings at Jackson, Miss., Thursday into allegations that Bilbo tried to keep Negroes from voting in last Summer's primary. That group—the special committee investigating campaign expenditures—has not made its report.

U.S. Rushing Food to Germany, 300,000 Tons to Go This Month

1946

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP). — Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson announced tonight emergency measures to speed more than 300,000 tons of food to the United States zone of Germany this month to meet a critical shortage caused largely by the maritime strike.

Secretary Patterson told Lieutenant General Lucius D. Clay that:

1. The War Department is undertaking to send 303,500 long tons of food this month, compared with 52,500 tons in November.

2. Seventeen grain-laden vessels are to sail from Albany, N. Y., in December, with the Coast Guard ready to provide ice breakers in the Hudson River if needed.

3. Stand-by vessels will be held in other ports to prevent unforeseen delays and take on additional last-minute cargoes.

Mr. Patterson's statement said the War Department is making headway against difficulties in breaking bottlenecks in food transportation which "have threatened to wreck the occupation program."

LAKE SUCCESS NY-ADD HARRIS 500

THE FRANCO REGIME AND SAID THAT HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT HALT RELATIONS EVEN [illegible] SUCH A MOVE.

THE TROOP CENSUS WAS COMPLICATED BY BRITISH INSISTENCE ON A VERIFICATION AGENCY, A PLAN PREVIOUSLY DEFEATED IN THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE. THE RENEVED BRITISH AMENDMENT WOULD HAVE THE SECURITY COUNCIL SET UP AN INSPECTION AGENCY BY JAN. 1 TO VERIFY TROOP REPORTS AND MAKE "ON-THE-SPOT" CHECKS ON ALL DATA SUBMITTED BY THE MEMBER STATES.

ORGANIZATIONS COVERED BY THE RECOMMENDED BAN ON FRANCO INCLUDE THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION, THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION, THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION, AND THE PROVISIONAL INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION.

FRANCO'S GOVERNMENT NOW HOLDS MEMBERSHIP IN PICAO, AND UNDER A U.N. DECISION TO ABIDE BY ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDATIONS IN ITS RELATIONS WITH THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES, WOULD BE OPEN TO EXPULSION ONCE THE ASSEMBLY FORMALLY APPROVED THE STEP.

THE U.N. SECRETARIAT MEANWHILE INTENSIFIED ITS SPEED-UP IN EFFORTS TO MEET THE ADJOURNMENT DEADLINE OF NEXT FRIDAY. MEETINGS WERE SCHEDULED ALL THOUGH SUNDAY, STARTING WITH SESSIONS OF THE POLITICAL AND TRUSTEESHIP COMMITTEES HERE TOMORROW MORNING AND WINDING UP WITH PLENARY GATHERINGS AT FLUSHING MEADOWS TOMORROW AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.

MORNING, AFTERNOON AND NIGHT MEETINGS WERE PLANNED ALL THROUGH NEXT WEEK.

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LAKE SUCCESS NY-ADD HARRIS 500

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MAJORITY OF THE OTHER U.N. MEMBERS.

MEANWHILE, A SUB-COMMITTEE ON SPAIN WAS TRYING TO WORK OUT SOME COMPROMISE RESOLUTION ON THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT.

BEFORE IT WERE SEVERAL PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS, INCLUDING ONE BY THE U.S. WHICH WOULD RECOMMEND THAT THE ASSEMBLY CALL UPON THE PEOPLE OF SPAIN TO SEE THAT GENERAL FRANCO RELINQUISHES HIS POWER OF GOVERNMENT.

THERE IS ALSO A POLISH RESOLUTION WHICH WOULD CALL UPON ALL U.N. MEMBERS TO BREAK DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT.

DRAFT TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENTS SUBMITTED BY THE UNITED KINGDOM, FRANCE, BELGIUM AND NEW ZEALAND WERE APPROVED PROVISIONALLY BY A UNITED NATIONS SUB-COMMITTEE, 12 TO 3, LAST NIGHT WITH RUSSIA OPPOSED AND TWO NATIONS ABSTAINING. THE TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENT BY AUSTRALIA WAS APPROVED 11 TO 3, WITH THREE ABSTENTIONS.

RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVES BASED THEIR OPPOSITION ON CLAUSES PROVIDING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MILITARY BASES, ADMINISTRATION OF THE TERRITORY "AS AN INTEGRAL PART" OF THE ADMINISTERING POWER AND ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, FISCAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE UNIONS WITH NEIGHBORING TERRITORIES UNDER THE SAME ADMINISTRATION. HOWEVER, THE LAST TWO CLAUSES WERE NOT INCLUDED IN THE NEW ZEALAND AGREEMENT ON WESTERN SAMOA.

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NIGHT LEAD FOREIGN MINISTERS (600)

BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER

NEW YORK, DEC 7-(AP)-IN A SURPRISE MOVE WHICH STRIKES HARDEST AT RUSSIAN ARMIES DEPLOYED OVER EASTERN EUROPE, SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES PROPOSED TO THE BIG-FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL TODAY TWO SLASHING REDUCTIONS IN AMERICAN, BRITISH, RUSSIAN AND FRENCH FORCES OCCUPYING GERMANY, AUSTRIA, POLAND AND THE BALKANS.

THE FIRST OF THESE CUTS WOULD REDUCE THE TOTAL OF ALL BIG-FOUR OCCUPATION FORCES IN EUROPE BY NEXT APRIL 1 TO 620,000 MEN, INCLUDING ONLY 240,000 RUSSIANS. BY APRIL 1, 1948, UNDER THE BYRNES PROPOSAL, ANOTHER BLANKET REDUCTION OF ONE-FOURTH TO ONE-THIRD WOULD BE PUT THROUGH.

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY BEVIN WAS EXPECTED TO SUPPORT THE PROPOSAL VIGOROUSLY, BUT SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER MOLOTOV'S REACTION WAS NOT MADE KNOWN.

THE MOVE WAS THE LATEST IN BYRNES' LONG FIGHT TO REDUCE THE OCCUPATION ARMY BURDEN ON EUROPE IN LINE WITH HIS EXPRESSED VIEW THAT ONLY

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THUS CAN REAL CONDITIONS OF PEACE BE RESTORED TO THE CONTINENT. HE ACTED AS THE MINISTERS COUNCIL, HAVING WOUND UP ALL IMPORTANT ISSUES IN THE EUROPEAN SATELLITE PEACE TREATIES, TURNED AT LAST TO TACKLE THE CENTRAL PROBLEM OF PEACE IN EUROPE -- A GERMAN SETTLEMENT.

MOLOTOV AGREED THAT PEACE SETTLEMENTS FOR BOTH GERMANY AND AUSTRIA SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE COUNCIL AT ITS NEXT MEETING IN EUROPE, AND HE INVITED HIS COLLEAGUES TO HOLD THAT IN MOSCOW IN LATE FEBRUARY. BUT HE SPLIT THE COUNCIL 1-TO-3 ON THE QUESTION OF LEARNING PRIOR TO THE NEXT MEETING THE VIEWS OF OTHER NATIONS INTERESTED IN A GERMAN TREATY.

BYRNES HAD INTRODUCED IN THE COUNCIL MEETING THREE DOCUMENTS. WHILE TWO OF THESE CALLED FOR THE AGREEMENT ON LIMITATION OF FORCES IN EUROPE AND FOR AN AUSTRIAN TREATY, THE OTHER PROVIDED THAT THE COUNCIL SHOULD DECIDE HERE AND NOW TO NAME A COMMISSION OF DEPUTIES TO HOLD HEARINGS AND LAY THE GROUNDWORK FOR ITS EUROPEAN DISCUSSIONS ON GERMANY.

MOLOTOV THEN PUT IN A PLAN OF HIS OWN. HE PROVIDED SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME LINE OF ATTACK ON THE GERMANY TREATY AS HAD BYRNES BUT DIFFERED AS TO TIMING. HE SAID THE BIG-FOUR HERE SHOULD AGREE ONLY WHEN AND WHERE THEY WOULD NEXT MEET AND NOT UNTIL THAT NEXT MEETING SHOULD THEY NAME DEPUTIES OR MAKE ANY MOVE TO HOLD HEARINGS FOR SUCH COUNTRIES AS BELGIUM, THE NETHERLANDS AND OTHERS WHICH FOUGHT GERMANY AND ARE DEMANDING A VOICE.

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BYRNES SAID HE SAW NO NEED FOR SUCH DELAY, THAT DEPUTIES WOULD NEED NO SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO HOLD HEARINGS. MOLOTOV INDICATED, HOWEVER, THAT THEY COULD NOT TAKE TESTIMONY WITHOUT INSTRUCTIONS, WHICH SOME DIPLOMATS INTERPRETED AS MEANING HE MIGHT WANT TO RESTRICT EXPRESSION OF VIEWS.

BYRNES DECLARED THAT IF NO WORK WAS DONE BY DEPUTIES BETWEEN THE NEW YORK AND EUROPEAN MEETINGS THE EUROPEAN SESSION EITHER WOULD (1) BE LIMITED TO PROCEDURAL QUESTIONS OR (2) BE CALLED UPON TO MAKE DECISION ON GERMANY BEFORE THE OTHER COUNTRIES WERE HEARD FROM. HE MADE CLEAR THAT HE WAS OPPOSED TO BOTH POSSIBILITIES. SOME PERSONS CLOSE TO HIM SAY HE IS DETERMINED NOT TO GO TO ANOTHER CONFERENCE IN EUROPE UNTIL THERE IS REAL PROSPECT FOR WRITING A GERMAN TREATY.

THE DISPUTE NEVER REACHED THE POINT OF A REAL DEADLOCK BECAUSE IT NEVER CAME TO A DECISION. DIPLOMATS WERE HOPEFUL THAT THE DIFFERENCES WOULD BE RESOLVED IN MEETING MONDAY OR TUESDAY. THE DEBATE WAS CUT SHORT WHEN BEVIN HAD TO LEAVE FOR WASHINGTON, WHERE HE WILL SEE MR. TRUMAN TOMORROW.

THIS ALSO LEFT NO TIME FOR DEBATE ON THE AUSTRIAN QUESTION OR TROOP PROPOSAL. MOLOTOV'S WILLINGNESS TO TALK ABOUT AUSTRIA AT THE EUROPEAN MEETING WAS EVIDENCED BY THE FACT THAT HE INCLUDED THAT AS A TOPIC ON AGENDA PROPOSAL.

BYRNES' TROOP PROPOSAL WAS CAREFULLY DETAILED. HE SAID IT WAS RENDERED TIMELY BY THE APPROACHING CONCLUSION OF THE TREATIES WITH ITALY THE BALKAN STATES AND FINLAND. THESE PROVIDE FOR PROMPT REMOVAL OF OCCUPATION TROOPS FROM ITALY AND BULGARIA BUT SAY THE RUSSIANS CAN LEAVE FORCES IN HUNGARY AND ROMANIA TO PROTECT THE LINES TO THEIR FORCES IN AUSTRIA.

IT IS THIS FACT WHICH MAKES THE AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY THE KEY TO REMOVAL OF ALL SOVIET TROOPS FROM SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE AND THE MAIN REASON WHY BYRNES AND BEVIN HAVE HAMMERED SO LOUDLY IN THE PAST FOR AN AUSTRIAN SETTLEMENT.

"TO FURTHER OUR COMMON OBJECTIVES OF RESTORING CONDITIONS OF PEACE," BYRNES SAID, "IT IS PROPOSED THAT AGREED CEILINGS BE PLACED UPON THE NUMBER OF ALLIED OCCUPATION TROOPS WHICH MAY BE RETAINED IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AFTER THE CONCLUSION OF THE TREATIES WITH THE EX-SATELLITE STATES."

HE CALLED FOR "AGREED CEILINGS" AS FOLLOWS:

GERMANY--140,000 AMERICAN TROOPS, 140,000 BRITISH , 70,000 FRENCH AND 200,000 RUSSIAN.

AUSTRIA--10,000 EACH FOR THE FOUR POWERS.

ADDITIONALLY, RUSSIA WOULD BE ALLOWED TO KEEP 20,000 SUPPLY LINE TROOPS IN POLAND, 5,000 IN HUNGARY AND 5,000 IN ROMANIA.

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NEW YORK--SECOND ADD [redacted] FOREIGN MINISTERS (TOP AYE) X X X 1946

70 000. RAILROADS

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN POLAND WOULD BE LIMITED TO 20,000 FOR PROTECTION OF SOVIET LINES TO GERMANY, UNDER THE BYRNES PLAN. THE FORCES OF ALL FOUR ALLIES IN AUSTRIA WOULD BE SLASHED TO 10,000 MEN EACH AND RUSSIA WOULD BE ALLOWED TO MAINTAIN 5,000 EACH IN HUNGARY AND ROMANIA FOR PROTECTION OF COMMUNICATION LINES. DAY

BOTH BYRNES AND MOLOTOV AGREED THAT ON GERMANY THEY WOULD HAVE LITTLE DIFFICULTY IN REACHING A DECISION AS TO THE AGENDA FOR THEIR NEXT EUROPEAN SESSION, WHICH MOLOTOV SAID HE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE IN MOSCOW IN LATE FEBRUARY THOUGH HE WOULD NOT INSIST ON THAT.

THE ONLY REAL ISSUE AROSE IN CONNECTION WITH APPOINTMENT OF THE DEPUTIES COMMISSION. BYRNES, BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER BEVIN AND DEPUTY FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER COUVE DE MURVILLE, ALL FAVORED BYRNES' PLAN TO NAME THE DEPUTY COMMISSION IN NEW YORK SO THAT IT MIGHT HOLD MEETINGS IN EUROPE IN THE NEXT TWO MONTHS OR SO IN ORDER TO HEAR VIEWS ON THE GERMAN PEACE SETTLEMENT FROM SUCH NATIONS AS BELGIUM, THE NETHERLANDS, POLAND AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

MOLOTOV, WHILE NOT OBJECTING TO HEARINGS FOR OTHER NATIONS, ASSERTED THAT THE DEPUTIES SHOULD BE APPOINTED AFTER THE MEETING BEGINS IN EUROPE. HE ARGUED THAT SINCE THERE IS TO BE NO SUBSTANTIAL DISCUSSION ON GERMANY HERE THE DEPUTIES WOULD NOT KNOW WHAT TO DO BEFORE THE EUROPEAN MEETING.

DIPLOMATS X X X AS BEFORE.

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BULLETIN

SECOND LEAD U.N. PLENARY

BY JOHN A.PARRIS, JR.

NEW YORK, DEC. 7-(AP)-A RENEWED BRITISH ATTEMPT TO WIN UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY APPROVAL OF INTERNATIONAL INSPECTIONS TO DOUBLE-CHECK NATIONAL TROOP CENSUS REPORTS WAS DEFERRED TONIGHT BY PROLONGED AND INCONCLUSIVE DEBATE ON INDIA'S COMPLAINT OF MALTREATMENT OF INDIAN CITIZENS BY SOUTH AFRICA.

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M. MOLOTOV, AFTER A HARD DAY AT THE BIG FOUR CONFERENCE AT THE WALDORF ASTORIA ON PRELIMINARY GERMAN PEACE PLANS, ARRIVED LATE IN THE EVENING WITH THE THREE PRINCIPAL DEPUTIES AT THE FLUSHING MEADOW PARK ASSEMBLY HALL AFTER THE NEW BRITISH MOVE WAS ANNOUNCED.

HOWEVER, THE UNEXPECTEDLY LONG DEBATE ON INDIA'S COMPLAINT PUT THE BRITISH PROPOSAL OVER UNTIL SUNDAY'S PLENARY SESSIONS SCHEDULED FOR 4 P.M. (EST) AND 7 P.M. (EST).

MOLOTOV LEFT AN ANTE-CHAMBER WHEN IT BECAME APPARENT THAT THE DEBATE ON A COMMITTEE-APPROVED RESOLUTION ON THE INDIAN COMPLAINT COULD NOT BE COMPLETED TONIGHT.

DURING THE DEBATE, SOUTH AFRICA SUBMITTED AN AMENDMENT REQUESTING THAT THE ISSUE BE SENT TO THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE FOR AN ADVISORY OPINION.

MOLOTOV HAD ARRIVED APPARENTLY IN THE BELIEF THAT THE INDIAN-SOUTH AFRICAN ISSUE WOULD BE DISPOSED OF AND THAT THE COMMITTEE-APPROVED ROOP CENSUS PLAN WOULD BE SUBMITTED TONIGHT TO THE 54 NATIONS FOR APPROVAL.

BRITISH SOURCES XXX 3RD GRAPH FIRST LEAD 1946
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HIS SUPPORT TO BRITAIN THE TROOP INSPECTION PLAN STOOD A GOOD CHANCE OF BEING ACCEPTED BY THE 54-MEMBER ASSEMBLY.

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WHILE RUSSIA'S POSITION WAS NOT KNOWN BEFOREHAND, AN AMERICAN SPOKESMAN SAID THE UNITED STATES WOULD CONTINUE TO OPPOSE THE BRITISH PLAN, WHICH WAS DEFEATED IN COMMITTEE SESSION LAST WEEK AT LAKE SUCCESS.

THE BRITISH PROPOSED TO ESTABLISH AN INTERNATIONAL INSPECTION BOARD WHICH COULD VERIFY FIGURES SUBMITTED BY MEMBER NATIONS OF THEIR ARMED FORCES AT HOME AND ABROAD IN A WORLD-WIDE TROOP INVENTORY.

CARRYING HIS FIGHT FOR VINDICATION INTO THE PLENARY SESSION, SOUTH AFRICAN PREMIER JAN CHRISTIAAN SMUTS ASKED THE ASSEMBLY TO REJECT A COMMITTEE-APPROVED RESOLUTION CALLING UPON SOUTH AFRICA AND INDIA TO SETTLE THEIR DIFFERENCES OVER INDIAN CHARGES THAT SOUTH AFRICA IS DISCRIMINATING AGAINST INDIANS IN THE UNION.

DEFEATED IN COMMITTEE, SMUTS INTRODUCED AN AMENDMENT WHEREBY THE ASSEMBLY WOULD REQUEST THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE FOR AN ADVISORY OPINION ON THE QUESTION. HE PREVIOUSLY HAD ARGUED THAT THE UNITED NATIONS HAD NO RIGHT TO TAKE ACTION ON WHAT HE CALLED AN INTERNAL AFFAIR.

"TO CONDEMN A MEMBER STATE OF THIS ORGANIZATION ON VERY GRAVE CHARGES," HE DECLARED, "WOULD BE MONSTROUS, AND A CURSE WHICH THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SHOULD UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES COUNTENANCE."

THE UNITED STATES IMMEDIATELY THREW ITS SUPPORT TO SOUTH AFRICA ON THE GROUNDS THAT AN OPINION MUST BE OBTAINED FROM THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE TO DETERMINE WHETHER IT IS A PURELY DOMESTIC ISSUE OR WHETHER THE UNITED NATIONS HAS THE RIGHT UNDER THE CHARTER TO DIG INTO AN ISSUE CONCERNING ONLY TWO MEMBER STATES.

CHARLES FAHY, LEGAL ADVISOR OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND A MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION, DECLARED THAT THERE WAS A LEGAL QUESTION INVOLVED--THE QUESTION OF DOMESTIC JURISDICTION.

"WE FEEL CERTAIN," FAHY SAID, "THAT THE METHOD BEST CALCULATED TO BRING GOOD RESULTS IS TO SUBMIT THE IMPORTANT LEGAL QUESTION TO THE INSTITUTION CREATED FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONSIDERING JUST SUCH MATTERS, MEANWHILE RETAINING JURISDICTION PENDING THE ADVICE OF THE COURT ON THAT QUESTION."

FAHY DECLARED THE U.S. FEELS THAT IN A SITUATION WHERE ONE PARTY IN GOOD FAITH AND ON "SUBSTANTIAL GROUNDS APPEALS FOR COURT ADVICE, SHE IS ENTITLED TO THAT CONSIDERATION BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY TAKES ACTION ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT AN OBLIGATION EXISTS UNDER AGREEMENTS BETWEEN TWO GOVERNMENTS."

THEN MRS. VIJAYALAKSHMI PANDIT, CHIEF OF THE INDIAN DELEGATION, ROSE TO DEMAND "A VERDICT OF THIS ASSEMBLY ON A PROVEN VIOLATION" OF THE U.N. CHARTER.

SHE DECLARED THAT "THIS IS AN ISSUE WHICH HAS LED TO ACUTE DISPUTE BETWEEN TWO MEMBER STATES, AN ISSUE WHICH IS NOT CONFINED TO INDIA OR SOUTH AFRICA."

THIS, MRS. PANDIT ADDED, IS AN ISSUE "THE DECISION ON WHICH MUST MAKE OR MAR THE LOYALTY AND CONFIDENCE WHICH THE COMMON PEOPLE OF THE WORLD HAVE PLACED ON US."

SHE SPOKE IN EVEN TONES, DRAWING THE ATTENTION OF ALL DELEGATES AS SHE STOOD ON THE ROSTRUM CLOTHED IN A BLACK AND GOLD SAREE.

MRS. PANDIT ASKED THE ASSEMBLY TO APPROVE THE COMMITTEE RESOLUTION CENSURING SOUTH AFRICA, AND DECLARED:

"MINE IS AN APPEAL TO A CONSCIENCE--TO THE CONSCIENCE OF THE WORLD WHICH THIS ASSEMBLY IS."

THERE WAS A BURST OF APPLAUSE AS SHE CONCLUDED--APPLAUSE THAT FILLED THE HALL AND FOLLOWED HER AS SHE WALKED DOWN THE AISLE TO HER SEAT. IT WAS THE BIGGEST OVATION A DELEGATE HAD RECEIVED SINCE PRESIDENT TRUMAN OPENED THIS ASSEMBLY OCT. 23.

V.K. WELLINGTON KOO, CHIEF OF THE CHINESE DELEGATION, UPHELD THE COMMITTEE-APPROVED RESOLUTION ON THE GROUNDS THAT "THIS IS ESSENTIALLY A POLITICAL ISSUE AND NOT A LEGAL ONE." HE SAID THE SOUTH AFRICAN AMENDMENT THEREFORE SHOULD BE REJECTED.

"THE RESOLUTION IS A VERY MILD ONE," HE SAID, "SIMPLY POINTING A WAY TO THE TWO PARTIES TO EASE THE SITUATION, TO REACH A SETTLEMENT. THIS IS THE LEAST THAT THE UNITED NATIONS CAN DO."

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U.N.-PLENARY (WITH LAKE SUCCESS)
BY JOHN A. PARRIS, JR.

NEW YORK, DEC. 7-(AP)-BRITISH OFFICIALS SAID THEY WOULD ASK THE 1946
UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY, MEETING IN PLENARY SESSION TONIGHT, TO ESTABLISH AN INTERNATIONAL INSPECTION BOARD WHICH COULD CERTIFY FIGURES SUBMITTED BY MEMBER NATIONS OF THEIR ARMED FORCES AT HOME AND ABROAD IN A WORLD-WIDE TROOP CENSUS.

THEY EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THAT RUSSIA, WHICH NOW HAS APPROVED OF WORLD ARMS REDUCTION FREE OF THE VETO, WOULD COME AROUND TO AGREE ON A DOUBLE-CHECK OF THE TROOP INVENTORY.

THE TROOP CENSUS PLAN, ADOPTED BY A U.N. COMMITTEE LAST WEEK, WAS A MAJOR ISSUE BEFORE THE 54-MEMBER ASSEMBLY IN THE FIRST OF THREE PLENARY SESSIONS SCHEDULED TONIGHT AND SUNDAY AT FLUSHING MEADOW PARK IN A FINAL PUSH EFFORT TO FINISH ITS BUSINESS BY DEC. 13.

UNDER THE TROOP CENSUS PLAN ALL MEMBERS WOULD SUBMIT FIGURES ON THEIR FORCES BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD BY JAN. 1. THE BRITISH

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ARGUED THAT THE TROOP CENSUS WOULD BE WORTHLESS WITHOUT VERIFICATION BY A U.N. BOARD OF INSPECTION.

HOWEVER, THEIR PLAN WAS DEFEATED IN COMMITTEE SESSION LAST WEEK AT LAKE SUCCESS BEFORE RUSSIA'S AGREEMENT TO INSPECTION OF ALL WEAPONS UNDER AN ARMS REDUCTION PROGRAM UNDER DISCUSSION.

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NEW YORK--FIRST ADD U.N.-PLENARY (BY PARRIS)

XXX UNDER DISCUSSION.

THE LONG STRUGGLE TO FILL THE REMAINING TWO SEATS TO BE VACATED JAN. 1 IN THE U.N. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL RESULTED TONIGHT IN THE ELECTION OF WHITE RUSSIA TO ONE OF THE SEATS BUT AGAIN RESOLVED IN A DEADLOCK OVER THE OTHER.

WHITE RUSSIA POLLED 39 VOTES TO WIN A PLACE THAT HAD BEEN ASSURED BY A COMPROMISE AMONG DELEGATES WHICH ELIMINATED ONE RUSSIAN SATELLITE, YUGOSLAVIA, AND LEFT THE NETHERLANDS AND TURKEY BATTLING OVER THE REMAINING SEAT. IN TWO ADDITIONAL BALLOTS NEITHER WAS ABLE TO POLL THE REQUIRED TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY AND FURTHER BALLOTING WAS POSTPONED UNTIL THE NEXT PLENARY SESSION TOMORROW AFTERNOON (4 P.M. E.S.T.)

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NIGHT LEAD U.N. SPANISH

BY MAX HARRELSON

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC. 7-(AP)-UNITED NATIONS EFFORTS TO FIND AN ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION TO THE SPANISH QUESTION WOUND UP TONIGHT IN A BITTER WRANGLE IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES WAS ACCUSED BY VENEZUELA OF TRYING TO USE THE VETO TO DEFEAT A PROPOSED WORLD-WIDE DIPLOMATIC BREAK WITH THE FRANCO REGIME.

THE FIGHT WAS TOUCHED OFF BY A DECLARATION BY SEN. TOM CONNALLY (D-TEX) THAT IF QINWTVONKM

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THE FIGHT WAS TOUCHED OFF BY A DECLARATION BY SEN. TOM CONNALLY (D-TEX) THAT IF THE 18-NATION DRAFTING SUBCOMMITTEE WANTED TO ARRIVE AT A UNANIMOUS AGREEMENT IT WOULD HAVE TO "ABANDON THE PROPOSED BREAK OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS."

CONNALLY ASSERTED THAT "THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION DOES NOT EV OMHVOTE FOR

CONNALLY ASSERTED THAT "THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION DOES NOT EXPECT TO VOTE FOR THAT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES WHATEVER" AND ADDED THAT ANY RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE U.N. ASSEMBLY WOULD HAVE "NO BINDING EFFECT." GOING FURTHER, HE SAID NOT ALL STATES WOULD ABIDE BY THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

THIS WAS GENERALLY INTERPRETED AS A FORMAL NOTICE THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD NOT BREAK RELATIONS WITH THE FRANCO REGIME EVEN IF THE ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDED SUCH ACTION. NORWEGIAN DELEGATE TERJE WOLD WAS THE FIRST TO EXPRESS REGRET OVER WHAT HE CALLED THE REFUSAL TO "COMPLY."

THEN PEDRO ZULOAGA, DELEGATE FROM VENEZUELA, SAID HE HAD HEARD CONNALLY ON PREVIOUS OCCASIONS SPEAK AGAINST ABUSES OF THE BIG POWER VETO AND ADDED THAT "HIS WORDS COULD BE INTERPRETED AS ONE OF THOSE ABUSES OF THE VETO."

"I HOPE HIS WORDS DID NOT RUN AWAY WITH HIS MEANING," ZULOAGA SAID.

HE WAS FOLLOWED BY DR.JORGE GARCIA GRANADOS OF GUATEMALA WHO ALSO CRITICIZED CONNALLY'S DECLARATION.

"WE SHOULD AT LEAST STAND BY THE ATLANTIC CHARTER," HE SAID. "OR ARE ROOSEVELT'S PROMISES ALSO MERE WORDS?"

FINALLY, HAYDEN RAYNOR, WHO HAD TAKEN OVER AS U.S. REPRESENTATIVE AFTER CONNALLY LEFT TO ATTEND ANOTHER MEETING, TOOK THE FLOOR TO CLARIFY THE AMERICAN POSITION. HE SAID:

"I WANT TO SAY NOW THAT I UNDERSTAND SOME DELEGATES ARE UNDER THE IMPRESSION THAT SENATOR CONNALLY THIS AFTERNOON IN EFFECT SERVED FLAT NOTICE HERE TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES COULD NOT CONSIDER ITSELF BOUND TO CARRY OUT A UNITED NATIONS DECISION FOR A BREAK IN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

"I JUST WANT TO MAKE IT CLEAR THAT WHEN HE SAID THAT OTHER STATES HAVE NOT BROKEN AND OTHERS WOULD NOT BREAK, WHAT HE MEANT WAS THAT WE CANNOT VOTE IN THE SUBCOMMITTEE, COMMITTEE ONE, AND THE PLENARY MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR ALL THESE PLANS."

THE UNITED STATES HAS PROPOSED THAT THE ASSEMBLY CALL ON GENERALISSIMO FRANCO TO SURRENDER HIS LEADERSHIP TO A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT AND URGE THE SPANISH PEOPLE TO SEE THAT FRANCO STEPS DOWN. THE PROPOSAL FOR A DIPLOMATIC BREAK WAS SPONSORED BY POLAND.

THE COMMITTEE WILL CONTINUE THE DEBATE AT 10:30 A.M. (EST) TOMORROW.

B48WX Q

AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE (110)

WASHINGTON, DEC 7-(AP)-A PROPOSAL THAT THE UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS BE ESTABLISHED ON NORTHERLY ISLE OFF THE CHICAGO LAKEFRONT WAS MADE TODAY BY REP.SABBATH (D-ILL) IN A TELEGRAM TO SENATOR AUSTIN (R-VT) CHIEF OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION.

SABBATH RECALLED THAT THE CITY OF CHICAGO MADE AN OFFER SOME MONTHS AGO FOR THE ISLAND WHICH WAS THE SITE OF THE 1933 WORLDS FAIR. HE SAID THE OFFER STILL STANDS WITH NO QUESTIONS AS TO IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

"CHICAGO IS CENTRALLY LOCATED," SABBATH SAID, "IS THE AIR AND RAIL TRANSPORTATION HUB OF THE UNITED STATES AND HAS UNEQUALLED HOTEL ACCOMODATIONS."

1946

HY755PES NM

A99

U.N.--SITE

NEW YORK, DEC. 7-(AP)-MAYOR WILLIAM O'DWYER SAID TODAY HE HAD SUBMITTED A PROPOSAL TO WARREN R.AUSTIN, HEAD OF THE UNITED STATES' DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS, THAT GOVERNORS ISLAND IN NEW YORK HARBOR BE CONSIDERED AS A POSSIBLE SITE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS' PERMANENT HOME.

THE MAYOR SAID HE ALSO HAD SUGGESTED SEVERAL OTHER POSSIBLE SITES, INCLUDING FLUSHING MEADOWS AND "A SITE WITHIN THE CITY MADE UP OF LARGE AND HIGH BUILDINGS, SOMETHING LIKE ROCKEFELLER CENTER."

THE U.S. SITE COMMITTEE WILL VOTE MONDAY AT LAKE SUCCESS ON THE LOCATION OF THE PERMANENT HOME, WITH THE UNITED STATES NOW LINED UP WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA IN FAVOR OF THE EASTERN SEABOARD.

SN1021PES

A95 (180)

U.N. SITE

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC 7-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS SITE COMMITTEE WILL VOTE MONDAY ON THE LOCATION OF U.N.'S PERMANENT HOME, WITH THE UNITED STATES NOW LINED UP WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA IN FAVOR OF THE EASTERN SEABOARD.

THE AMERICAN DELEGATION CAME OUT EMPHATICALLY YESTERDAY FOR AN ATLANTIC COAST SITE, AS OPPOSED TO SAN FRANCISCO.

"WE MUST HAVE REGARD FOR THE COUNTRIES WHO WILL ALWAYS BE THE MAIN SUPPORT FOR THE UNITED NATIONS," SEN.WARREN R.AUSTIN, CHIEF U.S. DELEGATE, TOLD THE COMMITTEE. "REMOTENESS FROM EUROPE WOULD BE THE CAUSE OF EVER-DIMINISHING EFFORT AND INTEREST IN THIS ORGANIZATION."

THE AMERICAN ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE AFTER PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND HIS CABINET MET IN WASHINGTON. ANY COMMITMENT AS TO WHAT SPECIFIC EASTERN CITY THE U.S. DELEGATION FAVORED WAS LEFT FOR THE FUTURE.

GREAT BRITAIN SUPPORTS PHILADELPHIA AND THE RUSSIANS RECENTLY SWITCHED TO THAT CITY FROM NEW YORK AS THE U.S.S.R.'S CHOICE.

MAYOR ROGER LAPHAM OF SAN FRANCISCO, WHO IS IN NEW YORK IN CONNECTION WITH HIS CITY'S BID FOR THE U.N. SITE, EXPRESSED RESENTMENT, "AS A PRIVATE CITIZEN," AT "THE UNKIND REFLECTIONS OF THE U.S.S.R. DELEGATE ON SAN FRANCISCO'S PROFFERED HOSPITALITY TO THE UNITED NATIONS."

B28 Q

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DEC.8)

(ADVANCE) LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC.7-(AP)-F.H.LAGUARDIA, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF UNRRA, ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT THE EMBARGO ON UNRRA RELIEF SHIPMENTS TO CHINA HAD BEEN LIFTED "EXCEPT FOR A FEW ITEMS WHICH CHINA IS NOT YET PREPARED TO RECEIVE."

HE SAID HIS ACTION WAS TAKEN AS A RESULT OF "CONTINUED IMPROVEMENT OF THE RATE OF DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES WITHIN CHINA, AND PARTICULARLY THE PRESENT SATISFACTORY STATE OF PORT CLEARANCE."

"A SYSTEM HAS BEEN PERFECTED," HE ADDED, "UNDER WHICH THE UNRRA CHINA OFFICE WILL REGULATE THE FLOW OF SUPPLIES FROM MONTH TO MONTH IN ACCORDANCE WITH CHINA'S ABILITY TO DISTRIBUTE THEM."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DEC.8)

1946

U.N. FOOD (170)

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC.7-(AP)-IN SHARP AND SCORNFUL TONES, UNRRA DIRECTOR GENERAL FIORELLO LA GUARDIA CRIED OUT TODAY THAT "PEACE CANNOT EXIST IN A HUNGRY WORLD" AND APPEALED TO THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN "TO AT LEAST LISTEN" TO ANY COMPROMISE PLAN FOR CARRYING ON INTERNATIONAL RELIEF.

HE CALLED UPON CANADA TO DRAFT A COMPROMISE.

LA GUARDIA TOLD THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S ECONOMIC COMMITTEE THAT ADLAI E. STEPHENSON, UNITED STATES DELEGATE, WOULD "HAVE NO TROUBLE" IN OBTAINING FUNDS FROM THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.

LA GUARDIA'S SPEECH CAME AS HIS ANSWER TO PROPOSALS ADVANCED BY STEVENSON AND PERCY WELLS, EPRESENTING BRITAIN, OFFERING ASSURANCES THAT RELIEF SUPPLIES WOULD NOT BE USED AS A POLITICAL WEAPON AND PROVIDING FOR INFORMAL CONSULTATIONS AMONG GOVERNMENTS TO FACILITATE PROPER ALLOCATION OF RELIEF.

IN URGING A NEW COMPROMISE, LA GUARDIA SAIDMPXBWULG VOTES ON

IN URGING A NEW COMPROMISE, LA GUARDIA SAID DISSENTING VOTES ON FUTURE RELIEF STEPS FROM THE CHIEF FOOD CONTRIBUTING COUNTRIES WOULD BE "MOST UNFORTUNATE" AND ADDED:

"NOTHING SHORT OF A UNANIMOUS AGREEMENT WILL DO."

FM148PES

LAKE SUCCESS--FIRST ADD UN FOOD X X X WILL DO.

CANADA ADVANCED A MILD COMPROMISE TO GIVE AN INTERNATIONAL TOUCH TO FUTURE ADMINISTRATION OF RELIEF -- A PROPOSITION WHICH BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES HAVE BUCKED WITH THE ARGUMENT THAT THE TIME HAS NOW BEEN REACHED TO DEAL WITH THE ISSUE ON A BILATERAL BASIS.

UNDER THE CANADIAN PROPOSAL, ONE WHICH LAGUARDIA SAID HE WOULD TAKE SIGHT UNSEEN, A SPECIAL EIGHT-NATION TECHNICAL COMMITTEE WOULD BE ESTABLISHED TO:

1. STUDY THE MINIMUM IMPORT REQUIREMENTS OF THE BASIC ESSENTIALS OF LIFE NECESSARY TO PREVENT SUFFERING OR ECONOMIC RETROGRESSION.

2. SURVEY THE MEANS AVAILABLE TO EACH COUNTRY TO FINANCE SUCH IMPORTS.

3. REPORT THE AMOUNT OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE NECESSARY FOR RECEIVING COUNTRIES.

BRAZIL, CANADA, CHINA, FRANCE, POLAND, BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA WOULD RECEIVE SEATS ON THE COMMITTEE.

JJ215PES

U.N. TIME TABLE

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC. 7-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS SCHEDULE TODAY: (EST)

10:30 A.M.--COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, SUB-COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

11 A.M.--COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS; SUB-COMMITTEE OF POLITICAL COMMITTEE ON SPAIN; BUDGETARY COMMITTEE; SUB-COMMITTEE ON TRUSTEESHIP; LEGAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

2 P.M.--JOINT BUDGETARY AND LEGAL SUB-COMMITTEES; SUB-COMMITTEE ON SPAIN.

2:30 P.M.--COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS.

3 P.M.--COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL PROBLEMS; SUB-COMMITTEE OF POLITICAL COMMITTEE ON ARMS REDUCTION; BUDGETARY COMMITTEE; SUB-COMMITTEE ON TRUSTEESHIP.

8 P.M.--GENERAL ASSEMBLY PLENARY SESSION AT FLUSHING MEADOWS, N.Y.

1946

UN-REFUGEES (230)

BY JOHN WALLACE

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC.7-(AP)-THE SOVIET UKRAINE TODAY ACCUSED THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND CANADA OF EXPRESSING MORE CONCERN OVER THE ECONOMIC PLIGHT OF GERMANY AND JAPAN THAN THE ECONOMIC PLIGHT OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

A.D.VOINA, THE UKRAINIAN REPRESENTATIVE ON THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S BUDGETARY COMMITTEE, MADE THE ASSERTION IN SUPPORTING A BITTERLY FOUGHT EFFORT BY WHITE RUSSIA TO CHARGE THE TWO AGGRESSOR NATIONS WITH THE COST OF MAINTAINING AS WELL AS REPATRIATING THE UNTOLD THOUSANDS OF PERSONS DISPLACED BY THE WAR.

THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND CANADA LED OPPOSITION TO WHITE RUSSIA'S PROPOSAL, WHICH WAS REJECTED BY THE 54-NATION COMMITTEE.

THE COMMITTEE ADOPTED INSTEAD, BY A VOTE OF 28 TO 6, A PROPOSAL

30 24-6823

THAT REPATRIATION EXPENSES SHOULD BE BORNE BY GERMANY AND JAPAN ONLY "TO THE EXTENT PRACTICABLE." TWENTY NATIONS ABSTAINED FROM VOTING.

THE REPATRIATION COST TO BE PAID BY THE TWO DEFEATED POWERS HAS BEEN ESTIMATED BY THE BUDGETARY COMMITTEE AT ABOUT $16,500,000. ADOPTION OF WHITE RUSSIA'S PROPOSAL WOULD HAVE TACKED AN ADDITIONAL $103,000,000 TO THE BILL AGAINST GERMANY AND JAPAN, ACCORDING TO THE COMMITTEE'S ESTIMATES.

1946

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE U.S., GREAT BRITAIN AND CANADA REPEATEDLY DECLARED DURING THE DEBATE THAT THEY HELD "NO TENDER FEELINGS FOR EITHER GERMANY OR JAPAN," BUT THAT THERE WAS NO WAY OF DETERMINING NOW WHETHER THE GERMAN AND JAPANESE ECONOMIES COULD SUPPORT SUCH ASSESSMENTS AGAINST THEM BY THE UNITED NATIONS.

THEY ALSO ARGUED THAT TO CHARGE GERMANY AND JAPAN WITH "MAINTAINING" THE REPATRIATED PERSONS WOULD BE TO PROJECT THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE INTO THE FIELD OF REPARATIONS.

INDIAN (150)

LONDON, DEC 7-(AP)-PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, HINDU LEADER AND FIRST MINISTER IN INDIA'S INTERIM GOVERNMENT, LEFT BY PLANE THIS MORNING FOR NEW DELHI TO OPEN HIS COUNTRY'S FIRST CONSTITUTION-MAKING ASSEMBLY MONDAY, DESPITE AN OFFICIAL BRITISH STATEMENT OF DISSATISFACTION WITH INDIAN PROGRESS TOWARD ORGANIZING FOR INDEPENDENCE.

PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE FAILED DURING A FOUR-DAY CONFERENCE HERE TO ACHIEVE AGREEMENT BETWEEN HINDU AND MOSLEM INDIAN LEADERS. A 600-WORD BRITISH STATEMENT READ AT THE FINAL CONFERENCE SESSION LAST NIGHT SAID BRITAIN WOULD NOT RECOGNIZE PROCEEDINGS OF ANY CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY IN WHICH A LARGE SECTION OF THE INDIAN POPULATION WAS NOT REPRESENTED.

THIS POSITION IMPLIED BRITAIN HAD NO IDEA OF GETTING OUT OF INDIA UNTIL AGREEMENT WAS REACHED BETWEEN THE HINDU-LED CONGRESS PARTY, BACKING THE ASSEMBLY, AND THE MOSLEM LEAGUE, WHICH HAS REFUSED TO PARTICIPATE.

SARDAR BALDEV SINGH, SIKH LEADER, LEFT WITH NEHRU. MAHOMED ALI JINNAH, PRESIDENT OF THE MOSLEM LEAGUE, AND VICEROY LORD WAVELL REMAINED IN LONDON.

DN726AES

FIRST LEAD WITH COAL

LONDON, DEC. 8-(SUNDAY)-(AP)-BRITISH OFFICIALS HAILED AS "MANIGICIENT" AND "SPLENDID" EARLY TODAY NEWS OF THE END OF THE SOFT-COAL STRIKE IN THE UNITED STATES, WHICH THEY HAD FEARED WOULD FORCE A CUT IN BRITAIN'S NINE-OUNCE-DAILY BREAD RATION.

MINISTER OF FOOD JOHN STRACHEY, WHO TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FRIDAY THE RATION REDUCTION WAS LIKELY BECAUSE OF INTERFERENCE WITH WHEAT SHIPMENTS, SAID:

"MAGNIFICENT NEWS! IT'S THE BEST NEWS I HEARD THIS WEEK."

MINISTER OF HEALTH ANEURIN BEVAN COMMENTED, "IT'S SPLENDID NEWS FOR US."

DR. EDITH SUMMERSKILL, PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, SAID, "WE WELCOME THE CALLING OFF OF THE STRIKE. WE CERTAINLY HOPE IT EASES THE FOOD POSITION OVER HERE."

THE LONDON NEWSPAPER, NEWS OF THE WORLD, SAID IN A LAST-EDITION EDITORIAL. "IF ALL GOES WELL, THERE SHOULD NOW BE NO NEED T MAKE THE THREATENED CUT IN THE BREAD RATION."

THE WALKOUT HAD ALL BUT SEALED OFF EXPORTS OF FOOD, FUEL AND MACHINE TOOLS FROM THE U.S. TO WAR-RAVAGED EUROPE AND HAD STIRRED FEARS OF SHORTER RATIONS IN GERMANY, NOW DESCRIBED BY EXPERTS AS ON A "SLOW STARVATION DIET," AS WELL AS IN BRITAIN.

(NO PICKUP)

WJ257AES

LONDON, DEC 7-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN NEWS AGENCY TASS REPORTED TODAY THAT IRAN GOVERNMENT TROOPS HAD ENTERED THE SEMI-AUTONOMOUS IRANIAN PROVINCE OF AZERBAIJAN AND ATTACKED AZERBAIJAN SOLDIERS.

THE DISPATCH, QUOTING TABRIZ RADIO, SAID THE FORCES HAD CROSSED THE AZERBAIJAN BORDER NEAR ZENJAN ON DEC 4. THE CENTRAL COMMITE OF THE AZERBAIJAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY HAS CALLED UPON AZERBAIJANIS TO DEFEND THEIR HOMELAND AGAINST THE ALLEGED ATTACKS, THE DISPATCH REPORTED.

PARIS — ADD ELECTION - ** PAST WEEK

IN TOMORROW'S VOTING FOR 200 MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE REPUBLIC-- THE UPPER HOUSE--127 WILL BE CHOSEN DIRECTLY BY THE BALLOTS OF THE ELECTORS FROM 550 CANDIDATES. ANOTHER 73 WILL BE ALLOTTED AMONG THE PARTIES BY A SPECIAL ELECTION BOARD IN PARIS ON A PERCENTAGE BASIS OF TOTAL VOTES CAST.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, OR LOWER HOUSE, WILL CHOOSE 50 MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL IN PROPORTION TO THE NUMBER OF DEPUTIES THE PARTIES HAVE IN THE ASSEMBLY. THE COUNCIL'S FULL MEMBERSHIP WILL BE 315, WITH 14 MEMBERS TO BE PICKED IN NORTH AFRICA AND THE REST AT A LATER DATE IN THE COLONIES.

THE 85,000 ELECTORS WERE CHOSEN IN ELECTIONS ON NOV.23 IN WHICH THE COMMUNISTS MAINTAINED THEIR EDGE OVER THE MRP AS THE PARTY WITH THE GREATEST POPULAR SUPPORT.

NIGHT LEAD UNESCO

PARIS, DEC.7-(AP)-DR.JULIAN HUXLEY, NEWLY-ELECTED DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION, DECLARED TODAY THAT ITS TASK OF ELIMINATING WORLD ILLITERACY WAS "THE BIGGEST SINCE THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY."

THE BRITISH SCIENTIST TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT UNESCO WOULD HAVE TO RELY UPON THE PRESS TO MAKE THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD REALIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CAMPAIGN TO AID THE 55 PERCENT OF THE WORLD HE SAID WAS ILLITERATE.

1946

"IT MEANS LEADING ONE-HALF OF THE WORLD TOWARD SOMETHING IT HASN'T GOT," HE ADDED.

DR.HUXLEY PRAISED THE THREE WEEKS WORK OF THE CONFERENCE AND SAID THAT IF THE 1947 MEETING IS HELD IN MEXICO CITY, AS ANTICIPATED, HE WOULD SPEND SOME OF HIS TIME TRAVELLING IN LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES IN PREPARATION FOR THE CONFERENCE.

PROF. JEAN THOMAS, DEPUTY EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, SAID UNESCO HAD DONE EVERYTHING IT COULD TO BRING RUSSIA INTO THE ORGANIZATION, BUT WITHOUT SUCCESS.

HE SAID THERE HAD BEEN NO ANSWER FROM THE UNITED NATIONS FOR A $1,000,000 LOAN FOR A PRELIMINARY REVOLVING FUND, AND THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HAD PROMISED TO FOOT THE BILL FOR UNESCO UNTIL THE END OF THE YEAR WHEN IT WAS ESTIMATED UNESCO WILL HAVE SPENT $750,000 FOR RUNNING EXPENSES.

MOSCOW, DEC. 7-(AP)-THE ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT HERE NOW HAS BEEN INFORMED THAT NO BASIS EXISTS FOR REPORTS PUBLISHED IN TURKEY THAT GENERALISSIMO STALIN IS "SERIOUSLY ILL."

THE BEST AVAILABLE INFORMATION

IS THAT STALIN IS NOW ON A VACATION SUCH AS HE TOOK AT THIS TIME LAST YEAR, WHEN HE RETURNED TO MOSCOW DEC. 17. HE PRESUMABLY WILL FOLLOW A LIKE PROCEDURE THIS YEAR.

frankfurt, germany, dec. 7 - (ap) - alfred kornfield, time magazine correspondent, was killed last night in an automobile accident on a highway near bad homburg on the outskirts of frankfurt, it was learned tonight.

kornfield was driving from berlin to frankfurt en route to nuernberg to meet his bride of a few weeks, associates said.

the correspondent, alone in his vehicle, was driving behind a german automobile which halted suddenly at a german policeman's signal. it was reported that kornfield's car crashed into the rear of the other machine, killing him instantly.

(the time magazine news bureau in new york said kornfeld, whose parents live in new rochelle, n.y., was married in november to a secretary to the u.s. united states prosecution staff for the nuernberg war crimes trial.)

HAMBURG, GERMANY, DEC. 7-(AP)-TESTIMONY THAT PINK WORK CARDS DISTRIBUTED TO INMATES OF THE NAZI RAVENSBRUCK CONCENTRATION CAMP WERE REGARDED AS VIRTUAL DEATH SENTENCES WAS GIVEN YESTERDAY BY A WOMAN MEMBER OF THE NORWEGIAN UNDERGROUND AT THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL OF 12 MEN AND SEVEN WOMEN ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN ON THE CAMP STAFF.

SYLVIA SALVESAN, MEMBER OF NORWAY'S "KING'S MESSENGERS," TOLD A BRITISH MILITARY COURT THAT WHEN THE CAMP STAFF CLASSIFIED THE THOUSANDS OF ALLIED WOMEN INMATES, PINK CARDS RECEIVED BY THOSE ABLE TO WORK MARKED THEM FIRST FOR EXTERMINATION.

BATAVIA, DEC. 7-(AP)-AN INDONESIAN CABINET CRISIS WAS FORECAST BY POLITICAL LEADERS TODAY AFTER A REPORTED REJECTION BY THE ISLAMIC PARTY, LARGEST IN THE ISLANDS, OF THE NOV.15 NETHERLANDS-INDONESIAN DRAFT AGREEMENT FOR PEACE IN THE IN IES.

A REPORT YESTERDAY BY ANTARA, INDONESIAN NEWS AGENCY, SAID AN ALL-JAVA CONFERENCE OF THE PARTY, HOLDING EIGHT SEATS IN PREMIER SUTAN SJAHRIR'S CABINET, VOTED TO LAUNCH TUESDAY AN INDIES-WIDE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE AGREEMENT.

THE DRAFT, INITIALED BY DUTCH AND INDONESIAN DELEGATES, AND NOW UNDER CONSIDERATION BY THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT, PROVIDES FOR A UNITED STATES OF INDONESIA IN UNION WITH THE NETHERLANDS UNDER THE DUTCH CROWN AND FOR RECOGNITION OF THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC'S AUTHORITY OVER JAVA, SUMATRA AND SMALLER ISLANDS.

MUNICH, DEC 7-(AP)-THE U.S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT SERVED NOTICE TODAY ON THE VICTORIOUS CHRISTIAN SOCIAL UNION PARTY IN BAVARIA THAT JOSEPH MUELLER, THE PARTY CHOICE FOR MINISTER PRESIDENT, FACED THE POSSIBILITY OF PROSECUTION UNDER THE ZONE'S DENAZIFIJATION LAW.

THE PROPS WERE KNOCKED FROM UNDER MUELLER AS A CANDIDATE IN A SUDDENLY SUMMONED CONFERENCE OF THE CSU'S LEADERS WITH BRIG.GEN. WALTER J.MULLER, AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT DIRECTOR. THE CSU CANDIDATE HAS BEEN UNDER SCRUTINY FOR SOME TIME BECAUSE OF OPPOSITION PARTY CHARGES THAT HE HAD BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH OR HAD HELPED HIGH NAZIS IN THE PAST.

GEN.MULLER INFORMED THE PARTY LEADERS THAT SINCE MUELLER WAS BEING CONSIDERED FOR MINISTER PRESIDENT OF BAVARIA TO SUCCEED SOCIAL DEMOCRAT WILHELM HOEGNER, BY VIRTUE OF THE CSU VICTORY IN LAST SUNDAY'S ELECTIONS, IT WAS NECESSARY TO POINT OUT THAT THERE WAS UNCERTAINTY CONCERNING HIS STATUS UNDER THE DENAZIFICATION LAW AND THAT ACTION MIGHT BECOME NECESSARY.

MUELLER HIMSELF ATTENDED THE CONFERENCE, ALONG WITH THE LEADERS OF THE CSU'S LEFT AND RIGHT WINGS.

MADRID, DEC 7-(AP)-GEN FRANCISCO FRANCO'S CABINET ISSUED A COMMUNIQUE TODAY REITERATING THE GOVERNMENT'S "FIRM DETERMINATION" TO MAINTAIN "THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE FATHERLAND COMPLETELY FREE OF ANY KIND OF FOREIGN INTERFERENCE."

THE COMMUNIQUE, FOLLOWING A NIGHT MEETING WHICH LASTED INTO THE EARLY MORNING HOURS, REFERRED TO WHAT THE CABINET TERMED THE "INIQUITOUS ATTITUDE" OF THE MAJORITY OF THE MEMBERS COMPRISING THE UNITED NATIONS AND ASSAILED WHAT WAS DESCRIBED AS THE "COMMUNIST

DELEGATION FROM POLAND."

(A SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE U.N. ASSEMBLY'S POLITICAL COMMITTEE WAS SCHEDULED TO MEET AT LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., TODAY TO DISCUSS THE SPANISH SITUATION.)

THE CABINET ALSO ANNOUNCED THE APPROPRIATION OF APPROXIMATELY $1,000,000 TO HELP REBUILD THE UNIVERSITY OF SANTO TOMAS IN MANILA.

THE TEXT OF THE COMMUNIQUE FOLLOWS:

THE "COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSED THE INIQUITOUS ATTITUDE ADOPTED TOWARDS SPAIN BY THE MAJORITY OF REPRESENTATIVES COMPOSING THE SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, WHICH, TAKING UP INSULTS OF THE COMMUNIST DELEGATION OF POLAND, WITH CONTEMPT FOR TRUTH AND WITHOUT RESPECT FOR A SOVEREIGN NATION, HAS CONVERTED ITSELF INTO A SPOKESMAN OF RED CRIMINALS OF OUR WAR; AND IN VIEW OF THE MONSTROSITY OF THE ATTACK AND SINCE THE GOVERNMENT HAS MADE A CLEAR AND FORCEFUL REPLY TO SLANDEROUS AND SPECIOUS STATEMENTS WHICH IT IS NOW BEING SOUGHT TO REVIVE, IT LIMITS ITSELF TO FORMULATING ITS PUBLIC PROTEST TO THE HONORABLE CONSCIENCES OF PEOPLES, REITERATING ITS FIRM DETERMINATION TO MAINTAIN, AS IT HAS DONE SO FAR, THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE FATHERLAND COMPLETELY FREE OF ANY KIND OF FOREIGN INTERFERENCE".

(AP) FISCHER

BASEL, SWITZERLAND, DEC.7-(AP)-AMID NEW DEVELOPMENTS BOUND AFFECT THEIR DELIBERATIONS JEWISH LEADERS FROM 43 COUNTRIES ASSEMBLED HERE TODAY FOR THE OPENING MONDAY OF THE 22ND CONGRESS OF THE WORLD ZIONIST ORGANIZATION. THEY WILL CHART NEW POLICIES AIMED AT ACHIEVING THE AVOWED GOAL OF ZIONISM-- CREATION OF A NATIONAL JEWISH HOMELAND IN PALESTINE.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT LINKED WITH EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE PEACE IN THE VIOLENCE-RIDDEN HOLY LAND WAS THE DISCLOSURE IN NEW YORK BY U.S.SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD HAVE AN OBSERVER AT THE LONDON CONFERENCES ON PALESTINE TO BE RESUMED IN JANUARY.

BYRNES ASSERTED THAT "JEWISH LEADERS" FAVORED A PLAN FOR PARTITION OF PALESTINE, AND IT REMAINED TO BE SEEN HOW THIS ISSUE WOULD BE TREATED AT THE CONGRESS HERE--THE FIRST WORLD ASSEMBLY OF ZIONISTS SINCE 1939.

He made his statement after conferences with American zionist leaders who will attend the meetings here, including rabbi stephen wise.

The British have announced that the Palestine conferences will NOT be resumed in London until sometime in January because of

30.24-6825

The british have announced that the Palestine conferences on Palestine, originally scheduled to be resumed on Dec. 16, will NOT be held until sometime in January, presumably because of the conflict in dates with the Zionist congress

The conference in November was NOT attended by either the Zionists or Palestine Arabs. Since then Arab sources in Jerusalem have said that they will have a representative present at least as an observer.

1946

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the world zionist organization, and head of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, will address the opening meeting of THE CONGRESS.

He will review the political situation since the last congress and perhaps indicate his views on the latest developments regarding the Holy Land.

Among the 380 delegates to the congress, elected by populatvote among zionist members, are 246 from the United states, 79 from Palestine, 16 from camps of displaced persons in Germany and Austria, 17 from France and French possessions and protectorates, 14 from Poland, 17 from Romania,

10 from Hungary, 10 from te British isles, 7 from the Union of South Africa, 9 from Canada, 4 from Italy and about 20 from various south American countries and small groups from Belgium, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and other countries.

there will be NO representation from the soviet union, where Zionism remains under ban.

1946

Politically the 380 delegates are divided thusly: General Zionist party, 125; Social Democratic party (poale Zion) 105; Traditional Orthodox (misrachi) 60; Revisionist 40; Socialists (Hashomer Hazair) 45, including a left wing element and 5 delegates from among central eurppean immigrants.

The general zionists, strong in the United States, present a middle-of-the road constituency. To the left are the two social democrats, especially strong in Palestine in the form of the labor party (Mapai), and the left-wing ew socialists. To the right, culturally, is the orthodox party, including a progressive labor wing, which ew urges application of Jewish laws in the public life of Palestine.

The Zionist revisionists are most radical, demanding the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine and repudiation of the 1937 recommendation of

the Lord Peel royal commission that Palestine be partitioned into Jewish and

Arab states.

However all of the parties with the exception of the socialists call for establishment of a Jewish state, but they differ widely on means of achieving this end.

1946

The congress will also elect members of the executive committee of the Jewish Agency, which was recognized in the League of nations' mandate to Britain to govern Palestine as the agency for the Jews which would give counsel to the Palestine government.

Among general zionists on the committee are Dr. Selig Brodetsky, mathematics professor at Leeds university, who is in charge of the zionists political department in London; Dr. Nahum Goldmann, educated in Berlin and Frankfurt, now of New York; Rabbi A. H. Silver of Cleveland, Ohio.

30.24-6827

JERUSALEM, DEC. 7-(AP)-TRIPLE GUARDS WERE MOUNTED AT ALL PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN JERUSALEM AND THE ALL-JEWISH CITY OF TEL AVIV TONIGHT AS BOMBSCARE WARNINGS SPREAD THROUGH BOTH CITIES.

POLICE RECEIVED A THREAT THAT THE ROYAL AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN JERUSALEM WOULD BE "THE TARGET FOR TONIGHT." GUARDS WERE MOUNTED ON THE BUILDING AND ADDITIONAL POLICE DETAILS PLACED ON NEARBY ROOFS. CAFES, MOVING PICTURE HOUSES AND OTHER PUBLIC PLACES WERE EMPTIED AN HOUR AFTER DARK A TH CROWDS BECAME FEARFUL OF AN

AN HOUR AFTER DARK AS THE CROWDS BECAME FEARFUL OF AN OUTBREAK OF VIOLENCE.

MADRID, DEC. 7-(AP)-A NATIONWIDE DEMONSTRATION, APPARENTLY INSPIRED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO, WAS CALLED TODAY TO BE HELD MONDAY MORNING IN AN EVIDENT EFFORT TO CONVINCE THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY THAT THE SPANISH PEOPLE SUPPORT FRANCO AND RESENT INTERFERENCE FROM ABROAD.

THE GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED MADRID PRESS UNANIMOUSLY CALLED RESIDENTS OF THE CAPITAL TO MEET IN COLUMBUS SQUARE AT 11 A.M. ON MONDAY.

ALLIED DIPLOMATS, IT WAS REPORTED, LEARNED THAT VIRTUALLY ALL MADRID'S LABOR SYNDICATES HAD BEEN ORDERED TO CEASE WORK MONDAY SO THEY MEMBERS COULD PARTICIPATE IN THE DEMONSTRATION.

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, DEC. 7-(AP)-MIHALY KOLOSVARI-BORCSA, PRESS

1946

DICTATOR UNDER THE SZALASI REGIME, WAS EXECUTED YESTERDAY BY A FIR

Firing

SQUAD.

NANKING, SUNDAY, DEC.8-(AP)-MRS.GEORGE C.MARSHALL, WIFE OF THE SPECIAL U.S.ENVOY TO CHINA, LEFT BY PLANE TODAY FOR HONOLULU WHERE SHE PLANS TO SPEND THE WINTER. AN OFFICIAL RELASE SAID MARSHALL HIMSELF AD NO PLANS FOR LEAVING CHINA.

MRS.MARSHALL WAS ACCOMPANIED BY THE GENERAL'S AIDE-DE-CAMP, APT. RICHARD G.HUCCY, COLUMBUS, NEB., WHO IS BEING DISCHARGED AND PLANS TO ENROLL AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA.

NANKING, SUNDAY, DEC.8-(AP)-CHINESE COMMUNIST LEADERS, WITH THEIR ARMIES SWEEPING OVER SHANSI PROVINCE, ARE ENLARGING THEIR FORCES CONVINCED THAT WAR IS THE ONLY WAY OF SETTLING CHINA'S INTERNAL TROUBLES, AN INFORMED COMMUNIST SOURCE SAID TODAY.

THIS SOURCE DECLARED THAT IT HAD BEEN CLEAR "SINCE THE JUNE CEASE-FIRE ORDER WAS IGNORED" THAT FURTHER PEACE TALKS WERE USELESS AND INCE THEN "THE COMMUNIST ARMY HA BEEN INCREASING IN STRENGTH."

HE DECLINED TO ESTIMATE THE SIZE OF THE COMMUNIST WAR MACHINE, WHICH GOVERNMENT SOURCES PLACED AT SLIGHTLY LESS THAN 1,000,000 MEN, PLUS A SUBSTANTIAL MILITIA, FOUR MONTHS AGO.

THE SIGNS AND PORTENTS OF CIVIL WAR INCREASED, MEANWHILE, WITH GOVERNMENT MILITARY AUTHORITIES CONCEDING THE COMMUNISTS WERE ON THE MARCH IN STRATEGIC SHANSI--A SORT OF BUFFER PROVINCE BETWEEN COMMUNIST YENAN AND GOVERNMENT PEIPING AND TIENTSIN.

GOVERNMENT QUARTERS ALSO ASSERTED THE COMMUNISTS WERE PREPARING TO OPEN A NEW OFFENSIVE IN MANCHURIA WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

THE GOVERNMENT X X X SECOND GRAF FIRST NIGHT LEAD.

BY HAROLD K. MILKS.

NANKING, DEC 7-(AP)--CHINESE COMMUNISTS LOOSED HARD-HITTING ATTACKS TODAY ON THREE FRONTS IN WESTERN SHANSI PROVINCE, APPARENTLY TO LIFT THE PRESSURE OF GOVERNMENT ARMIES HEMMING IN THEIR CAPITAL AT YENAN.

WITH HOPES OF A NEGOTIATED PEACE SLUMPING ONCE MORE, PRESS DISPATCHES REPORTED HEAVY FIGHTING EAST OF YENAN AND ASSERTE

(MORE) AX746AES

NANKING--CHINESE, INSERT AFTER SECOND GRAF "WITH HOPES OF XXX WINTER OFFENSIVE."

(IN PEIPING, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS CHARGED THAT COMMUNIST GEN.LIN PIAO WOULD BEGIN A WINTER OFFENSIVE IN MANCHURIA IN A FEW DAYS. THEY SAID HE HAD MASSED 100,000 TO 150,000 TROOPS ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE SUNGARI RIVER, POISED TO STRIKE AT CHANGCHUN, THE MANCHURIAN CAPITAL 65 MILES SOUTH.

(GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAID GEN. TU LI-MING, THE MANCHURIAN SECTOR COMMANDER, WAS PREPARED TO MEET THE ATTACK BUT COMMUNISTS SAID HIS FORCE HAD BEEN REDUCED FROM EIGHT ARMIES TO FIVE BY THE DIVERSION OF TROOPS TO JEHOL PROVINCE.)

SHARPEST FIGHTING. ETC.. THIRD GRAF.

1946

NANKING--FIRST ADD CHINESE X X X YENAN.

O WITH HOPES OF A NEGOTIATED PEACE SLUMPING ONCE MORE, PRESS DISPATCHES REPORTED HEAVY FIGHTING EAST OF YENAN AND ASSERTED THAT THE COMMUNIST HIGH COMMAND HAD PERFECTED PLANS FOR A WINTER OFFENSIVE.

SHARPEST FIGHTING WAS REPORTED BY THE GOVERNMENT'S CENTRAL DAILY NEWS AT GOVERNMENT-HELD BUT ENCIRCLED CHUNGYANG, 110 MILES NORTHEAST OF YENAN. THE NEWSPAPER CHARGED THAT THE RED ATTACKERS WERE USING POISON GAS, A CHARGE OFTEN MADE BY BOTH SIDES BUT NEVER CONFIRMED.

OTHER COMMUNIST FORCES, THE NEWS SAID, HAD ENTERED TANING, 70 MILES EAST OF YENAN, AND YUNGHO, 110 MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE RED CAPITAL.

GOVERNMENT ARMIES HAVE BEEN REPORTED POISED IN ALL THESE AREAS AS WELL AS TO THE NORTH OF YENAN.

THE PRO-GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER TA KANG PAO SAID THE COMMUNIST COMMAND HAD ENDED A CONFERENCE AT HOKIEN, IN CENTRAL HOPEH PROVINCE, AND HAD SETTLED ON A WINTER OFFENSIVE CALLING FOR DESTRUCTION OF COMMUNICATIONS, ENCIRCLEMENT OF ISOLATED GOVERNMENT GARRISONS AND INTENSIFIED GUERRILLA WARFARE.

MANILA, SUNDAY, DEC.8-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROXAS TOLD A MEETING OF CITY AND PROVINCIAL OFFICIALS OF PANAY ISLAND AT ILOILO TODAY THAT THE PHILIPPINES WOULD BECOME BANKRUPT WITHOUT FINANCIAL AID FROM THE UNITED STATES.

ROXAS IS MAKING A TOUR OF THE ISLANDS URGING PASSAGE OF A PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO GIVE AMERICANS PARITY OF OPPORTUNITY WITH FILIPINOS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PHILIPPINES NATURAL RESOURCES.

THE SUNDAY POST SAID ROXAS AND HIS PARTY BARELY ESCAPED DISASTER AT BACOLOD AIR STRIP WHEN THEIR PLANE STRUCK A HOLE IN THE TAKE-OFF. ROXAS AND THE OTHER PASSENGERS WERE SHAKEN UP BUT NONE WAS INJURED.

VPEARL HARBOR (250)
BY RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO, DEC.7-(AP)-THIS BOMB-RUINED AND DEFEATED COUNTRY WOULD LIKE TO FORGET WHAT HAPPENED FIVE YEARS AGO.

THROUGH THE CHILLY NIGHT OF DEC. 7. 1941, JAPAN'S MILLIONS SLEPT--IN TENSION BUT IN IGNORANCE--WHILE A FEW KEY MEN COMPLETED THE FINAL DETAILS OF ONE OF THE BEST-KEPT SECRETS OF WARFARE, THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR.

IT WAS 3:25 A.M. DEC. 8, TOKYO TIME, WHEN THE BOMBS EXPLODED. IT WAS 7 A.M. WHEN THE ORDINARY JAPANESE GOT HIS FIRST INKLING OF THE EVENT THROUGH CAREFUL RADIO BROADCASTS. IT WAS 11:40 A.M. WHEN THE RADIO ANNOUNCED THE IMPERIAL RESCRIPT DECLARING WAR.

AMERICANS WHO WERE HERE AT THE TIME SAID MOST JAPANESE SEEMED STUNNED, UNPREPARED FOR THAT FINAL REALITY, EVEN THOUGH THEY LONG HAD BEEN GROOMED BY PRESS AND RADIO FOR A DAY OF RECKONING WITH AMERICA.

NOW, AS JAPANESE SEE ON EVERY HAND HOW THEIR MOMENT OF TRIUMPH HAS ENDED IN IMPOVERISHMENT AND DEFEAT, THEY DON'T LIKE TO TALK ABOUT PEARL HARBOR.

IT HAS A HABIT OF CREEPING INTO CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN AMERICANS AND JAPANESE, AND USUALLY THE TALK COMES TO AN ABRUPT, EMBARRASSING HALT. THEN THE JAPANESE STARTS TALKING ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE. MOST JAPANESE CANNOT UNDERSTAND WHY AMERICANS WON'T FORGET THINGS THE WAY THEY HAVE TRIED TO DO.

AT THE OUTSET OF THE OCCUPATION, EDUCATED JAPANESE USED TO ASK, "WHEN DID JAPAN LOSE THE WAR?" 1946

THEY WERE SHOCKED AT THE USUAL AMERICAN ANSWER: "WHEN YOU ATTACKED PEARL HARBOR."

IT IS DOUBTFUL IF MANY JAPANESE EVEN YET CONSIDER THE ATTACK MORALLY WRONG. IN THEIR MINDS THEY HAD ACCEPTED STEALTH AS A LEGITIMATE PART OF WWAR, EVEN THOUGH THAT WAR HAD NOT BEEN DECLARED.

STILL, THE GREAT MAJORITY APPEARS EMBARRASSED, KNOWING THAT PEARL HARBOR BROUGHT UPON JAPAN SUFFERING, HARDSHIP AND DESPAIR. THE JAPANESE WOULD LIKE TO FORGET THE WHOLE THING--BUT THEY CAN'T.

TOKYO, DEC.7-(AP)-SEVENTY MORE TEACHERS FOR THE ARMY'S EDUCATION PROGRAM IN THE SCHOOLS OF JAPAN HAVE ARRIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES, THE ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THEY INCLUDE:

ELEANOR D.LEE, ART, CINCINNATI; ARTHUR G.WERTHER, MACHINE SHOP WORK, CINCINNATI; GEORGE L.WETTLAUFER, MUSIC, CLEVELAND, OHIO; WILLARD W. BARTLETT, PSYCHOLOGY, WESTERVILLE, OHIO; SIBYL M.MALM, ART, BLOOMFIELD, OHIO (ASSIGNED TO KOREA);

ROBERT H.WORN, TRADE SCHOOL, CHICAGO; VERNA L.CROFTS, ENGLISH, CHICAGO; CLARA L.CHAPIN, ART, JACKSVONVILLE, ILL.; MICHAEL E.DORAN, TRADE SCHOOL, WASECA, MINN.; WILLARD P.SWADBURY, MUSIC, MINNEAPOLIS; ROBERT J.DASSETT, EXCELSIOR, MINN.;

MASON L.EUBANKS, ENGLISH, HATTIESBURG, MISS.; RALPH W.STONIER, SOCIAL STUDIES, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.; JOSEPHINE CAGLE, ENGLISH, SHEFFIELD, ALA.; ARLAND J.BROWNMILLER, AGRICULTURE, GIBSONIA, PA.; CHARLES B.GREGG, TRADE SCHOOL, CHARLEROI, PA.; EARL J. THOMAS, PLUMBING, MT.GRETNA, PA.; JAMES A.DILLON, ENGLISH, PITTSTOWN, PA.; ROBERT J.VOGUS, ELECTRICITY, ERIE, PA. (ASSIGNED TO KOREA);

MICHAEL J.DAMON, COMMERCE, CAMDEN,N.J.; LAWRENCE R.DALMS, MUSIC, HACKENSACK,N.J.; JOSEPH A.LAVELLE, TRADE SCHOOL, NEWARK,N.J.; JOHN MITCHELL, TRADE SCHOOL, CALDWELL,N.J.;

MILLEDGE A.BAKER, AGRICULTURE, HOMESTEAD, FLA.; LUTHER J.RIGGINS, WELDING, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.; ELMER E.BONE, AGRICULTURE, SEBRING, FLA.; FLORENCE R.GOSSIN, ENGLISH, MIAMI, FLA.; LUCIUS B.KNOX, TECHNICAL SCHOOL, MIAMI, FLA.; JAMES A.LARKIN, TECHNICAL SCHOOL, MIAMI, FLA.; WILMOT B.JACOBS, ENGLISH, MIAMI, FLA.;

EDWAR R.LERNER, MUSIC, LONG ISLAND CITY,N.Y.; RAYMOND W.TINKER, INDUSTRIAL ARTS, JACKSON HEIGHTS,N.Y.; FRANKLIN LOHR, PSYCHOLOGY, BROOKLYN,N.Y.; WALTER M.LAZIER, PHYSICS, FALCONER,N.Y.; MARGARET M. WOOD, SOCIAL STUDIES, EAST HARTFORD, CONN.; HAROLD FELOCK, MATHEMATICS, LOUISVILLE,KY.; ELIZABETH V.WHIPPLE, ART, SALEM,W.VA.; JOHN C.EDWARDS, ART, BALTIMORE, MD.; CLETUS F.GOCHENAUER, RADIO, FT.WAYNE, IND.; MERVIN E.HAWORTH, TECHNICAL SCHOOL, MENOMONIE, WIS.;

JOHN H.DEWITT, AGRICULTURE, EASTON, MAINE; LOWELL C.NELSON, TECHNICAL SCHOOL, OAK RIDGE, TENN.; MARY A.TONOUGAR, SPANISH, BROOKLINE, MASS.; MARION H.STONE, BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, LONG MEADOW, MASS.; EVELYN DONNELLY, BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, EVERETT, MASS.; FRED H.YOUNG, MATHEMATICS, LINCOLN, NEBR. (ASSIGNED TO KOREA.)

EW843PCS 1946

WX (NY FOR ATLANTA)
PHOENIX: AP PREFERRED HERE BOTH COAL AND FIRE; LOS ANGELES: IT'S AP ALL THE WAY IN THE HER-EX.

FIRST LEAD PEARL HARBOR (200)

HONOLULU, DEC.7-(AP)-AT EXACTLY 7:55 A.M., THE AMERICAN FLAG WHICH FLEW OVER HICKAM FIELD AT THAT MOMENT FIVE YEARS AGO WAS RAISED ON THE SAME FLAGSTAFF TODAY IN A SIMPLE BUT IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY OBSERVING THE ANNIVERSARY OF JAPAN'S ATTACK.

THE NAVY HELD NO SPECIAL SERVICES COMMEMORATING THE PEARL HARBOR ASSAULT, ONE OFFICER EXPLAINING, "WE WANT TO FORGET--NOT REMEMBER--PEARL HARBOR."

AS THE ARMY'S TATTERED FLAG FLUTTERED IN THE BREEZE UNDER GRAY SKIES, BRIG.GEN.JOHN G.WILLIAMS, COMMANDING THE HAWAIIAN AIR MATERIEL AREA, GAVE A BRIEF, VIVID ACCOUNT OF THE JAPANESE ATTACK ON HICKAM FIELD.

"WHEN IT WAS OVER," HE SAID, "THE SMOKE FROM BURNING AIRCRAFT MINGLED WITH THE SMOKE FROM BURNING NAVAL CRAFT AT PEARL HARBOR. THAT FLAG IS AS YOU SEE IT NOW---TORN AND DAMGED BUT STILL SYMBOLIC OF A GREAT NATION."

GOV.INGRAM STAINBACK SAID, "THE HEROIC DEEDS OF OUR CITIZENS OF EVERY RACE SHOULD SILENCE FOR ALL TIME THOSE PREACHING RACIAL INTOLERANCE, SHOULD STILL FOREVER THE TONGUES OF DISCORD THAT WOULD DIVIDE OUR PEOPLE."

LT.GEN.JOHN E.HULL, COMMANDING GENERAL IN HE MID-PACIFIC SAID, "IT IS MY FERVENT HOPE THAT THE INITIAL COSTLY LOSSES OF DEC. 7, QORQN WILL SERVE ALWAYS AS A REMINDER TO OUR PEOPLE THAT THEY MUST REMAIN PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY ALERT. "CONTINUED PEACE DEPENDS TO A LARGE EXTENT UPON THE UNDERSTANDING AND GOOD FAITH OF PEOPLE OF ALL NATIONS."

(NO PICKUP)
(IN LAST GRAF MAKE IT READ 1941, ETC)

30 24-6829

Buenos Aires, Dec. 7-(ap)-A reliable diplomatic source said today that argentina and chile had reached a financial and commercial accord under which both countries have agreed not to export to other nations without first satisfying each other's needs.

The informant said the agreement, reached by the chilean mission curre ntly in buenos aires and argentine negotiators, would pave the way for a visit of President Juan D. Peron to Chile next March. 1946

No details of the financial phases of the agreement were given, but the informant said to contemplate an arg entine credit loan of 600,000,000 pesos (about $176,000,000) for industrial development and construction of roads joining the two countries. It w understood further that the figure might be increased later.

(ADVANCE FOR AMS SUNDAY,DEC 8)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,DEC 7-(AP)-TRANS WORLD AIRLINE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THE FIRST SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL AIR SERVICE TO PALESTINE AND INDIA WILL BE STARTED NEXT MONTH.

THE FLIGHTS WILL ORIGINATE IN WASHINGTON WITH STOPS IN NEW YORK.

THE PROPOSED SCHEDULE CALLS FOR AN ELAPSED TIME OF 42 HOURS AND 40 MINUTES BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND BOMBAY, INCLUDING TEN HOURS ON THE GROUND AT INTERMEDIATE POINTS. THE ROUTE WILL INCLUDE LYDDA AIRPORT IN PALESTINE, DHAHRAN IN SAUDI ARABIA AND KARACHI AND BOMBAY IN INDIA.

TWA SAID IT WILL BE THE LONGEST RUN--ABOUT 9,000 MILES--FLOWN ANY UNITED STATES AIRLINE.

TWA ALSO ANNOUNCED ADDITIONAL DOMESTIC RUNS BEGINNING TODAY WHICH BRING ITS SCHEDULE UP TO 80 PERCENT OF THE PRE-STRIKE TOTAL.

(END ADVANCE FOR SUNDAY AMS, DEC.8)

NEW YORK, DEC. 7-(AP)-"OPERATION REUNION," WHEREBY THE WAR DEPARTMENT PLANS TO FLY ABOUT 100 DEPENDENTS OF SOLDIERS WEEKLY BY AIR TO EUROPE, GOT UNDER WAY TODAY AS 12 WOMEN AND 14 CHILDREN TOOK OFF FROM LAGUARDIA FIELD ABOARD A COMMERCIAL AIRLINER.

THE FLIGHT WAS THE VANGUARD OF THE MOVEMENT WHICH WAS STARTED BECAUSE OF A CRITICAL SHORTAGE OF FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS ON SHIPS. DESTINATION OF THE GROUP WHICH LEFT TODAY WAS FRANKFURT, GERMANY.

WOMEN WITH CHILDREN FROM SIX MONTHS TO SEVEN YEARS OF AGE ARE RECEIVING PRIORITY IN JOINING THEIR HUSBANDS OVERSEAS AND ARE GIVEN A CHOICE BETWEEN PLANES AND SHIPS FOR TRANSPORTATION.

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA., DEC.7-(AP)-TWO OF SIX B-29 SUPERFORTS THAT LEFT HERE THREE WEEKS AGO FOR FRANKFURT, GERMANY, ON AN AIR FORCE TRAINING MISSION, RETURNED TO MORRISON ARMY AIRFIELD FROM GERMANY TODAY, THE PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER ANNOUNCED.

PILOTED BY MAJ.ALLEN B.ROWLETT, OF CHULA, VA., AND MAJ.ROBERT HENDERSON, THE BIG BOMBERS LANDED HERE AFTER FLYING FROM ORLY FIELD, FRANCE VIA THE AZORES.

TWO MORE IN THE FLIGHT WERE EXPECTED TO LAND EITHER HERE TODAY OR TOMORROW AND TWO WERE EXPECTED TO FLY TO WASHINGTON. 1946

ROWLETT WAS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE FOR TUCSON, ARIZ., IMMEDIATELY TO REJOIN THE 43RD HEAVY BOMBARDMENT GROUP, HOME BASE OF THE SIX-PLANE MISSION, NOW HEADQUARTERED THERE.

COMMANDED BY COL.JAMES SELSER, IT WAS THE FIRST GROUP OF SUPERFORTS TO MAKE AN APPEARANCE IN EUROPE.

BY ROGER D.GREENE

WASHINGTON, DEC 7-(AP)-FIFTEEN-YEAR-OLD STATE DEPARTMENT FILES DISCLOSED TODAY THAT HENRY L.STIMSON, THEN SECRETARY OF STATE, "BLEW UP" OVER WHAT HE TERMED INTERFERENCE BY J.P.MORGAN AND CO. IN DELICATE INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS IN 1931.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S REPORT, CONTAINED IN A SERIES OF CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS ON U.S. FOREIGN POLICY IN 1931, ALSO RELATED THAT GERMANY EVEN THEN WAS MAKING SECRET MILITARY PREPARATIONS AND BALKED AT JUNKING HER POCKET-BATTLESHIP BUILDING PROGRAM IN THE MIDST OF NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY.

STIMSON'S IRE AGAINST J.P.MORGAN AND CO. WAS CITED IN A MEMORANDUM HE WROTE ON JULY 17,1931, AT THE HEIGHT OF CRITICAL DIPLOMATIC JOUSTING AMONG THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE IN THE BACKGROUND OF EFFORTS TO SAVE GERMANY FROM ECONOMIC COLLAPSE.

STIMSON NOTED THAT A MAN NAMED "JAY OF MORGAN AND COMPANY"--IDENTIFIED BY THE FIRM YESTERDAY AS DEAN JAY, ITS MEMBER IN CHARGE OF EUROPEAN BUSINESS AT THE TIME--GOT HIS EAR DURING TALKS IN PARIS WITH THE FRENCH MINISTER OF FINANCE, M.FLANDIN, ON THE QUESTION OF FUNDS FOR GERMANY.

"JAY PULLED OUT A CABLE FROM TOM LAMONT AND RUSSELL LEFFINGWELL (BOTH MEMBERS OF J.P.MORGAN CO.)," STIMSON WROTE, ADDING THAT THE CABLE INDICATED THE NEW YORK BANKING FIRM HAD MEDDLED IN THE SPHERE OF HIGH DIPLOMACY TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT IT MIGHT "END THE ONLY CHANCE OF CONCILIATION."

AT THIS POINT, STIMSON SAID: "THEN I BLEW UP."

NEW YORK, DEC 7-(AP)-GEORGE BERNARD SHAW SAYS "VOTES FOR WOMEN HAS KEPT WOMEN OUT OF THEIR 50-50 SHARE OF GOVERNMENT" BECAUSE "IT IS THE WOMEN THEMSELVES THAT VOTE AGAINST THEMSELVES."

SHAW, WHO FREQUENTLY INDULGES IN WAR-TIME CORRESPONDENCE THESE DAYS, DISCUSSED WOMEN'S VOTING AND OTHER MATTERS IN A LETTER TO MRS. NORMAN DE R. WHITEHOUSE, CHAIRMAN OF THE WOMEN'S ACTION COMMITTEE FOR LASTING PEACE, WHO ASKED HIM TO AUTOGRAPH A BOOK FOR A BENEFIT SALE.

"I AM SHOCKED AT YOUR GREAT APOSTACY IN CALLING VOTES FOR WOMEN A SUCCESS AND DROWNING THE MOVEMENT IN THE USELESS AND IRRELEVANT LASTING PEACE BUSINESS," WROTE SHAW.

"IN ENGLAND AT THE FIRST GENERAL ELECTION AFTER THE ENFRANCHISEMENT NOT A SINGLE WOMAN WAS RETURNED; FIRST-RATE WOMEN CANDIDATES WERE DEFEATED BY MALE NOBODIES. TODAY AFTER NEARLY 30 YEARS, THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS NUMBERS 600 MEN AND 40 WOMEN."

HE SAID HE WAS "TRYING TO INDUCE FEMINIST LEADERS TO FACE THE FAILURE OF THE VOTE AND ADD TO THEIR PROGRAM THE COUPLED VOTE, MAKING THE POLITICAL UNIT, NOT AS AT PRESENT A MAN OR A WOMAN BUT A MAN AND A WOMAN."

U.N. Committee Votes For Break With Franco

Resolution Sponsored By Latin-American Group Wins, 11 To 6, Despite U.S. Opposition

New York, Dec. 8 (AP)—Great Britain formally asked the United Nations Assembly late tonight to establish an international board of inspection to verify a census of troops at home and abroad.

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 8 (AP)—A United Nations subcommittee today approved a resolution recommending that United Nations members refuse to maintain diplomatic relations with the present Spanish regime.

The vote, despite vigorous opposition led by the United States and Great Britain, was 11 to 6, on a joint resolution sponsored by Mexico, Chile, Venezuela, Panama and Guatemala, and supported by Russia and France.

Two-Thirds Vote Unlikely

It was considered unlikely tonight that the resolution as it now stands would muster the necessary two-thirds majority to gain Assembly approval.

Meanwhile the political committee refused to take any steps to eliminate the big power veto from the United Nations Charter and at the same time rejected an Australian proposal to censure Russia for her frequent use of the veto in the Security Council.

These actions came as the General Assembly, driving toward final adjournment, went into a full schedule of Sunday meetings in an effort to dispose of its highly controversial issues in time to wind up its session by Friday night.

Other Plans Withdrawn

The Spanish measure recommended that "members of the United Nations take individually the same attitude they have taken collectively and refuse to maintain diplomatic relations with the present Spanish regime."

All other resolutions were withdrawn, to be brought up again in the political committee at option of their sponsors.

The preamble to the United States resolution, condemning Generalissimo Franco's regime as Fascist-created and patterned on Fascist models, was previously adopted. However, Hayden Raynor, the United States delegate, may still present his resolution as a whole.

Its final paragraphs, inviting Franco to step down and asking the people of Spain to elect a broadened government, gave way to the joint Latin-American resolution, which was offered as an amendment to it.

Raynor, speaking for the United States, reiterated American opposition to a diplomatic break with the Franco Government and insisted that the best plan was the United States proposal.

Venezuelan Charge Denied

He denied a charge made yesterday by Pedro Zuloaga, of Venezuela, that the United States, by its vigorous stand against a diplomatic rupture, was trying to exercise the veto.

"It is incomprehensible," Raynor said, "that the United States would attempt to use the veto in the General Assembly . . . when it has never used it in the Security Council."

A. G. Bottomley, United Kingdom representative, supported the United States resolution, and declared that a diplomatic break would do little or no good, but that it might result in internal strife in Spain.

"We are not prepared to lend ourselves to anything that might lead the Spanish people some years later to believe that we led them . . . into a civil war," Bottomley declared.

Food Proposal Approved

The Polish and White Russian proposals, the first for a world-wide break, the second for economic isolation as well, were withdrawn earlier.

The Spanish subcommittee also approved a French resolution, by a vote of 11 to 5, recommending that all members of the United Nations end all imports of food from Spain until they are sure that there is no longer any immediate need for food among the Spanish people.

In withdrawing the other proposals before the subcommittee, their sponsors served notice that they might bring them up again when the question comes up—probably tomorrow—before the political committee.

There was good reason to believe, therefore, that the Spanish question would get a thorough going over by the committee. Sir Hartley Shawcross, British delegate, charged last week that the subcommittee was "packed" with anti-Franco delegates and some delegates expressed the belief privately that the 54-nation political group might reverse its action.

Veto Resolution Amended

The political committee swept the veto question from its agenda by rejecting proposals by Cuba, China and Argentina and approving an amended Australian resolution which had been stripped of its most forceful section—that censuring big powers, but obviously aimed at Russia.

As finally approved, the Australian resolution called on the five permanent members of the Security Council—the United States, Great Britain, France, Russia and China—to make efforts in the future to limit the use of the veto voluntarily.

The section of the Australian proposal which was deleted said that the General Assembly "considers that, in some instances, the use and the threatened use of such power of veto have not been in keeping either with the general purposes and principles of the Charter or with the understanding of the United Nations Conference on International Organization held at San Francisco.

The section was dropped by a vote of 19 to 10.

Senator Tom Connally (D., Texas) threw the weight of the United States behind the Australian plan conditioned upon elimination of the censure clause.

The other major resolution rejected was a Cuban proposal providing for an international conference to consider revision of the United Nations Charter to eliminate or modify the veto privileges of the big powers. This measure was voted on in two sections, the first being defeated, 27 to 7, and the second 20 to 13.

There still was a possibility that the whole veto question might be reopened in a plenary session of the General Assembly, but it appeared unlikely that any of the rejected proposals would be able to get the necessary two-thirds majority.

Annexation Opposed

Meanwhile, the 54-nation trusteeship committee, considering South Africa's request to annex the former League of Nations mandate of Southwest Africa, approved an Indian resolution demanding that the annexation request be turned down and that the territory be offered immediately for United Nations trusteeship. The vote was 17 to 15.

A subcommittee previously had rejected the Indian proposal and adopted instead a milder joint proposal by the United States and Denmark which said merely that information available at present does not justify Assembly approval of annexation.

Dissenters Serve Notice

A proposal for regional conferences of nonself-governing territories won approval by a slim margin in the trusteeship committee, but nine nations—those principally responsible for administration of such territories—served notice, in effect, that they would not attend such meetings.

The proposal was adopted by a vote of 18 to 15, but 21 nations were not represented in the balloting.

At the conclusion of the vote, the following nations asked that it be made a matter of record that they did not consider adoption of the resolution binding on their governments: the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Australia, Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands and New Zealand.

Curb on UN Veto Blocked By 19 to 10 Committee Vote

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Dec. 8—(AP) A small nation drive to curb the Big Five's special powers in the Security council and an Australian attempt to rebuke Russia for resorting to the veto were rebuffed today in the United Nations assembly's powerful Political committee.

The action, climaxing a lengthy wrangle in international councils, came as the committee tentatively disposed of a batch of resolutions, adopting only a mildly-worded plea to the big powers to seek harmony among themselves in carrying on council business.

Aimed at Soviet

Stripped from the resolution finally adopted was Australia's stinging assertion, obviously aimed at the Soviet, that the assembly considers that "the use and threatened use" of the veto was consistent neither with the purposes nor the principles of the United Nations Charter.

That clause was rejected—with the United States among those in the opposition—by a roll call vote of 10 to 19 with 13 members abstaining. The milder request phrases of the resolution were accepted, generally by a margin of 20 votes, with the opposition coming from Russia and her Balkan neighbors.

But even before accepting this token approach to the problem, the Political committee turned thumbs down on a still milder proposal by China on a roll call vote of 18 to 24 which Russia had expressed willingness to accept.

That resolution—frankly termed a "face saving" gesture by China's V. K. Wellington Koo—would have merely placed the assembly on record as requesting the big powers to make sure they used their "special voting right" to speed the council's decisions. It did not mention the veto directly.

Connally Backs Plan

Senator Tom Connally (D-Tex) threw the weight of this nation behind the Australian plan conditioned upon elimination of the censure clause.

He took this stand with the argument that the clause "looks backward and attempts to establish blame," adding that the difficulties thus far have been "growing pains of a young organization." "And," he added, "it's not very good form to approach a party with harsh words."

Russian Delegate Andrei Y. Vishinsky entered the Soviet's opposition to the Australian resolution on the grounds that "it contains so many irritations and condemnations that it cannot serve a good cause."

From Britain's Sir Hartley Shawcross came an indictment of both the Australian and Chinese plans as vague.

Assembly Censure

New York, Dec. 8 (AP)—The United Nations Assembly tonight censured the South African Government for discrimination against Indian citizens of South Africa.

By a vote of 32 to 15, the 54-nation general assembly in plenary session adopted a compromise French-Mexican resolution calling on India and South Africa to settle their differences and report to next year's session.

A two-third majority—32 votes—was necessary for adoption of the resolution on the highly controversial issue.

Court Move Rejected

The resolution was adopted after the Assembly rejected a South African amendment demanding that the Indian-South African issue be sent to the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion.

The resolution recognized India's contention regarding treatment of Indians in South Africa and said that "because of that treatment friendly relations between the two member states have been impaired, and unless a satisfactory settlement is reached, these relations are likely to be further impaired."

Adoption of the resolution, which weathered a prolonged fight through committee and then plenary sessions, was greeted with heavy applause.

Vishinsky Cites Laws

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vishinsky, strongly opposed the South African amendment and declared that "the accused has no way out." He cited a list of South African laws which he said discriminated against the Indians.

He said this was not merely a domestic issue, as argued by South Africa, but "is most obviously an international question."

The Indian-South African battle was the highlight of the first two of three plenary sessions at Flushing Meadow Park. Yesterday and today in prolonged debate as the major powers waited to grapple with a renewed British proposal calling for an inspection board to verify a world-wide troop inventory.

"Strikes At Very Core"

Brig.-Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, of the Philippines, told the Assembly tonight that the issue before it was

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a "question that strikes at the very core of the United Nations."

"The real issue," he declared, "is a clear-cut question of human morality. The resolution we are asked to adopt resembles but little of the original Indian resolution, and was accepted by India in a spirit of conciliation."

Shouting at times, Romulo declared at one point:

"Whatever the General Assembly shall decide to do, we shall rue the day that we vote on this issue on the basis of narrow racial and national considerations."

Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, of Panama, charged that "reference of this issue to the court is an attempt at evasion. We cannot destroy faith in the Charter."

SOUTH AFRICAN PLAN FACES NEW UN FIGHT

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Dec. 8—(AP) A United Nations trusteeship committee turned thumbs down today on South Africa's proposal to absorb the territory of Southwest Africa—but the issue will be fought out again in the general assembly.

The 54-nation trusteeship group flatly rejected any plan of incorporation. It called upon South Africa to submit a trusteeship agreement for the territory under the proposed United Nations system of trusteeship over former mandated territories.

Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, South African premier, previously told the committee that if his request for annexation was rejected he would continue to administer Southwest Africa under terms of the league mandate and would not submit the territory to UN trusteeship.

SITE HUNTERS VOTE ON UN HOME TODAY

San Francisco Group Hopes for Choice Over Philadelphia Location.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—(AP) The battle for the United Nations permanent capital site intensified tonight with a variety of behind-the-scenes moves on the eve of a showdown meeting of the 54-member Headquarters committee at Lake Success.

These developments brought a new upsurge in the hopes of Mayor Roger Lapham's San Francisco site committee and a partly disclosed plan by Mayor O'Dwyer of New York to give the UN wide selection of sites hereabouts with a suggestion that the peace capital might even be a skyscraper.

Rockefeller Offer Hinted

The unexpected appearance of Nelson A. Rockefeller at Flushing Meadow park late today heightened speculation that the old Rockefeller estate at Tarrytown might be offered to the United Nations as a permanent home.

O'Dwyer declined to amplify his plans beyong suggesting that the UN could find any of location in the environs of New York and that UN could arrange the erection of a sky-scraper on available land. He went on to suggest that the government might offer Govenor's Island, a small dot in the upper bay off Brooklyn and the location of Fort Jay, to match the offer of the San Francisco Presidio.

New York thus far has formally offered 350 acres of the Flushing Meadow park, where the General assembly is meeting.

While Philadelphia, with support led by Britain and Russia, remained nominally in the lead, a San Francisco committee source said an unofficial poll showed that 23 delegations indicated they favored San Francisco and possibly nine more would go along to make up more than necessary for the simple majority decision among the 54 committee members.

The Headquarters committee meeting at 3 p.m. tomorrow in the interim headquarters at Lake Success was expected to vote first on whether the peace capital should be set up on the Atlantic or Pacific coast and then to pin-point a location.

New York Skyscraper Urged For U.N. Home

New York, Dec. 8 (AP)—James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, today told a luncheon group which included several United Nations delegates that a New York skyscraper home for United Nations would be "in the spirit of the age."

"Above all, don't go to Philadelphia," Gerard said. "When you're not dreaming your time away in that somnambulant city, you'll spend half your time going to New York."

Thomas J. Watson, head of the International Business Machines Corporation, and Mrs. Watson were hosts at the luncheon.

SOVIET OPPOSES COUNT OF TROOPS IN HOME STATIONS

Molotov Demands Change in Army Census Plan Before UN.

REVERSES STAND

Surprise Move Comes as Britain Proposes Board to Check on Reports.

NEW YORK, Monday, Dec. 9—(AP) Russia tossed a bombshell into the United Nations assembly early today by opposing the inclusion of armed forces at home in a worldwide troop census.

Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov demanded the deletion of a home troop census from a resolution which had been approved by the powerful UN Political committee, with Molotov concurring at that time on both domestic forces and those on foreign soil.

Molotov made his surprise move a moment after Britain had formally asked the assembly in plenary session to establish an international board of inspection to verify the census of troops both at home and abroad.

Delegates Surprised

Molotov's action, however, caught the delegates unaware and for the moment revived the whole question of troop disposition.

Molotov reopened the controversial issue in the face of decisive committee action which had approved a resolution calling for a home-and-abroad troop inventory by a vote of 34 to 7 with four abstentions.

In the face of this, it appeared doubtful that Russia could muster enough votes to delete the home census since it would require a two-thirds majority.

Molotov, in demanding that the census be confined only to troops abroad, said the inventory of home troops would only "complicate the question of troops on foreign soil."

He asked for the deletion of the entire fourth paragraph of the resolution. This paragraph reads:

"What is the total number of their uniformed personnel on the active list, wherever stationed, at home as well as abroad, including military type organizations."

Explains Stand

Molotov declared that the proposal to submit information on troops at home simultaneously with information on troops abroad "only distracts from the question which has been put before the General assembly."

"We proposed that this section should speak not only of military personnel but of armaments as well," he said.

Then Molotov explained he could not accept the British proposal for a double-check on the troop census.

"The Soviet attitude toward the British amendment," he said, "is evident in what I have said regarding the fourth paragraph of the resolution."

The plenary session adjourned at 1 a. m. until 4 p. m. Tuesday when the debate will be resumed.

Molotov's surprise was sprung after the assembly had censured the South African government for racial discrimination of Indians in the union.

In an appeal to the assembly to accept the British proposal, Sir Hartley Shawcross declared that "the principle of verification is fully accepted by everybody and we are all in complete agreement."

U. S. to Oppose Plan

A spokesman for the American delegation said earlier, however, that the United States would oppose the British plan.

Anticipating a debate on this vital issue, Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov came to the assembly hall at Flushing Meadow park midway in the South African-Indian debate. This was the second straight night that he had made his appearance late, apparently ready to state the Soviet position on the troop question.

Molotov was flanked by his top three deputies—Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vishinsky, Andrei A. Gromyko, and Ambassador Nikolai Novikov.

Sir Hartley in concluding his appeal told the assembly that adoption of the British verification plan "will show the world that we do mean business in disarmament."

By a vote of 32 to 15, the 54-national general assembly in plenary session adopted a compromise French-Mexican resolution calling on India and South Africa to settle their differences and report to next year's session.

A two-thirds majority—32 votes—was necessary for adoption of the highly controversial issue.

The resolution was adopted after the assembly rejected a South African amendment demanding that the Indian-South African issue be sent to the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion.

The resolution recognized India's contention regarding treatment of Indians in South Africa and said that "because of that treatment friendly relations between the two member states have been impaired, and unless a satisfactory settlement is reached, these relations are likely to be further impaired."

Adoption of the resolution, which weathered a prolonged fight through committee and then plenary sessions, was greeted with heavy applause.

Stalin's Health May Be Reason For Softening Russian Policy

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—(AP) Four reasons are most frequently advanced by western diplomats here for softening of Soviet Russia's policies toward the United States and Britain. Chief among these is their belief that Soviet leaders are hedging against the withdrawal of Josef Stalin from active direction of Soviet affairs.

Whether Stalin is in failing health, as Turkish reports say and Moscow and London sources deny, is a question which top officials here appear unable to answer. What they do know is that for months he has stayed in the background, while Foreign Minister Molotov and other officials took the limelight.

Stalin In Background

This has led to the widely accepted conclusion among top western diplomatic officials here that if Stalin is not in ill health, he certainly is becoming the prophet and philosopher of Soviet Communism rather than its daily director. In either case it is assumed that political power in Moscow is shifting to new hands and that even though change be most orderly, Soviet leaders are anxious that it should come off in an atmosphere of world calm.

In other words, all Russia's internal problems will be made easier in a difficult period if Russia's external problems are minimized and this fact, in Anglo-American diplomatic opinion probably is one of the main springs of Soviet diplomacy here in the United Nations sessions and in the peacemaking conferences of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

The three other reasons most often cited by responsible informants for the new international behavior and the willingness to make concessions displayed here by Molotov and his fellow Soviet delegates are these:

Power of Atom Bomb

1. Russian officials actually are deeply concerned about American possession of the atomic bomb and their most important diplomatic objective at this time is to neutralize it, outlaw it, put it under international control — do everything possible within the limits of other Soviet interests to restrict or prevent its use as a diplomatic and potential military force. (Molotov, for example, would not yield a point on modification of the veto in the UN Security Council but finally said, as Bernard Baruch had insisted all along, that there should be no veto in any arms control commission setup. Baruch had made clear there would be no atomic or other arms control unless the veto was waived to that extent.)

2. International reconstruction is the practical problem which immediately involves the greatest number of people in Russia and therefore must be a source of constant concern for the Kremlin. To help with this Russia wants great reparations from Germany beyond what she is already getting. Many officials also believe that she wants American financial and technical aid. The reparations and financial problems can only be solved in a friendlier state of international relations than existed when the New York meetings started.

3. Communist political failures in Europe and elsewhere are believed by Anglo-American authorities to have dealt the Kremlin several severe disappointments. Despite Soviet army and police support the Communists did not sweep all eastern Europe before them; they have had severe setbacks in eastern Germany; they have not captured effective French support. Moreover, under constant criticism from Washington and London because of their Iranian, Turkish and eastern European policies the Russians and their local Communist supporters in many countries have appeared to lose much of the moral leadership that had in the past won them support from non-Communist groups.

U. S. Getting "Tougher"

Beyond these three reasons lie others which in the secret reasoning of the Kremlin may be at least as potent as any already cited. These include the stiffened foreign policy of the United States.

The big question for which diplomatic sources have no answer is this: Do the Russian concessions mean a real change of Soviet policy in the sense of a permanent effort to get along with the western powers, or do they mean a tactical move to ease the U.S.S.R. over the rough spots of the moment?

Molotov, in his opening speech to the UN Assembly, promised Soviet cooperation on disarmament, atomic control and other great problems, yet handed the usual lambasting to "capitalist aggressors" and other Soviet propaganda whipping boys. Since that time American and British diplomats have balanced Molotov's affability in the foreign ministers meetings with continued anti-capitalist blasts in the Soviet press.

One odd fact does stand out in all this. During the war and immediately after, Stalin was the man to whom American officials always appealed if they wanted a compromise on a tough issue. Sometimes they got it. Molotov was the man for the diplomatic dirty work, the one whom the western diplomats feared and in some instances hated because they considered him stubborn, narrow, fanatical.

As Stalin has moved into the background Molotov has taken on the mantle of reasonable compromiser. His once bitter sessions with Byrnes and Bevin are now often broken by laughter over familiar jokes about the same old problems.

This fact, coupled with a recent great press build up for Molotov in Russia, has set off some speculation here about Molotov as a successor to Stalin some day.

But if there is one question on which western diplomats have fewer facts than they have on Stalin's health, it is the question of Stalin's successor.

TRUSTEESHIP ISSUE IS AGAIN DELAYED

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Dec. 8—(AP) The United States and Russia today were given 24 hours more for efforts to find a definition for the term "states directly concerned" as applied to territories under the proposed United Nations trusteeship system.

The time limit on further "over a cup of coffee" talks by the two powers was set by Roberto Maceachen, of Uruguay, chairman of the General Assembly's trusteeship committee.

Maceachen last week invited John Foster Dulles and Nikolai V. Novikov, as representatives of the two nations, to "get together over a cup of coffee" and reach a compromise.

The conversations have remained deadlocked although Dulles said he was "hopeful" of some solution. Novikov added, in his report to the committee, that he was "not too hopeful."

STALIN'S HEALTH TERMED 'OF BEST'

Embassy Blames 'Rumors' To Contrary On Ankara

London, Dec. 8 (AP)—A Soviet Embassy spokesman, denying rumors published here that Prime Minister Stalin was either dead or dying, said today that the Russian leader "is in the best of health."

The spokesman told a reporter the rumors were "dirty speculation." He added that the current rumors "are believed to originate from Ankara."

"There have been many rumors started in the Turkish capital," he said, "and I know this one appeared in Turkish newspapers some days ago."

Banner Lines On Stalin's Health

The reports about Stalin's health reached banner headline proportions in some London newspapers over the week end. Lord Kemsley's *Sunday Dispatch* said the Russian Prime Minister had gone to Abkhazia, in the northwestern part of his native Georgia, to recuperate from a blood-vessel ailment.

"One of Stalin's eastern European visitors who saw him during the last week of September reported he looked much aged," the article said. "He made the impression of an ill man."

The Sunday newspaper *The People* reported that Stalin was taking a holiday at the Black Sea resort of Sochi and that "he has decided to retire from the supreme control but will maintain contact in the Kremlin as an elder statesman."

"The first official announcement is planned for the Russian new year, about a month from now," *The People* added.

Press Speculation On Stalin

The Independent *London Observer* said that "the rumors that Marshal Stalin is seriously ill are based on his repeated absence from all public celebrations since September 5."

"The probability is that Stalin, at the age of 67, has retained effective control only of major foreign and home policy, and that his health prevents him from carrying out either public functions or detailed administrative work," the *Observer* added.

The newspaper said that V. M. Molotov, Foreign Minister, "is considered to be second to Stalin in formal power and . . . it is probable that Stalin himself would wish Molotov to be his successor."

philosopher, said he didn't give a hoot about being lampooned—"People say what they like about me, and goodness, the things they say"—but objected to politicians' being spared by the censor.

"All hur[illegible]gs have a tendency to get above themselves and to grow too big for their boots, particularly if they have power," he wrote in The Sunday Dispatch. "The best way of keeping on our guard is having somebody there to laugh to us."

The Earl of Clarendon, Britain's stage censor, deleted a reference to Mr. Strachey from a song in a revue, but approved a dig about Dr. Joad's recent defeat in a Parliamentary by-election.

Visit Stalin's Birthplace

London, *Monday*, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Soviet news agency Tass reported today that Elliott Roosevelt and his wife have visited Prime Minister Stalin's birthplace at Gori, Georgia.

'Ambassadress' Back In Other Birmingham

London, Dec. 8 (AP)—Miss Eileen McKenna returned today from a fifteen-day Cinderella adventure as "ambassadress" of Birmingham, England, to the seventy-fifth anniversary of the namesake city in Alabama.

The 27-year-old girl, who tomorrow will resume her job as personal secretary of the Lord Mayor of England's Birmingham, stepped out of the plane into a downpour.

"I am sorry I have come back to this," she said, raising a telescopic umbrella she had been given in America. "The temperature in Alabama never fell below 70 degrees."

Eileen displayed gifts and praised Alabama hospitality.

"I had a five-room suite in a hotel and it was marvelous," she said. "There were fresh flowers every day and the presents—well, I was overwhelmed."

Dr. Joad Blasts Censor For Sparing Strachey

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 8—Dr. C. E. M. Joad loosed a column of indignation today at the censorship that took Food Minister John Strachey out of a satirical song in a musical comedy and put him, Dr. Joad, in Mr. Strachey's place.

Professor Joad, a noted

TRUANT SUB HUNTED

PLYMOUTH, England, Dec. 8—(AP) The British navy searched for a crewless submarine off the Channel islands tonight as a gale, described as "one of the worst in many years," battered the southern English coast.

The submersible truant broke loose from a towing vessel last Thursday.

Meanwhile, four crewmen were reported missing from a tugboat which capsized while towing a British ship to safety from heavy seas near Plymouth. Several small craft were sunk at various points along the coastline.

BIDAULT'S PARTY TOPS COMMUNISTS IN FRENCH COUNCIL

MRP Gains 62 Seats in Electoral College Balloting for Upper Chamber.

REDS WIN 61

Socialists Third, Other Minor Parties Have Small Representation.

PARIS, Dec. 8—(AP) The Popular Republican Movement (MRP) of Georges Bidault won a narrow victory over the French Communist party in today's electoral college balloting for seats in the Council of the Republic, upper chamber of the French Parliament.

Complete returns showed that the MRP won 62 of the 214 seats at stake, while the Communists captured 61. The figures included North African balloting.

37 Socialists Chosen

Leon Blum's Socialists gained 37 seats, the Radical Socialists (leftist rally) 25, the Republican Party of Liberty and its affiliated rightist parties 20, the Algerian Manifesto Union four, the Algerian Franco-Musulman Union [illegible] and minor parties two.

Of the 214 seats decided today, the balloting by members of the electoral college decided which parties would receive 127 of them in continental France and 14 in North Africa. A special election commission assigned the remaining 73 seats to the various parties on the basis of the total vote cast in the election for electoral college members two weeks ago.

The Council of the Republic has 315 members and of this number French colonies exclusive of North Africa will select 51 members. The remaining 50 seats in the body will be selected by Parliament's lower house, the National Assembly, on the basis of the strength of the various parties there. The National Assembly will fill 42 seats for continental France and eight for colonial groups.

First Meeting Dec. 24

Soon after the Council first meets, Dec. 24, it will join with the National Assembly to elect a president of the republic. The president will nominate a premier, and when he forms a cabinet, postwar France will finally have permanent legislature and executive branches in operation.

One of the defeated candidates for the Council was Joseph Paul-Boncour, longtime French delegate to the League of Nations.

The number of electoral college ballots obtained by the parties today was:

MRP 27,280, Communists 25,788, Socialists 15,710, Radical Socialists 10,230, Republican Party of Liberty and affiliated rightist parties 7,963, minor parties 1,170.

Oil Spot Where French Submarine Vanished

Toulon, France, Dec. 8 (AP)—The fate of sixteen men aboard the French submarine 23-26 appeared definitely sealed today as search planes and vessels discovered an oil spot 300 yards across over a depth of 800 to 1,000 yards.

Naval authorities said samples of the oil left little doubt it came from the former German U-boat, unheard from since the French took it on a test run Thursday with sixteen men aboard.

GI Held In Shooting Of Girl

Berlin, Dec. 8 (AP)—Army investigators said today they were holding an American soldier as a suspect in the shooting of a German girl found wounded critically in the head last night in the living room of a Berlin home. The investigators said the soldier was in the room and that a pistol was lying at the girl's side.

Halting Of Food Feared

Berlin, Dec. 8 (AP)—The ending of the American coal strike was given front page prominence today in German newspapers, which previously had indicated concern that it might halt relief food shipments to this country.

German editors have shared the general European opinion that the paralyzing labor deadlock in the United States would retard European recovery.

NUERNBERG JAIL HEAD OUSTED ON EVE OF NEW TRIAL

FRANKFURT, Germany, Dec. 8.—(AP) The U. S. Army announced yesterday it had streamlined its security measures at the Nuernberg jail and had removed as commandant Col. B. C. Andrus whose elaborate precautions were flaunted when Hermann Goering cheated the gallows by swallowing a vial of long-hidden poison.

The streamlining was undertaken to guard scores of Nazis awaiting trial in the series of war crimes cases to be aired before American tribunals, the Army said.

Andrus has been succeeded by Maj. Frederick C. Teich of Macon, Ga., previously Andrus' assistant. Andrus has returned to the United States, joining his wife who is ill in a Denver, Colo., hospital, and it is "not known" whether he will return to Germany, a Nuernberg spokesman said.

The first of the new series of war crimes trials to be conducted by the Americans will open tomorrow with the appearance of 23 Nazi doctors, among them Karl Brandt, former personal physician to Adolf Hitler. They have pleaded innocent to charges of murdering hundreds of thousands of concentration camp inmates in cruel medical experiments.

Meanwhile U. S. legal officials at Nuernberg announced that Alfried Krupp Von Bohlen und Halbach, 39, head of the former Krupp munitions empire, will be tried before a military tribunal on war crimes charges.

He is being held in the British zone. Authorities there have agreed to transfer him to American custody, the officials said.

Dependents Sent To Europe By Air

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 8 (AP). The first plane load of wives and children of American military personnel to arrive by air in Germany reached Frankfurt today.

Forty-two American dependents, including 23 children under 6 years of age, landed in a Douglas Skymaster airliner at Frankfurt's Rhine-Main airfield. They left New York Saturday.

The crowd of mothers and children rushed out of the plane into arms of waiting soldier-husbands. Excited youngsters ran around the airfield, taking their first look at Germany.

Mrs. Robert C. Blenis, of Des Moines, Iowa, here with her 4-year-old daughter, Sharon, said while waiting for a train to join her lieutenant husband in Munich: "It was a fine trip. The children ran up and down the aisles and had a wonderful time. A few children became airsick at one point, but so did the adults. Sharon enjoyed herself looking at the Atlantic most of the way."

Mrs. Mabel Scott, of Dadeville, Ala., and her son, William 4, were headed for Liege, Belgium, to join Lieut. William L. Scott. "It was an exciting trip with the kids running up and down, chattering twenty to the dozen," she said.

The plane was the first of a series of regularly scheduled flights for the dependents of American personnel. Thousands of other wives and youngsters have come to Germany by sea.

Ex-Major Claims Trials Are Unfair

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 8 (AP)—Thomas L. Foley, of Hayward, Cal., left Germany by plane for Washington today to urge Congress to investigate military justice in the European theater.

Foley, former major in the Army Air Forces, resigned as defense counsel for four accused Americans last Friday, declaring that "it is impossible to secure a fair and impartial (court-martial) trial in this army command."

A United States Army spokesman said Foley's accusations were "utterly baseless" and that the Californian had been given "every opportunity" to prepare defenses for his four clients.

In a statement released after Foley's departure by his legal associate, Earl Carroll of San Bruno, Cal., the attorney said:

"I intend to request the appointment of a committee with full power to compel military authorities to submit to factual investigation of their activities in this regard."

The statement charged there was an "abusive use" of courts-martial "to compel obedience" and "to eliminate officers and enlisted men from military service."

Raids on 6 German Trains Net Black Market Goods

By The Associated Press.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, Dec. 8—Authorities said today that United States constabulary troopers had raided six German trains last night in Stuttgart and had seized black market food, uncensored German mail and illegal ration cards.

German authorities helped search the 2,500 passengers. Meat, butter, lard, cigarettes, tobacco, chocolate, bicycle tires, tubes and clothing material were seized in large quantities. One arrested German was carrying a suitcase containing 2,500 German ration cards.

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SNEH ASSAILS BRITISH STAND

E. G Fischer

Jewish Agency Member Says Settlement Is Avoided

1946

Basel, Switzerland, Dec. 8 (AP)—Moshe Sneh, a member of the executive committee of the Jewish Agency, declared tonight that Britain "does not want to settle the Palestine problem."

Speaking before a caucus of the general Zionist party here, Sneh challenged a statement by another member of the executive committee, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, of New York, who had said that the committee should be accorded extraordinary powers, even to the point of seeking a compromise by a partition of Palestine.

"England is against us, and we are against England, and we might as well recognize the political implications," said Sneh, here for the opening of the world Zionist Congress tomorrow.

Bombs Lead To Chaos

Goldmann, a member of the American delegation to the Congress, pleaded for conciliatory measures because "bombs necessarily will lead to chaos."

Goldmann said he did not recommend partitioning of Palestine "because everyone knows we want a Jewish State in the whole of Palestine, but it would be a means of convincing the British Government of our willingness to compromise."

He added: "It would answer a possible question by the United Nations, 'What do you want?'"

"Meanwhile if immigration is not permitted and if people in Palestine are obliged to see their relatives forsaken in displaced persons camps there must be an explosion," he continued.

Swiss Voters Reject Job-Guarantee Plan

Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 8 (AP)—Voters rejected today a proposal under which the Swiss Federal Government would have been obliged to guarantee jobs for all.

The vote was 124,000 for the proposal and 524,336 against. Fifty-four per cent of the nation's qualified voters went to the polls.

Proponents of the measure said it would prevent unemployment. Opponents argued that only authoritarian states could implement such a law.

Italy Facing Darkest Hour, Says Premier

Rome, Dec. 8 (AP)—Premier Alcide de Gasperi said tonight in a speech in Milan that Italy was facing one of the darkest hours in her history and that all Italians must unite to save the nation from "the disaster of inflation."

De Gasperi said that speculators who had attempted to convert Italian currency into foreign exchange had plunged the lire to its lowest level—820 to the dollar, compared with the official rate of 225. Speaking in support of the Government's "reconstruction loan," the Premier promised that measures would be taken against the speculators.

He said that despite the dismal financial picture, Italy's agriculture, industry and foreign trade were making rapid strides and that Italy would try to obtain $800,000,000 to $900,000,000 of foreign capital next year.

Rome And Berlin Hail Strike's End

Rome, Dec. 8 (AP)—Rome's press today frontpaged the news of the end of the United States coal strike, which had sharply cut Italian coal supplies.

To help meet the fuel deficiency, the Ministry of Transportation, effective today cut 163 trains from the country's railroad system.

SPANIARDS TO PROTEST UN STAND ON FRANCO

MADRID, Dec. 8—(AP)—Newspapers and pamphlets today summoned Spaniards to demonstrate Monday against "foreign interference" and for solidarity for the Franco government.

Neither the United States nor British embassy hired extra guards or took special precautions. Sponsors of the demonstration directed their attention mainly at the United Nations, which has resounded recently with denunciations of Franco.

The pamphlets carried such sample message as these: "Spain will never be a colony. x x x The Falange will defend its victory. x x x Beyond the Pyrenees they are plotting treason and aggression against Spain. If France opposes Franco, we will go against France! x x x The fatherland is unjustly attacked."

Italy to Get Yugoslavia Coal

BELGRADE, Dec. 8 (AP).—An agreement was reported signed here yesterday by which Yugoslavia will sell to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration 15,000 tons of hard-coal dust for shipment to Italy, which obtained such coal rfom Germany before the war and is said to need it badly now for reconstruction.

ATHENS INTENSIFIES BLOWS AT REBELS

Army's Attacks in Macedonia Rise—Heavy Vardar Fighting Seen—Thrace Reinforced

Goodwin

ATHENS, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Greek Army heightened today the intensity of already large-scale mopping up operations against Leftist bands in Macedonia, and moved new units into Western Thrace to protect Greco-Turkish highway and rail traffic, army and press reports said.

[The Vardar Valley road in Yugoslav Macedonia was closed to traffic beginning Friday night from Skoplje south to the Greek border, reportedly because of heavy fighting just across the frontier south of Djevdjelia, said press service dispatches via Belgrade. The area in Greece just west of the Vardar River has been the scene of some of the sharpest encounters of Greek Army and Leftist forces for the past month.]

Acting Premier Gen. Stylianos Gonatas reported that the director of the Yugoslav Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Belgrade had protested anew that Greek planes were flying over Yugoslav territory. General Gonatas said the complaint was being investigated.

In Macedonia Greek Army units were reported to have dispersed 500 "Communist" guerrillas in an attack on a stronghold at Karperon, near Kozane, killed eighty to 100 of the rebels and seized arms and ammunition.

The Second Army Corps at Larrisa reported that Leftists suffered "disaster" in a surprise attack by elements of three of its divisions on a mountain stronghold on Mount Khassia in northern Thessaly.

The Third Army Corps at Salonika reported the defeat of a "strong band" of rebels in the Ptolemais area.

Border posts along the Bulgarian-Greek frontier have been "reinforced," the army said, and Seventh Division units have moved into the area to enlarge the guard along Greco-Turkish railroads and highways.

Border Villagers Avoided

Edirne (Adrianople), Turkey, Dec. 8 (AP).—Frightened Greek villagers across the Maritsa River from this Turkish border city—the second capital of the old Ottoman Empire—said today that only the proximity of Turkey has saved them from guerrilla raids staged systematically across Macedonia.

On both sides of the border there are expressions of belief that the Bulgars and Yugoslavs are supporting Communist guerrilla bands which are terrorizing Macedonia and advocating the creation of a state free from Greece.

"All we need is good American guns," one Greek gendarme on the train from Pythion to Edirne said. "Give us good machine guns and we will handle this."

Russian Paper Praises Agreement On Treaties

Moscow, Dec. 8 (AP)—*Pravda*, Communist party organ, noted evidence today of "objective possibilities of fruitful great-power collaboration" in last week's work of the Foreign Ministers' Council and United Nations General Assembly in New York.

E. Zhukov, writing in the newspaper, said the Foreign Ministers' agreement on peace treaties with German satellites "confirms once more that the adoption of serious international political decisions is possible solely on the basis of real mutual understanding and collaboration among the great powers."

He said their success constituted a "complete denial of the principle of mechanical voting" put forward "as a model of 'pure' democracy at the Paris peace conference" and was an object lesson to "critics of the unanimity principle in the Security Council."

U. S.-CHINA PACT SCORED

Soviet Writer Sees Chinese Put Under U. S. Economic Power

Filmer

MOSCOW, Dec. 8 (AP)—The United States-Chinese trade pact was assailed in the Government newspaper Izvestia today as a "document consolidating the economic domination of the United States in China for long years" and placing that country "in the power of American monopoly capital."

The Izvestia commentator charged that the pact had been signed on the eve of the Chinese National Assembly session "to demonstrate American support of the Kuomintang Government and to strengthen the position of its foreign policy."

[The United States-Chinese treaty of "friendship, commerce and navigation" was signed on Nov. 4. The National Assembly convened on Nov. 25.]

The writer deplored the fact that the National Assembly had convened without Communist participation and declared that ruling circles in the United States desired legislation by a one-party regime "to justify the presence of American troops in China by references to the fact that American troops are there by invitation of a legitimate government which received a mandate from the people in the form of the National Assembly."

INDIA ASSEMBLY CONVENES TODAY

W. Mason

NEW DELHI, India, Dec. 8—(AP) Congress Party sources predicted tonight that the constituent assembly, which opens here tomorrow to write a constitution, would ask the federal court to interpret disputed sections of the British cabinet mission plan for India's independence.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, leading Congress Party member of the interim government, declined to comment, but reported to the Congress Party's working committee on the recent Indian conference in London.

It was believed probable that Nehru discussed Britain's warning, issued at the conclusion of the conference, that she would not recognize any constitution written without the Moslem League.

The league, which represents some 90,000,000 Moslems, has boycotted the assembly.

The predominantly Hindu Congress Party, which speaks for the Hindu community of 260,000,000 and for some Moslems, will have 206 seats in the 389-member assembly. Congress sources pointed out that their delegates thus could assure passage of a resolution referring the cabinet mission plan to the federal court. The tribunal is composed of British and Indian officials.

The cabinet plan provided for a central Indian government, which would have charge of communications, foreign affairs and defense. Provinces and princely states would be granted certain degrees of autonomy, in which Moslem rights would be safeguarded.

Nehru said, on his arrival at Karachi, en route here from London, that a British statement issued Friday about the London conference contained "apparently some changes and additions to the draft read out to us the evening before we left London." He declared that the statement was a major one, and would require careful consideration by the Congress Party.

The principal points which the Federal Court would be asked to decide are whether:

1. The Cabinet mission meant that India's individual provinces should have the right to decide if they would remain in groupings designated by the mission.

2. The provinces would be governed under individual constitutions, instead of group constitutions.

3. The provinces could elect not to participate until after the constitution was written and first elections held.

Hindu-Moslem Clashes Recur

BOMBAY, India, Dec. 8 (UP).—Four persons were killed and twelve wounded here today in renewed riots between Hindus and Moslems who fought with knives and threw acid. Three of the rioters were killed and nine wounded in knife fights. One rioter was killed and three were wounded when police fired seventeen rounds of bullets into the surging mobs. Rioting also was reported in the suburbs.

Dispatches from Dacca, in eastern Bengal, said two persons were missing and three wounded after isolated disturbances there.

[The Exchange Telegraph news agency reported in a dispatch to London that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Hindu leader, arrived Sunday at New Delhi from London, where conferences on India's problems were held last week. It added that the working committee of the All-India Congress met twice Sunday to discuss the latest British declaration on India and the Constituent Assembly.]

AZERBAIJAN ORDER GIVEN

E Curtis

Iran Tells Officers In Province To Stop Resisting

1946

Tehran, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Iranian Chief of Staff today called upon officers in the northern province of Azerbaijan to refrain from resisting the Central Government, while in Tehran two Leftist newspapers were suppressed for publishing articles "against the Government policy and the country's interests."

These developments came at the start of a two-week period of parliamentary elections. Tehran warned the régime in Azerbaijan, which adjoins Soviet Russia, that elections there would not be recognized unless they were supervised by the Central Government.

Complained To U.N.

[Iran has complained to the United Nations over alleged Russian interference in Azerbaijan. The Russian news agency Tass reported in Moscow that Iranian troops attacked the Azerbaijan village of Rashein December 4 with tanks, artillery and mortars but had failed to penetrate deeply into the province.

[The newspaper *Komsomol Pravda* in Moscow said the Iranian Government of Prime Minister Ahmed Qavam "which once declared a program of democratic reforms now is inclining more and more to the path of former reactionary governments. . . . Concessions made to reactionaries have done serious harm to democracy in Iran."]

The suppressed newspapers were *Rahbar*, publication of the Leftist Tudeh party, and *Zafar*, a workers' trade union paper.

An order of the Military Governor of Tehran suppressing *Rahbar* referred to the December 5 issue but mentioned no specific article.

The issue contained an article asserting that "Qavam's Government, as a result of submitting blindly to the anti-Soviet imperialism of America and Britain, is darkening relations between Persia and Russia."

Appeared Under Other Name

Rahbar appeared later under the name of Bashar and published an article saying that the Tehran correspondent of the Moscow newspaper *Pravda* had written a dispatch asserting that Ambassador George Allen of the United States was interfering in internal Persian affairs.

Informants close to the Government said Iranian troops were deployed along the Azerbaijan border, still awaiting orders to move northward.

The Tehran radio broadcast a message from General Razamara, the Chief of Staff, to army officers in Azerbaijan saying the Iranian Army had been obliged to take up arms to "protect Iran's unity."

Advice Given To Officers

Referring to army officers who joined the Azerbaijan movement, he said:

"Some of you intended to serve Iran in a purely Iranian movement. It is now proved that the movement is not Iranian."

He offered these officers a chance to present themselves at army headquarters immediately, adding that "in case of opposition and being captured in hostilities, you will be dealt with as those who raised arms against Iran's security."

Another Tehran broadcast to Dr. Javid, governor general of Azerbaijan, said that an elections supervision committee formed in that province was invalid.

The message quoted Qavam as saying elections would be held in Azerbaijan only after security forces reached Tabriz, the provincial capital, and that parliamentary deputies chosen in elections not supervised by the Central Government would not be accepted.

EGYPT'S PREMIER TO QUIT; RIOTING FLARES IN CAIRO

CAIRO, Dec. 8.—(AP) A spokesman for ailing Premier Ismail Sidky Pasha, whose treaty negotiations with Britain have evoked widespread anti-government disorders, said today the 78-year-old Egyptian leader had asked that his resignation be submitted to King Farouk.

The spokesman said Sidky Pasha's decision was prompted by his illness, but other official sources indicated it was brought about by "disputes" with the British government on the Sudan question.

Officials here said the person mentioned most frequently as his successor was Mahmoud Fahmy Nokrachi Pasha, leader of the Saadist party, who resigned from the premiership last year after a number of demonstrations against his government.

As news of today's political developments circulated through this troubled city, several hundred persons, shouting "down with Sidky; down with Nokrachi," stoned the Saadist Party headquarters and set fire to a grocery store in the party's building.

The Saadist Party has approved proposals for revision of the 1936 British-Egyptian treaty brought back to Egypt by Sidky Pasha, a political independent, following his recent conferences in London with British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin.

An official report said that Nokrachi Pasha and Hussein Heikal Pasha, leader of the Liberal Constitutional Party, would consult with the king tomorrow. The two parties combined have a majority in the chamber of deputies.

The announcement that Sidky Pasha would step down came only 12 days after the premier, supported by the Saadists and Liberal Constitutionalists, received a vote of confidence in the chamber of deputies for his efforts to renegotiate the 1936 treaty.

JEWISH IMMIGRANT VESSEL STRANDED

1946

JERUSALEM, Dec. 8 — (AP) A ship en route to Palestine with 800 would-be immigrants became stranded today on the lonely island of Syrina in the Dodecanese 60 miles west of Rhodes. The Palestine government said four Halifax planes loaded with food and medicine will be flown to its aid tomorrow.

Bad weather prevented a flight today to the island, approximately 520 miles from the Palestine coast. The Jewish agency said most of the passengers were believed rescued and waiting for help on the island. Eight were said to be missing. The ship's origin was not given.

RED MANCHURIAN DRIVE DOUBTED

T. MASTERSON

1946

PEIPING, Dec. 8—(AP) American military observers who returned today from Changchun and Harbin disagreed strongly with Chinese government predictions of a great Communist offensive in Manchuria.

Chinese government quarters have forecast an imminent campaign by Communist Gen. Lin Piao against Changchun, the Manchurian capital, saying he already had 150,000 well-equipped troops in position.

The American observers said the Communists did not have such strength for a concerted attack and were not equipped to cope with the bitter winter weather already blanketing that area.

The Communists did make a test thrust into government territory last week and were soundly beaten at Nungan, north of Changchun, and elsewhere in the vicinity, the Americans said.

Chinese papers continued to report that a Communist drive on Changchun was expected in a day or two and that the government defenses were ready.

Contradictory reports also continued about Dairen, the Soviet-occupied port at the tip of the Kwangtung peninsula of Manchuria.

The Chinese press, which has been playing up unconfirmed reports that the Russians had evacuated the port, switched over completely today.

The new accounts said the Russians still were there: that Gen. Tu Li-Ming's Chinese government armies would not move in until diplomatic negotiations had arranged a transfer, and that these negotiations still were in progress.

The reliable paper Hsin Min Pao said Ty's troops were camped 13 miles north of Dairen. The official Chieh Jih Pao said they were within three miles of the city.

REPORT 200 DEAD IN SHANGHAI ARMS DUMP EXPLOSIONS

1946

SHANGHAI, Dec. 8—(AP) Intermittent blasts continued late tonight at a Chinese army munitions dump which began exploding Saturday afternoon.

An official Chinese statement attributed the disaster on the northern outskirts of Shanghai to a hand grenade accidentally dropped by a soldier, but this did not diminish public suspicion of sabotage.

The official Chinese central news agency said at least one company (about 200 men) of troops and an undetermined number of coolies perished and that damage was sure to total several millions of dollars (U.S.).

No one who ventured near saw any bodies, however, and the assumption was that anyone killed must have been disintegrated.

Fire brigades still were unable to get close enough to fight effectively.

The Central news said the dump included 20,000 bombs surrendered by the Japanese.

Manila Court Calls Foe's Money Good

Loans in Japan's Currency in War Must Be Repaid

MANILA, Dec. 8 (AP).—In a test case affecting thousands of American former prisoners of the Japanese, the Manila Lower Court has ruled that war-time transactions in Japanese invasion currency are valid.

The court ordered repayment of loans in such money at the rate of about 20 per cent of the face value, according to a table worked out by D. L. Ballantyne, banking adviser to the Philippines government.

Many persons interned by the Japanese were forced to borrow large sums to keep alive, and the validity of these loans has been contested. The case is almost certain to be carried to the Philippine Supreme Court.

[On Feb. 7, 1946, before the Philippines had atained the status of an independent republic, President Truman vetoed an act passed by the Commonwealth Congress which would have validated payments made in Japanese invasion currency during the period of Japanese occupation. He said in a letter to the then Philippine President, Sergio Osmena, that such a law would retard rather than aid economic rehabilitation of the islands. Apparently the new case indicates a revival of the old act by the Philippine Republic.]

Philippine Police Said To Have Looted Villages

Manila, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Philippine *Liberty News* quoted an unidentified leader of the Hukbalahap guerrillas today as accusing the national police of looting villages and killing many civilians by "merciless shelling" of country towns.

The leader said that the Hukbalahaps were determined not to fight the police or so-called civil guards unless cornered, as their supreme chief, Luis Taruc, had given orders to avoid conflict "in the slim hope that somehow the peasant problem may be solved."

Meanwhile, skirmishes were reported in scattered parts of Luzon. The Manila *Chronicle* said the "Huks" had kidnapped children and other villagers near Tarlac and that thousands armed with rifles and machine guns had occupied villages near Cabanatuan.

82 Chinese Arrested In Manila Smuggling

Manila, *Monday*, Dec. 9 (AP)—Military police reported today blocking of the second mass smuggling attempt in recent weeks, with the arrest of 82 Chinese on charges of illegal entry into the Philippines. Suspects were held in the provincial jail at Laoag, 250 miles northeast of Manila, on the Ilocos Norte province coast.

Immigration officials said the Chinese would be brought to Manila for investigation prior to their deportation to China. The prisoners told officers they had left their homeland aboard a large steamer and were transferred to a small launch when near the Luzon coast.

Filipino Gang Demands U.S. Recall Negro Troops

Manila, *Monday* Dec. 9 (AP)—Extra details of American military police in armored cars cruised the streets of the honky tonk district of Pasay, near the Manila boundary line, last night after a score of provocative posters had appeared, demanding that American Negro soldiers be sent home.

Two Negro enlisted men were reported beaten and robbed by an armed Filipino gang in the sector, but no further incidents occurred.

The crudely drawn posters, signed "ex-guerrillas," said: "We want to abolish Negroes in this town." Military police tore them down.

Navy Tug Speeding To Aid Of Steamship

Hamilton, Bermuda, Dec. 8 (AP)—The United States Navy rescue tug Paiute plowed through heavy seas in the Atlantic tonight en route to a rendezvous with the S.S. George Vickers, which sent out a distress message last Friday.

The Vickers radioed she had broken her rudder 1,120 miles northeast of Bermuda and, using an improvised rudder, was proceeding in a westerly direction at a speed of five knots. The Paiute, which left Bermuda Friday, expected to average six knots and reach the Vickers Tuesday or Wednesday.

The Vickers is operated by the United States Navigation Company of New York and is listed in Lloyd's Register as being of 7,176 tons.

ESSENTIAL USERS GET PREFERENCE UNDER SFA ORDER

Fuel to Be Doled Until Supply Again Is Adequate.

1946

UTILITIES HOLD PRIORITY

Normal Movement of Coal Expected Week After Mines Reopen.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—(AP) The Solid Fuels administration today ordered rigid control over soft coal shipments continued in order to dole out strike-reduced stocks to essential users.

It eased the rationing rules set up when the 17-day walkout began, however, and set forth a list of preferred consumers whose right to the available coal will be determined by the size of their own coal piles.

The order, FSA stipulated, is effective "until such time as adequate supplies of bituminous coal are produced." Until then, it explained, "it is necessary that coal be first supplied" for activities necessary to health and safety.

Utilities Come First

Shippers are directed to give first preference to:

Public utilities, railroads, ships, laundries, hospitals, food processing plants, refrigeration plants, hotels, and retail dealers who supply those on the preference list and domestic home consumers.

Utilities may obtain coal only when their supply is down to a 20-day stock in the case of those whose shipments come by rail, and 30 days if they receive shipments by water.

Others on the preferred list may obtain coal only when their supplies are reduced to 15 days in the case of rail shipments and 25 days for water shipments.

In the case of a retail dealer or commercial dock operator, the tonnage shipped is to be sufficient to enable him to deliver to each of his customers in the preference group who has less than a 15-day supply on hand a quantity equal to a 15-day supply or one minimum load.

Home users are entitled to coal deliveries only after their coal pile drops below a 15-day supply.

Crisis to Ease in Week

An SFA official declined to estimate the number of days the interim order will be required but said "the normal movement of coal should be restored in about a week."

He observed that a number of factors entered into the picture such as the speed with which mining operations are resumed and availability of shipping, together with the size of stocks held by consumers.

The SFA said the emergency controls previously announced froze about 3,000,000 tons of coal to be held for essential uses.

30.24 – 6835

Coke for domestic use is subject to the same limitations as soft coal.

The order makes provision for supplying other coal users, under similar limitations, after the first preference group is served.

TRUMAN AND BEVIN CONFER FOR HOUR

Palestine Problem One Likely Topic Of White House Visit

Washington, Dec. 8 (AP)—President Truman and Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Minister whose governments have been at odds on the Palestine problem, talked over "a wide range of foreign affairs" today.

Bevin, who came here from New York, called at the White House following a series of conversations on the Palestine situation with James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, at the Foreign Ministers' sessions.

Charles G. Ross, presidential press secretary, said the hour-long consultation was a "social call," but that the talk covered "a wide range of foreign affairs."

Byrnes-Bevin Correspondence

Correspondence between Bevin and Byrnes on the Palestine issue was made public in New York on the eve of Bevin's visit, and an informed person said it could be assumed the White House discussion touched on the problem.

Byrnes wrote Bevin that the United States would be willing to sit in as an observer if a conference is attended by leaders of the Jews and Arabs. He also described "Jewish leaders" as willing to support proposed partition of Palestine.

Bevin told associates that he and the President had "a very friendly and cordial visit." He was accompanied by the British Ambassador, Lord Inverchapel, and aides.

Acheson At Meeting

The President met the visitors on the front portico at 11 A.M. and escorted them upstairs to his study. He saw them to the front door as they left. Dean Acheson, Under Secretary of State, attended the meeting.

Bevin's schedule called for a tour of Washington sights, a small cocktail party given by the Ambassador, and a private dinner at the Embassy. He will return to New York tomorrow. O. Max Gardner, newly appointed Ambassador to London, was on the dinner guest list.

Korean Leader Seeks Backing On Unification

Washington, Dec. 8 (AP)—Dr. Syngman Rhee, president of the Democratic Council of Southern Korea, said today he will ask the United Nations to consider Korean unification and abolition of the dividing line between the American and Russian military occupation forces.

Upon his arrival here, the Korean patriot also said he hopes to obtain further American assistance in Korean reconstruction.

ARMY TO SPEED FOOD TO GERMANY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. — (AP) Secretary of War Patterson last night announced emergency measures to speed more than 300,000 tons of food to the U. S. zone of Germany this month to meet a critical shortage caused largely by the maritime strike.

Patterson told Lt. General Lucius D. Clay that:

1. The War Department is undertaking to send 308,500 long tons of food this month, compared with 52,500 tons in November.

2. Seventeen grain laden vessels are to sail from Albany, N. Y., in December, with the Coast Guard ready to provide icebreakers in the Hudson River if needed.

3. Stand-by vessels will be held in other ports to prevent unforeseen delays an dtake on additional last-minute cargoes.

Patterson's statement said the War Department is making headway against difficulties in breaking bottlenecks in food transportation which "have threatened to wreck the occupation program."

Railroad transportation, he advised, is the critical factor in supplying an estimated 300,000 tons of grain needed monthly to maintain the daily ration of 1,550 calories in the American zone. He added that "if we do not get that transportation, we face famine, chaos, and the risk of failure."

The secretary's statement was in response to one by Clay, deputy U. S. military governor, who said during negotiations for economic unification of the British and American zones that lowering the ration would imperil the entire occupation program.

Patterson laid the food shortage to the maritime strike which he said set back shipments by 60 days, the continuing shortage of box cars, and the added tonnage which, by the Anglo-American agreement, must now be sent to the British zone. American grain stocks are ample, he said, to provide for the needs.

CONGRESS TO GET RELIEF FUND PLEA

1946

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—(AP) Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson disclosed today the Administration will ask Congress for a "generous appropriation" for 1947 relief activities abroad—but only for countries which can definitely prove their need.

Achcson made it plain in a blunt-spoken radio address that the United States wants to decide where this morey shall be spent.

"The United States does not believe that post-UNRRA relief should be conducted by an UNRRA type organization," he declared.

Acheson said the United States would be willing to use the United Nations as "a clearing house" for information on the requirements of countries but added:

"Nations receiving free relief must prove their need for it and they can be held to a much closer and fairer accountability of the use of food and other free supplies."

Because of the economic revival of many liberated countries, Acheson said there probably would be "only three or four countries in Europe requiring free relief in order to avoid suffering and hardship."

State department officials disclosed last month that the United States is considering post-UNRRA help for Italy, Austria and Greece. Acheson's statement, however, was the first definite indication that the Administration has decided to ask Congress for the funds.

The acting secretary vigorously denied the American government is using food as a political weapon when it refuses to support proposals for an international relief agency designed to take up on a smaller scale where UNRRA leaves off Dec. 31.

"The people of the United States and the Congress have made up their minds that the relief problems of the near future are not of a character which would warrant grants of enormous sums from the United States treasury under conditions which would leave little or no effective control by the grantor of these funds," Acheson said.

Under the American plan, Acheson continued, governments "will be compelled to distribute food on the basis of need. They will not be allowed to feed their political supporters and starve their political opponents."

BILBO IS FACING HEARING IN CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—(AP) Senator Hickenlooper (R-Iowa), engineering Republican anti-Bilbo action, said today there is no assurance of a unanimous committee vote to clear the Mississippi senator of charges of intimidating Negro voters.

Hickenlooper, member of the Senate Campaign Expenditures committee which conducted hearings in Mississippi, said he had not made up his mind, although Chairman Ellender (D-La.) had predicted a unanimous decision in Senator Bilbo's favor. The committee will meet Dec. 16 to consider its report.

Hickenlooper declared that "Republicans are not engaged in any plot" to keep Bilbo from taking his seat in the next Congress. Hickenlooper and Senator Bridges (R-N.H.), the other Republican member of the investigating committee, have been designated by the party Steering committee to direct action opposing the seating of Bilbo.

"Nobody has been plotting with me, either to reject or retain Senator Bilbo's seat," Hickenlooper told a reporter. "The question is not a partisan political issue but rests entirely upon the propriety of the individual, regardless of what party he belongs to."

Meanwhile attorneys for the Senate War Investigating committee assembled witnesses, documents and photographic copies of bank accounts and war contracts preliminary to a second investigation involving Bilbo opening here Thursday.

This hearing will involve complaints that Bilbo received more than $30,000 cash, an auto, an artificial lake on his farm and a new home on an island in the lake from war contractors.

Bilbo said in Jackson, Miss., that he would appear in Washington for the public hearings and expected "fine sailing."

Committee attorneys said they had supplied the senator with complete copies of all complaints against him and that witnesses, some under subpoena, would testify in support of each complaint. More than 30 witnesses are to testify.

NLRB Has Most Cases Since 1938

1946

Washington, Dec. 8 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board pointed out tonight, as significant in the country's labor picture, that more charges of unfair labor practices against employers were filed in October than in any month since March, 1938.

It also noted in a report that at the end of October it had 5,552 cases awaiting action, a backlog which was 54 per cent above the total pending cases a year ago.

The total number of cases filed in October charging unfair labor practices by employers was 566, the board said in a statement, adding that the most frequent charge was "the allegation of discrimination for union activity or membership." This charge was made in 305 of the 566 cases. Failure to bargain was alleged in 144 cases.

'Significant' Factors

Other factors which the board said were "significant" included:

1. Charges of employer refusal to bargain increased 100 per cent over the number of similar charges for the preceding month, 222 being filed.

2. The number of collective bargaining elections conducted during the month, 726, was the highest in the board's 11-year history.

3. The total number of cases filed during October, 1,628, was surpassed only by 1,651 filed in August.

Of the total cases filed 1,062 were petitions for elections, 566 alleged unfair labor practices by employers.

AVC PLANS CAMPAIGN FOR HOUSING ACTION

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 — (AP) Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., national housing chairman for the American Veterans committee, announced plans today for a four-day AVC campaign for housing legislation and rent controls.

Roosevelt said delegates from each of the 850 AVC chapters will visit congressmen and political leaders this week to enlist support for the Wagner-Ellender-Taft housing bill and seek municipal, state and national guarantees against rent boosts.

"We intend to let every congressman and political leader know how we feel," the son of the former president said in a statement.

"The delegates will tell political leaders that real estate profits are at their peak, and that with 100 per cent occupancy and curtailed services there's no basis for a boost in rent. They will point out that the W-E-T bill is the key to the moderate-cost rental housing that veterans desperately need.

"We feel that the veteran is faced with the alternative of speaking up now or suffering later."

PUSH CONGRESS MODERNIZATION

1946

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—(AP) Formation of a professional and business group to press for further modernization of Congress beyond its present plans for reorganization was announced tonight.

Robert Heller, Cleveland industrial engineer who will head the committee, said in a statement its objectives are to see that provisions of the 1946 Reorganization act are put into effect and to seek these additional changes:

1. Elimination of the filibuster in the Senate.

2. Establishment of majority and minority policy committee in House and Senate.

3. Abolition of the seniority rule.

4. More help for individual members of Congress.

"Congress has gone a long way and deserves much credit," he told a reporter, "but much needs to be done. Congress needs support in its reorganization efforts and the people need information. That is what the committee proposes to provide."

Heller said 38 national leaders now comprise the "committee for strengthening the Congress" but that eventually it will be enlarged to about 400.

"Parts of the act are law, here to stay," he said. "Among those parts for example are the long overdue provision which raised the salary of congressmen.

"But all Americans must realize that the act could be scuttled. Congress could backslide. Seventy five percent of the real accomplishments of the act are merely embodied in a series of proposed rules and each congress makes its own rules. x x x If the new congress does not act, we can lose these tremendous gains."

On the filibuster proposal he said "we cannot afford to let a selfish few obstruct."

Heller in 1944 wrote a report on strengthening Congress for the National Planning Association.

The committee includes prominent businessmen, church leaders, labor representatives, newspapermen, and agriculture organization leaders.

Army Construction To Cost 60 Million

$41,329,500 Earmarked for Housing Units

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP).—A $60,069,752 military construction program, including building or conversion of 7,713 temporary dwellings, has been authorized for immediate action by the Army engineers, the War Department announced Saturday.

Material obtained in dismantling war camps will be used for the housing, which will be for both officers and enlisted men and their families.

The dwellings are the first to be constructed since the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor five years ago. The department estimated they will meet about 15 per cent of the Army's current needs and will cost about $41,329,500. The remaining $18,740,252 in the program for the current fiscal year, which ends next June 30, the department said, will be used in construction in connection with research projects.

Additional projects rated as essential or soon to become essential, the department said, represent an estimated $1,000,000,000.

The housing program includes approximately 5,580 apartment house units obtained by conversion of existing buildings, and 2,133 new temporary units. A cost ceiling of $7,500 a unit was put on new buildings. Also to be constructed are two blocks of bachelor quarters, one each at Fort Belvoir, Va., and Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Welles Warns Americas Of Infiltration of Reds

Urges Continental Solidarity to Resist Communism

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP).—Sumner Welles, former Under Secretary of State, declared tonight that a "restoration of continental solidarity" is necessary to combat the growth of Communism in the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. Welles, in his regular weekly broadcast, said the United States "would be . . . unrealistic" if it failed "to recognize the significance of the fact that Communism is growing in the Americas—and growing rapidly."

"There is no political party in any one of the American republics," Welles said, "which is so well organized and so well disciplined, and which occupies so strategic a political position as the Communist party in Chile."

Every Communist party in the hemisphere, he added, "is carrying on a successful campaign among the masses" in the American republics.

The Communists, he said, are "arousing hostility against the United States by using . . . mistakes in our own official policy to make the underprivileged believe the United States is bent upon a policy of imperialism."

"The one way in which such disruptive efforts can be combated successfully," Mr. Welles said, "is through the operation of that equal partnership of the twenty-one American republics, known as the inter-American system."

Mr. Welles, a frequent critic of State Department policy toward Argentina, said a "continuation of that breach between Washington and Buenos Aires is damaging to the interests of both countries and will bring about further deterioration in inter-American relations."

'Exiled' For Criticism Of Russia, Says Earle

New York, Dec. 8 (AP)—The *Journal-American* today published an interview with George H. Earle quoting the former Governor of Pennsylvania and Ambassador to Austria and Bulgaria as saying his criticism of Russia during the war brought him "exile" to Samoa.

The former navy officer told the *Journal-American* that he was recalled when his reports from Turkey—where he was the late President Roosevelt's personal representative—criticized the "Bolshevik brand of totalitarianism," and said the United States should be prepared "to face the menace to peace when the war ended."

"The war by-passed Samoa, as you know," he was quoted. "It's well isolated and a long way from Moscow or American newspapers.

"It was exile, and I knew it."

In Philadelphia, Earle declined further comment.

Postwar Losses In Idle Recovered

New York, Dec. 8 (AP)—All postwar losses in employment and pay rolls have been recovered in the 25 manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the National Industrial Conference Board, it was reported today.

September was the eleventh month in which hourly earnings of production workers topped the previous month's average, and the eighth in which a new all-time peak was reached.

September hourly earnings of $1.231 was 14.1 per cent above the level of October, 1945, (low point of the decline caused by the end of the war.) Actual weekly earnings rose slightly from August to September.

The survey disclosed an employment increase of 1.5 per cent between August and September, and an increase of 18.4 per cent over the year. Real weekly earnings were three per cent greater in September than in August.

...N-REGIONAL CONFERENCES

BY JOHN WALLACE

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC. 8-(AP)-A PROPOSAL CALLING FOR REGIONAL CONFERENCES OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES WON APPROVAL BY A SLIM MARGIN TODAY IN A UNITED NATIONS TRUSTEESHIP COMMITTEE, BUT NINE NATIONS--THOSE PRINCIPALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR ADMINISTRATION OF SUCH TERRITORIES--SERVED NOTICE, IN EFFECT, THAT THEY WOULD NOT ATTEND SUCH MEETINGS.

THE CONFERENCES, PROPOSED BY THE PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC, WOULD BE CALLED AT INTERVALS FOR THE PURPOSE OF GIVING THE INHABITANTS THE "OPPORTUNITY OF EXPRESSING THEIR WISHES AND ASPIRATIONS."

THE PROPOSAL WAS ADOPTED BY A VOTE OF 18 TO 15 IN THE 54-NATION COMMITTEE ON TRUSTEESHIP, BUT 21 NATIONS WERE NOT REPRESENTED IN THE BALLOTING EITHER BECAUSE OF ABSTENTIONS OR ABSENCES FROM THE SESSION.

AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE VOTE, THE FOLLOWING NATIONS ASKED THAT IT BE MADE A MATTER OF RECORD THAT THEY DID NOT CONSIDER ADOPTION OF THE RESOLUTION BINDING ON THEIR GOVERNMENTS: THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, BELGIUM, AUSTRALIA, CANADA, DENMARK, THE NETHERLANDS AND NEW ZEALAND.

1946

JOHN FOSTER DULLES, UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE ON THE COMMITTEE, EXPRESSING A POINT OF VIEW SHARED BY OTHER DISSENTING NATIONS, SAID SUCH CONFERENCES WOULD CONSTITUTE "EXCESSIVE INTERVENTION IN THE AFFAIRS OF SOVIEREIGN STATES."

EARLIER, A RUSSIAN-SPONSORED AMENDMENT TO THE RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED BY AN EVEN NARROWER MARGIN, 17 TO 15, OVER STRONG OBJECTIONS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.

THE SOVIET AMENDMENT PROVIDED THAT THE CONFERENCES WOULD BE ORGANIZED AND CONVOKED JOINTLY BY THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITIES OF SUCH TERRITORIES AND THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.

DELETED FROM THE RESOLUTION, AT THE INSISTENCE OF RUSSIA, WAS ANY REFERENCE TO THE WORK OF THE CARIBBEAN COMMISSION, FORMERLY THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CARIBBEAN COMMISSION, WHICH FUNCTIONS AS AN ADVISORY GROUP TO THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND THE NETHERLANDS ON SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC MATTERS IN THAT AREA.

RUSSIA HAD PROTESTED IT HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF THE WORK OF THE CARIBBEAN COMMISSION "EXCEPT THROUGH THE NEWSPAPERS--AND NEWSPAPER INFORMATION CANNOT REPLACE OFFICIAL INFORMATION."

EJ424PES

FIRST LEAD U.N.

BY MAX HARRELSON

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC. 8-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS POLITICAL COMMITTEE TODAY REFUSED TO TAKE ANY STEPS TO ELIMINATE THE BIG POWER VETO FROM THE U.N. CHARTER AND AT THE SAME TIME REJECTED AN AUSTRALIAN PROPOSAL TO CENSURE RUSSIA FOR HER FREQUENT USE OF THE VETO IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

THE ACTION CAME AS THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, DRIVING TOWARD FINAL ADJOURNMENT, WENT INTO A FULL SCHEDULE OF SUNDAY MEETINGS IN AN EFFORT TO DISPOSE OF THIS AND OTHER HIGHLY CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES IN TIME TO WIND UP ITS SESSION BY FRIDAY NIGHT.

...THE VETO QUESTION FROM ITS ...BY CUBA, GUINA AND ARGENTINA ARE APPOINTED ...AGENDA BY REJECTING PROPOSALS BY ... ...ON WHICH HAD BEEN STRIPPED OF ITS MOST ...RUSSIA.

AS FINALLY APPROVED, THE AUSTRALIAN RESOLUTION CALLED ON THE FIVE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL--THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, RUSSIA AND CHINA--TO MAKE EFFORTS IN THE FUTURE TO LIMIT THE USE OF THE VETO VOLUNTARILY.

IN AN 18-NATION X X THIRD GRO...

TU224PES

LAKE SUCCESS-FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD U.N. X X X VOLUNTARILY.

THE SECTION OF THE AUSTRALIAN PROPOSAL WHICH WAS DELETED SAID THAT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY "CONSIDERS THAT, IN SOME INSTANCES, THE USE AND THE THREATENED USE OF SUCH POWER OF VETO HAVE NOT BEEN IN KEEPING EITHER WITH THE GENERAL PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES OF THE CHARTER OR WITH THE UNDERSTANDING OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION HELD AT SAN FRANCISCO."

THE SECTION WAS DROPPED BY A VOTE OF 19 TO 10.

THE OTHER MAJOR RESOLUTION REJECTED WAS A CUBAN PROPOSAL PROVIDING FOR AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER REVISION OF THE U.N. CHARTER TO ELIMINATE OR MODIFY THE VETO PRIVILEGES OF THE BIG POWERS. THIS MEASURE WAS VOTED ON IN TWO SECTIONS, THE FIRST BEING DEFEATED 27 TO 7 AND THE SECOND 20 TO 13.

THERE STILL WAS A POSSIBILITY THAT THE WHOLE VETO QUESTION MIGHT BE RE-OPENED IN A PLENARY SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, BUT IT APPEARED UNLIKELY THAT ANY OF THE REJECTED PROPOSALS WOULD BE ABLE TO GET THE NECESSARY TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY.

IN AN 18-NATION X X X AS BEFORE.

BD244PES 1946

LONDON, MONDAY, DEC. 9-(AP)-SIR HENRY LOCKSPEISER, GREAT BRITAIN'S RANKING AIR RESEARCH SPECIALIST, HAS BEEN NAMED TO THE NEWLY CREATED POST OF CHIEF SCIENTIST, IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TODAY.

THE FORMER DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH FOR AIR WILL HEAD A FIVE-MAN TEAM COORDINATING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH FOR THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY'S MILITARY AND AERONAUTICE PROGRAMS.

THE ORGANIZATION IS ALONG THE LINES OF THE COORDINATE DEFENSE MINISTRY NOW BEING CREATED UNDER A. V. ALEXANDER, FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, WHICH COVERS THE NAVY, ARMY AND ROYAL AIR FORCE.

LOCKSPEISER, 55, HAS BEEN ENGAGED IN RESEARCH SINCE WORD WAR I AND HEADED MANY TOP SECRET PROJECTS DURING WORLD WAR II. MOST RECENTLY HE HAS BEEN WORKING ON PLANS TO ATTEMPT SUPERSONIC FLIGHT WITH ROBOT PLANES.

UNDER HIS DIRECTION AND THE CONTROL OF A SCIENTIFIC CONTROL BOARD WILL BE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (AIR), TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT (DEFENSE), SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (DEFENSE) AND TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT (AIR).

ANOTHER DEPARTMENT WILL BE FORMED SOON TO TAKE OVER DEVELOPMENT OF ROCKET PROJECTS.

HJ1226ES

FIRST LEAD WITH COAL

LONDON, Dec. 8 (Sunday)-(AP)-British officials hailed as "magnificent" and "splendid" early today news of the end of the soft-coal strike in the United States, which they had feared

30.24-6837

would force a cut in Britain's nine-ounce-daily bread ration.

Minister of Food John Strachey, who told the House of Commons Friday the ration reduction was likely, because of threatened interference with wheat shipments, said: "Magnificent news! It's the best news I heard this week."

Minister of Health Aneurin Bevan commented, "It's xp splendid news for us."

1946

Dr. Edith Summerskill, parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Food, said, "We welcome the calling off of the strike. We certainly hope it eases the food position over here."

The London newspaper, News of the World, said in a last-edition editorial, "If all goes well, there should now be no need to make the threatened cut in the bread ration."

London, Dec. 8--(ap)--Attractive Fay Jacquelin Robinson, 35, was married by transatlantic telephone tonight to a former American soldier Ruel Parsons, 32, of 5521 Avenue P, Central Park, Birmingham, Ala.

The Rev. W. R. Bulman, rector of St. Gabriel's church in suburban [redacted] Cricklewood, stood at the bride's side and placed the ring on her finger.

"I was outwardly calm," Mrs. Parsons said, "but inside I was shaking all over."

She said she hoped to join her husband, whom she met at a party while he was stationed in England, next February or March. A reception for about 30 persons followed tonight's ceremony.

apl/02140/tho/710p 1946

WALLASEY, ENG., DEC. 8--(AP)--KONNI ZILLIACUS, PRO-RUSSIAN LABOR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, TOLD THE WALLASEY ANGLO-SOVIET SOCIETY TONIGHT THAT EUROPE'S PROBLEMS COULD BE SETTLED BY [redacted] A CONFEDERATION OF WESTERN EUROPEAN DEMOCRACIES LINKED TO RUSSIA AND THE [redacted] EASTERN STATES BY COMMON TREATY OBLIGATIONS, [redacted] POLICY AND PURPOSE.

EARLIER IN AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE LIVERPOOL COOPERATIVE SOCIETY HE HAD CHARGED THAT BRITAIN, THROUGH [redacted] SECRET MILITARY NEGOTIATIONS [redacted] WITH THE UNITED STATES, HAD EMBARKED ON A COURSE OF POWER POLITICS[redacted] ACCEPTING A

"JUNIOR PARTNERSHIP IN AN ANGLO-AMERICAN E[redacted]

PEACE AND PREPARING FOR A THIRD WORLD WAR AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION."

TO MEMBERS OF [redacted] ANGLO-SOVIET S[redacted]

BRITISH GOVERNMENT WERE "PREPARED TO WILL[redacted]

[redacted] WOULD BE POSSIBLE TO WORK OUT A JOINT [redacted] ANGLO-FRANCO-SOVIET POLICY

IN EUROPE TAKING THE OUTWARD FORM OF A EUR[redacted] EUROPEAN REGIONAL AGREEMENT WITHIN

THE UNITED [redacted] NATIONS ORGANIZATION."

1946

THE REGIONAL AGREEMENT WO LD "[redacted] TAKE OVER THE INTERNATIONAL

ECONOMIC CONTROL OF THE RUHR, INTERNATIONAL WATERWAYS INCLUDING THE DANUBE

AND THE DARDANELLES, AND OF THE COORDINATION OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING

SYSTEMS OF ITS MEMBERS, IT WOULD WORK OUT ITS TERMS OF POLITICAL, ECONOMIC

ND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE NON-EUROPEAN MEMBERS OF THE UNO, AND IN

PARTICULAR WITH THE U. S. A. AND BRITISH DOMINIONS."

3024-6839

ALLEGING SECRET BRITISH-AMERICAN MILITARY NEGOTIATIONS, ZILLIACUS SAID AT LIVERPOOL THAT BRITAIN WAS FOLLOWING A "STRAIGHT CHURCHILLIAN" POLICY THAT TREATED THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER "WITH CONTEMPT" AND IS "MORALLY WRONG AND POLITICALLY DISASTROUS."

1946

HE SAID THE DESIGN OF THE TECHNICAL MILITARY, NAVAL, AND AIR AGREEMENTS BEING WORKED OUT BY AMERICAN AND BRITISH JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF HERE IS TO "PUT TEETH INTO MR. CHURCHILL'S POLICY," AS ADVANCED IN HIS FULTON, MO., SPEECH LAST MARCH URGING A VIRTUAL MILITARY ALLIANCE BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

APR THROUGH SEC 1341 THIRD 1435 WB/230P

PARIS DEC.8-(AP)-GEORGES BIDAULT'S M.R.P. PARTY APPEARED TODAY TO BE HEADING FOR A VICTORY IN THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE VOTING FOR MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH PARLIAMENT'S UPPER HOUSE, THE COUNCIL OF THE REPUBLIC.

INTERIOR MINISTRY FIGURES FOR 68 OF 90 DEPARTMENTS GAVE:

M.R.P. (POPULAR REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT) 48 SEATS; COMMUNISTS, 27; SOCIALISTS 9; LEFTIST RALLY (RADICAL-SOCIALISTS) 8; RIGHTIST P.R.L. 7; VARIOUS INDEPENDENTS, 8.

BD122PES

PARIS, DEC 8-(AP)-THE COMMUNISTS PREDICTED THEY WOULD WIN IN TODAY'S VOTING FOR DEPUTIES IN THE FRENCH PARLIAMENT'S UPPER HOUSE, THE COUNCIL OF THE REPUBLIC.

"WE ARE THE FIRST PARTY IN FRANCE AND WE WILL REMAIN SO AFTER THE ELECTIONS FOR THE COUNCIL OF THE REPUBLIC," WROTE 77-YEAR-OLD COMMUNIST MARCEL CACHIN IN THE NEWSPAPER, L'HUMANITE.

IN ELECTORAL COLLEGES THROUGHOUT FRANCE, 85,000 ELECTORS WERE BALLOTING FOR 200 COUNCIL MEMBERS. THE POLLS CLOSE AT 4 P.M. LOCAL TIME (IN PARIS, 10 A.M., EST.). FIRST RETURNS WERE EXPECTED EARLY IN THE EVENING.

THE COMMUNISTS WON MORE SEATS THAN ANY OTHER PARTY IN PARLIAMENT'S LOWER HOUSE, THOUGH NOT A MAJORITY, AND OUTPOLLED OPPONENTS IN TWO RECENT ELECTIONS.

DN706AES

R ENROUTE TO THE GREEK BORDER
N SKOPLJE SOME 70 MILES SOUTHEAST
ER WITH GREECE HAD BEEN CLOSED TO
ORTED "HEAVY FIGHTING" NEAR
IAL CONFIRMATION.
TWO MILES WITHIN THE YUGOSLAV'

1946

MERICAN TRADE PACT WAS ASSAILED
A TODAY AS A "DOCUMENT
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.
CH OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA
UNTRY "IN THE POWER OF AMERICAN
ENTATOR," CHARGED THAT THE PACT
"THE KUOMINTANG GOVERNMENT AND
ORTUNITY."
TRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE AND
HT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CONVENED ON
HE CHINESE LEGISLATURE MUST
ECTIVE.")
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CONVENED
DECLARED THAT RULING CIRCLES IN TH
S IN CHINA BY REFERENCES TO
ERS BY INVITATION OF A
E A MANDATE FROM THE PEOPLE IN THE

BY ENDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, DEC 8--(AP)-THE CHINESE-AMERICAN TREATY OF NAVIGATION WAS SIGNED ON NOV. 4, THE NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA TODAY AS A "DOCUMENT TO DEMONSTRATE AMERICAN SUPPORT OF THE GUOMINTANG GOVERNMENT AND TO STRENGTHEN THE POSITION OF ITS FOREIGN POLICY."

(THE CHINESE-AMERICAN TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION WAS SIGNED ON NOV. 4, THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CONVENED ON NOV. 25. BOTH THE U.S. SENATE AND THE CHINESE LEGISLATURE MUST RATIFY THE PACT BEFORE IT BECOMES EFFECTIVE.)

PERVERTAILO DEPLORED THAT THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CONVENED WITHOUT COMMUNIST PARTICIPATION AND DECLARED THAT RULING CIRCLES IN THE UNITED STATES DESIRE LEGISLATION BY A ONE-PARTY REGIME "IN ORDER TO JUSTIFY THE PRESENCE OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN CHINA BY REFERENCES TO THE FACT THAT AMERICAN TROOPS ARE THERE BY INVITATION OF A LEGITIMATE GOVERNMENT WHICH RECEIVED A MANDATE FROM THE PEOPLE IN THE

HE WARNED THAT THE CHINESE POLITICAL CRISIS WOULD DEEPEN UNLESS THE KUOMINTANG AND THE GOVERNMENT HEARKEN TO DEMANDS OF THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS FOR RESUMPTION OF NEGOTIATIONS FOR FORMATION OF A COALITION GOVERNMENT AND THE CONVENING OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ON A NEW BASIS.

DECISINS FOR INCLUSION OF COMMUNIST REPRESENTATIVES IN THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT ADOPTED BY THE BIG THREE FOREIGN MINISTERS IN MOSCOW LAST DECEMBER "REMAIN UNFULFILLED BY VIRTUE OF THE SABOTAGE OF A CERTAIN AND AT ANY EVENT NOT A SOVIET PARTY," HE ASSERTED.

"THE CHIEF KEY TO A SOLUTION OF THE PRESENT CHINESE PROBLEMS LIE IN CESSATION OF CIVIL WAR, IN REAL LEGALIZATION OF DEMOCRATIC ELEMENTS IN CHINA, AND IN ELIMINATION OF THOSE EXTERNAL INFLUENCES WHICH ARE HELPING REACTIONARIES TO INCITE INTERNAL WAR," HE CONCLUDED.

FS105AES

JERUSALEM--FIRST AID STRANDED SHIP (AA2) A K NOT GIVEN.

IT WAS PLANNED TO FLY DOCTORS AND NURSES TO RHODES. FROM THERE THEY WOULD BE TAKEN BY BOAT TO SYRINA.

HADASSAH AND THE PALESTINE BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE CONTRIBUTED SUPPLIES TO BE TAKEN TO THE REFUGEES.

1042PES

1946

A27FX

NANKING, DEC.8-(AP)-THE DRAFT OF CHINA'S PROPOSED CONSTITUTION WILL HAVE TO GO THROUGH NINE COMMITTEES OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, WITH REVISIONS EXPECTED IN ALMOST EVERY ARTICLE, THE STRONGLY PRO-GOVERNMENT PAPER TA KANG PAO REPORTED TODAY.

CK1108AS NM

TOKYO, MONDAY, DEC.9-(AP)-THE SAME JAPANESE TROOPS ACCUSED OF ATROCITIES DURING THE OCCUPATION WERE LATER USED "TO MAINTAIN LAW AND ORDER" IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES AFTER JAPAN'S SURRENDER, A DUTCH OFFICER INFORMED THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES COURT TODAY.

THE WITNESS, MAJ.KLAAS A. DE HEERD, DURING CROSS EXAMINATION BY DEFENSE COUNSEL WILLIAM LOGAN, NEW YORK CITY, SAID JAPANESE TROOPS WERE USED FOR POLICE WORK AFTER THEIR SURRENDER BECAUSE "THERE WERE INSUFFICIENT ALLIED TROOPS AVAILABLE TO MAINTAIN LAW AND ORDER IN JAVA AND OTHER TERRITORIES."

DE HEERD WAS QUESTIONED AT LENGTH UPON EFFECTS ON THE NATIVES OF DUTCH RULE AND JAPANESE RULE.

THE DUTCH OFFICER WAS SCHEDULED AS THE LAST WITNESS BEFORE THE PROSECUTION TAKES UP THE PHILIPPINES PHASE OF ITS CASE AGAINST THE 27 WARTIME JAPANESE LEADERS ON TRIAL.

UM714PES NM

TOKYO, MONDAY, DEC.9-(AP)-ONLY 51 PERCENT OF THE JAPANESE QUERIED IN A SURVEY HERE ARE ABLE TO LIVE WITHIN THEIR INCOME, THE NEWSPAPER ASAHI SAID TODAY. THE OTHER 49 PERCENT ARE DRAWING ON SAVINGS, EFFECTING LOANS, OR SELLING PERSONAL POSSESSIONS TO MEET DAILY LIVING COSTS.

ASAHI ALSO ASKED THE MORE THAN 100,000 PERSONS IT INTERVIEWED HOW BEST TO COMBAT INFLATION.

HALT ON THEM REPLIED: "ENCOURAGE SAVINGS." YET THREE-FOURTHS OF THOSE QUESTIONED SAID THEY AREN'T ABLE TO SAVE ANYTHING. ASAHI OFFERED NO SOLUTION TO THIS PROBLEM.

JQ1050PCS

AP10

SYDNEY, DEC.8-(AP)-NORMAN CARDINAL GILROY, ON HIS RETURN FROM JAPAN, WHERE HE VISITED THE EMPEROR, DESCRIBED HIROHITO AS "ANXIOUS FOR AMITY WITH AUSTRALIA."

CARDINAL GILROY SAID JAPAN WAS A LAND OF ORDER WHERE PEOPLE WERE RESIGNED TO THEIR FATE AND ANXIOUS TO BE FRIENDLY WITH AUSTRALIA.

FH958AES

1946

(210)

NEW YORK, DEC.8-(AP)-ROBERT CONWAY, FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT FOR THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS, CABLED TODAY HE HAD BEEN IMPRISONED MORE THAN 30 HOURS STARTING WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON FOLLOWING A NEWS ASSIGNMENT IN SEIDLCE, NEAR WARSAW, POLAND.

CONWAY SAID HE HAD BEEN CHECKING REPORTS ON POLITICAL PRISONERS IN THE TOWN AND WAS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY SHORTLY AFTERWARD WHILE AT LUNCH.

HIS RELEASE, CONWAY SAID, CAME ONLY AFTER HE SUCCEEDED IN PLACING A TELEPHONE CALL TO THE U.S. CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, GERALD KEITH, AT LUBLIN.

CONWAY'S CABLED REPORT FROM WARSAW SAID IN PART:

"FOR MORE THAN 30 HOURS -- FROM 1:30 P.M. LAST WEDNESDAY UNTIL DUSK THURSDAY -- I WAS HELD PRISONER BEHIND IRON BARS, SLEPT IN POLICE BARRACKS AND MOVED UNDER THE TOMMY GUNS OF MEN IN UNIFORMS OF THE POLISH ARMY.

"DURING THIS PERIOD I WAS IN TURN TENTATIVELY ACCUSED OF TAKING PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWING WOMEN AND OTHER RELATIVES CARRYING FOOD TO POLITICAL PRISONERS IN THE SEIDICE JAIL, OF SMUGGLING, OF HAVING UNSATISFACTORY IDENTIFICATION PAPERS, OF TRAVELING IN A PRIVATE AUTOMOBILE WITHOUT PROPER AUTHORITY, OF COLLECTING INFORMATION WHICH WOULD BE HARMFUL TO POLAND IF PRINTED IN THE FOREIGN PRESS AND OF HAVING COMMITTED THE OFFENSE OF ASKING A LUBLIN SECURITY POLICE OFFICIAL, WHO WAS TRYING TO BROWBEAT ME INTO SIGNING STATEMENTS, WHETHER THIS WAS A VERSION OF GESTAPO METHODS."

MD1138PES

30 24 - 6841

UN Group Overrides U. S., Urges Partial, Immediate Break with Franco Spain

VOTE FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ENVOYS TAKEN OVER AMERICAN'S OPPOSITION

F. CARPENTER

Subcommittee's Proposal For Complete Rupture Defeated—Resolution Looking To Disarmament Adopted By Another Section

1946

NIGHT

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 9 (AP)—The United Nations Political Committee overrode United States objections tonight and called for a partial, immediate diplomatic break by member states with Franco Spain.

The 54-member committee approved by a 27-to-7 vote, with sixteen abstentions, a Belgian proposal providing that:

1. All members of the United Nations immediately recall from Madrid their ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary.

2. The United Nations Security Council take up the Spanish case and consider adequate measures to be taken if within a reasonable time there has not been established a Spanish Government drawing "its authority from the consent of the citizens."

Whole Resolution Adopted

The Belgin proposal first was passed as an amendment to a general resolution. China abstained and the United States voted "no."

Then the whole committee's resolution on Spain, embodying the Belgian resolution and reviewing pre-

...ers of the United Nations was rejected by a tie vote of 20 to 20.

The committee also rejected a United States proposal that the United Nations ... the Spanish people to establish their eligibility for United Nations membership by bringing about the ouster of Franco. The vote also was a tie, 22 to 22, with six abstentions.

In its final action of the day, the committee defeated, 32 to 10, with four abstentions, a French proposal by which the general assembly would call on United Nations members to end all imports of foodstuffs and their products from Spain until the United Nations is assured that these products are no longer an immediate necessity for the food requirements of the Spanish people.

Meets British Objection

The French delegation pointed out this was intended to give food to the Spanish people by leaving it in Spain but the British objected that such a measure would deprive their rigorously rationed citizens of fresh fruits now coming from Spain.

While a majority vote is required in the committee, a two-thirds vote, or 36 of the 54 members if all are present and voting, would be required for approval of this committee's action in the general assembly.

Earlier today a United Nations subcommittee broke up a protracted wrangle on troops and disarmament and virtually completed work on a resolution envisioning a world-wide reduction and regulation of arms.

The subcommittee thus chalked up a victory for France, Egypt and India. Those three delegations had

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

...Nations actions toward ... adopted for submis... General Assembly. The ...o 5 with 20 abstentions, ...e United States.

...al, premier of the Span... ...blican Government in exile ...r the meeting that he was "sa...ed." He said he had hoped for ...re but that the committee's action was satisfactory.

Under Belgium's amendment members having relations with Franco Spain still could maintain chargé d'affaires in Madrid even after their ambassadors or ministers had been withdrawn.

Subcommittee Reversed

A subcommittee recommendation asking an individual rupture of relations with Franco by the mem-

GROUP VOTES PARTIAL BREAK

U.N. Committee Urges Recall Of Envoys From Spain

1946

(Continued from Page 1)

pressed for a provision in the general disarmament resolution under consideration which would provide for withdrawal of troops from alien territories and would connect directly the problem of the United Nations security police force with disarmament steps to be taken by the nations.

Told To Stop Wasting Time

The jam was broken by two factors. First, Paul-Henri Spaak, Assembly president, who obviously became more annoyed as the wrangling continued, told the delegates to stop "wasting time" on "irrelevant matters."

Second, Sir Hartley Shawcross, British delegate, asked the delegates to consider what the newspapers would say "tomorrow morning" about their meeting and urged them not to become a "laughing stock."

Relief Measure Voted

Elsewhere in the United Nations:

1. The Economic Committee by unanimous vote killed all prospect of keeping world relief under the international control. It passed a resolution giving the United States and other countries with food to spare direct control over where and how it will be used.

2. Australia lashed at Russia for its flat refusal last week to go to San Francisco if the United Nations chose that city as its permanent home.

3. The Political Committee defeated a proposal by Colombia that the "good offices of the Latin-American republics" be employed to alter the political and social conditions in Spain to conform to the United Nations Charter and defer action against Generalissimo Francisco Franco until the next general assembly.

Two Proposals Merged

The three-hour-and-40-minute meeting of the political committee's subcommittee considering disarmament produced tortuous arguments over a French and Egytpian proposal, which finally were merged into a clarifying resolution by the Indian delegate, Mr. Justice Chagla.

On Brazil's demand, the resolution, which will be written into the Assembly resolution as a separate paragraph, was voted on in three parts.

The committee voted, 11 to 7, to approve Part 1, which stated that "the General Assembly, regarding the problem of security as closely connected with that of disarmament, recommends that the Security Council accelerate as much as possible the placing at its disposal of the armed forces mentioned in Article 43 of the Charter (which provides for the international police force of the United Nations).

First Killed; Then Passed

Part 2 recommended that the governments undertake the progressive and balanced withdrawal of the forces stationed in non-national territories. The committee first voted, 8 to 8, and the chairman, Spaak, declared the portion was killed.

However, Spaak reminded the delegates that some of them actually were voting against what they had previously favored; Shawcross urged the delegates to consider the effects of tomorrow's newspapers. On a reconsideration, the part was adopted, 15 to 3.

The committee then adopted the third part, originally put forward by Egypt, by 14 to 3. This section recommended the "early withdrawal of forces stationed in the territories of member states without their full consent and the demobilization of national forces."

U.S. Amendment O.K.'d

The United States insisted on an amendment, which Egypt accepted, specifying this did not apply in cases in which troops were in alien countries "in accordance with treaties and agreement and otherwise in conformity with the Charter."

The committee then adopted the whole resolution, 16 to 2, with Australia and Brazil against it.

Egypt put its proposal before the full political committee during debate on troop inspections, but finally withdrew it at the request of several delegations. Egypt is currently negotiating with Britain for the withdrawal of British soldiers from its territory.

Paul Hasluck, Australian delegate, explained to the committee that he opposed the whole resolution because he did not believe it related to the general subject of disarmament and to the terms of the resolution.

Would Delay Site Choice

Warren R. Austin, chief of the United States delegation, moved tonight to postpone the entire question of permanent United Nations headquarters to the next session of the General Assembly.

His motion included the Presidio at San Francisco along with sites in the Boston, New York and Philadelphia areas for study during the intervening period.

Austin's motion as presented to the United Nations Permanent Headquarters Commission also included a provision that the studies of the prospective sites should be made by the United Nations secretariat rather than the Permanent Headquarters Commission.

This provision met immediate objection from the Soviet representative, G. F. Saksin, and even stronger objections from Kenneth Younger, of Great Britain, and P. N. Saptu, of India.

Saptu said there was no valid reason for postponement and urged immediate vote on the site subcommittee report describing the presidio and the Roxborough-Belmont site in Philadelphia as of equal merit.

that in May and June, 1946, the Security Council conducted an investigation of the possible further action to be taken by the United Nations. The subcommittee of the Security Council charged with the investigation found unanimously:

"(A) In origin, nature, structure and general conduct, the Franco regime is a Fascist regime patterned on, and established largely as a result of aid received from Hitler's Nazi Germany and Mussolini's Fascist Italy.

"(B) During the long struggle of the United Nations against Hitler and Mussolini, Franco, despite continued Allied protests, gave very substantial aid to the enemy powers. First, for example, from 1941 to 1945 the Blue Infantry Division, the Spanish Legion volunteers and the Salvador Air Squadron fought against Soviet Russia on the eastern front. Second, in the summer of 1940 Spain seized Tangier in breach of international statute, ... as a result of Spain main-

taining a large army in Spanish Morocco large numbers of Allied troops were immobilized in North Africa.

"(C) Incontrovertible documentary evidence establishes that Franco was a guilty party, with Hitler and Mussolini, in the conspiracy to wage war against those countries which eventually in the course of the World War became banded together as the

Text o... U. N. ...mittee Resolution on Spain

NY TIMES

1946

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Dec. 9 —The text of a resolution on Franco Spain approved today by the General Assembly's Political and Security Committee follows:

The peoples of the United Nations, at San Francisco, Potsdam and London condemned the Franco regime in Spain and decided that, as long as that regime remains, Spain may not be admitted to the United Nations.

The General Assembly, in its resolution of 9 February 1946 recommended that the members of the United Nations should act in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the declarations of San Francisco and Potsdam.

The peoples of the United Nations assure the Spanish people of their enduring sympathy and of the cordial welcome awaiting them when circumstances enable them to be admitted to the United Nations.

The General Assembly recalls

United Nations. It was part of the conspiracy that Franco's full belligerency should be postponed until a time to be mutually agreed upon."

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Convinced that the Franco Fascist Government of Spain, which was imposed by force upon the Spanish people with the aid of the Axis powers and which gave material assistance to the Axis powers in the war, does not represent the Spanish people, and by its continued control of Spain is making impossible the participation of the Spanish people with

the peoples of the United Nations in international affairs;

Recommends that the Franco Government of Spain be debarred from membership in international agencies established by or brought into relationship with the United Nations, and from participation in conference or other activities which may be arranged by the United Nations or by these agencies, until a new and acceptable government is formed in Spain.

The General Assembly further,

Desiring to secure the participation of all peace-loving peoples, including the people of Spain, in the community of nations,

Recommends that if, within a reasonable time, the political conditions enumerated above are not realized, the Security Council consider the adequate measures to be taken in order to remedy the situation and,

Recommends that all members of the United Nations immediately recall from Madrid their Ambassadors and Ministers Plenipotentiary, accredited there.

U.N. Unit Urges All Nations To Recall Troops

1946

L. HAUCK

Byrnes and Bevin seek small-nation views on Reich treaty.
[Page 3.]

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 9 (AP)—A United Nations political subcommittee today wrote into its proposed arms-reduction program a recommendation that member governments commence a balanced withdrawal of forces outside home borders and institute a general demobilization of all troops.

DAY

The amendment, submitted by India, also provided for early removal of troops stationed on alien soil without agreement or treaties with the governments concerned.

The vote was 16 to 2, with Australia and Brazil dissenting.

Connally Urges Change

Senator Tom Connally (D., Texas) voted for the amendment after getting delegates to agree to the stipulation that the clause covering reaties or agreements should be written in.

Earlier, he had objected to the proposal on the groind that it was so vague that it could be interpreted to mean that the United Sates might have to pull its troops out of Panama Canal fortifications.

The Indian amendment, a clarified version of an Egyptian proposal, thus was placed in the hands of a drafting subcommittee which still has before it the problem of rectifying conflicting Russian and United States views as to whether proposed control commissions over arms cuts and the atom bomb should operate under the Security Council or independent of it and thus outside the veto.

Only Two Unsolved Points

The committee was to meet tonight.

These two considerations now were the only points remaining to be decided in the whole arms reduction resolution.

Continuation of the armament debate got under way in the wake of Russia's unexpected refusal earlier today to accept a proposal for a United Nations inventory of armed troops at home.

Paul-Henri Spaak, General Assembly president, who is presiding over the subcommittee deliberations, intervened after more than an hour of fruitless argument to scold delegates for "marking time" after a good start.

Topics "Irrevelant"

"We are now trying to introduce new elements," he said. "We have brought up too many irrevelant topics. We should leave these issues to the Security Council, where they belong."

Spaak's sharp rebuke to the 20-nation group came after Andrei Y. Vishinsky, of the Soviet Union, had held that the Egyptian resolution generally had nothing to do with arms reduction.

Vishinsky specifically objected to mention in the Egyptian resolution of Article 43, which has to do with the setting up of an international force by the military staff committee.

Police Force Needed

Sir Hartley Shawcross, of Britain, agreed with Spaak's call for action, but declared:

"There will never be in our lifetime a general disarmament. There must be some sort of international police force at least.

"We hope the Soviet Union, a great nation maintaining great forces outside of the nation, will make some sacrifice and contribution to a plan of collective security which is involved in Article 43."

Senator Tom Connally (D., Texas) said the United States did not consider the question of troops in other countries relevant to the arms debate and if the proposal was adopted he would insist on a clause stipulating specifically that troops could be stationed in foreign countries in accordance with treaties.

In a surprise move, Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov demanded deletion of a home-troop census from a resolution already approved by the powerful 54-member United Nations Political Committee.

Had Agreed To Plant

His action, taken at an Assembly plenary session at Flushing Meadow Park, threatened to reopen the whole question of troop dispositions.

Previously, at the committee stage, Molotov had agreed to taking a census of both domestic forces and those on foreign soil.

Molotov tossed today's verbal bombshell into the Assembly a few seconds after Shawcross had asked the world peace-keeping body to establish an international inspection board to verify figures submitted by member nations in the troop inventory.

South Africa Censured

The Soviet action highlighted a five-hour plenary session which began at 8.15 last night. Just before midnight the Assembly had, in effect, censured South Africa for racial discrimination against Indians in the union after rejecting a South African demand that the issue be turned over to the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion.

The Assembly called upon the two countries to try to settle their differences and report back to next year's session.

Molotov renewed his original argument that the home-troop census should be linked with the proposed program of disarmament and should not be made until that program [illegible] operation.

U.S. ASKS DELAY ON UN HOME SITE

L. HAUCK

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Dec. 9—(AP) Warren R. Austin, chief of the United States delegation, moved tonight to postpone the entire question of permanent United Nations headquarters to the next session of the General Assembly.

His motion, contrary to his earlier announcement of its probable content, included the Presidio at San Francisco along with sites in the Boston, New York and Philadelphia areas for study during the intervening period.

Another change in Austin's motion as presented to the UN permanent headquarters commission was a provision that the studies of the prospective sites should be made by the UN secretariat rather than the permanent headquarters commission.

Quick Action

NIGHT

This provision of the U. S. proposal for postponement met immediate objection from Soviet representative G. F. Saksin and even stronger objections from Kenneth Younger of Great Britain and P. N. Saptu of India.

Saptu said there was no valid reason for postponement and urged immediate vote on the site subcommittee report describing the Presidio and the Roxborough-Belmont site in Philadelphia as of equal merit.

He said the proposal to shift the site studies to the secretariat would be unfair to that body.

Younger agreed with Saptu, saying the failure to vote on the subcommittee report would amount to the committee's shirking its duty.

ADD

U.S. Delegate Seeks Accord On U.N. Site

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 9 (AP)—Warren R. Austin, chief United States delegate, began a series of cloakroom conferences today with delegates of other nations looking toward agreement on a permanent home for the United Nations.

The United States, which so far has declared itself only for the general East Coast area, insisted that it would not make a decision on its specific preference until after sampling sentiment.

Indications were that a vote would come today on East vs. West, but there were some doubts that delegates would reach a ballot on the specific site.

DAY

Four Cities In Running

The big question was whether it would be a hitherto unmentioned spot or one of these—Philadelphia, a New York skyscraper or elsewhere in the varied metropolitan area; the San Francisco Presidio, or Boston.

APD

BIG FOUR PARLEY ON GERMANY TO BE HELD IN MOSCOW

J. HIGHTOWER

Molotov Assures Byrnes Press Will Be Allowed Full News Coverage.

TO BEGIN MARCH 10

Loose Ends of Italian, Balkan, Finnish Pacts to Be Cleaned Up Here.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 — (AP) The four-power Foreign Ministers Council decided tonight that its next meeting—on a German peace settlement—should begin in Moscow March 10, after Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov assured Secretary of State Byrnes that the conference could be fully reported to the world.

In accepting Molotov's invitation to meet in the Russian capital, Byrnes made clear, according to persons in tonight's council session, that he still had no intention of going to Europe for another round of peacemaking unless he is convinced that real progress can be made on a German settlement.

Reds to Weigh Proposal

Byrnes and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin urged Molotov to agree here in New York to the appointment of deputy foreign ministers who could hold hearings for smaller European and other nations and get their ideas on the fate of Germany prior to the Moscow meeting.

Indicating the possibility of a break in his resistance to this procedure, Molotov said he would consider fully the desirability of appointing deputies to work on both German and Austrian settlements before the New York meeting ends late this week.

NIGHT

Molotov and Byrnes met for an hour prior to tonight's full council gathering. It was learned that they chiefly talked over matters pending before the United Nations, presumably including the troop report and disarmament issues.

It was in that private discussion also that the question of holding the next meeting in Moscow came up, and Byrnes raised the issue of news coverage for it.

Byrnes is reported to have told Molotov that when the foreign ministers met in Moscow last December he felt that the world was not well informed about the work there because of restrictions thrown around the meeting.

When the matter came up in the council a short time later, Molotov said the Soviet government would be glad to see friends of the United States and Britain in Moscow.

Promises New Freedom

In spite of the difficult housing conditions in Moscow, he said, everything will be done to provide for newsmen, as well as to create conditions favorable to their news activities.

Correspondents, he added, will be able to report from Moscow just as from Paris and New York the proceedings of the conference.

American officials interpreted this as meaning that the work of reporters in Moscow would be conducted without censorship or other restrictions.

The problems remaining for the foreign ministers to settle here now consist of these main points:

1. Clean up loose ends of the virtually completed Italian, Balkans and Finnish peace treaties. It was agreed by the four that this should be undertaken at 11:30 (EST) tomorrow.

2. Decide the issue of appointing here deputies to work on the German and Austrian settlements.

3. Work out an agenda for the Moscow meeting.

One other thing has to be decided before the meeting here breaks up, and that is when and how the five satellite peace treaties are to be signed. They probably will be ready for signature in late January. No suggestion was made tonight that the signing should be delayed until the Moscow conference.

of Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, both of the western power ministers were authoritatively described as ready to insist on the fullest possible hearing for small nations before the Foreign Ministers Council makes any decision on the German settlement.

The issue was scheduled for discussion and possible decision in today's Council session as the Foreign Ministers began their fast scheduled week of meeting here.

Cut Occupation 620,000

Also slated for discussion soon was Byrnes's proposal to cut European occupation forces by 620,000 men before April 1.

Meanwhile, Big Four subordinates are working out minor disputed points of the peace treaties for Italy, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Finland, but not for a month will these be ready for signing.

At their last session this week—Bevin and Molotov are scheduled to sail Saturday—the Big Four are supposed to decide when they will hold their next meeting.

Small-Nation Issue Up

If for some reason they cannot agree on plans for a session in Europe on Germany, the treaties presumably will be circulated among the 21 nations by aerial courier and signed without any kind of central ceremony.

The key to a decision on a meeting on Germany lies in conflicting proposals made by Byrnes and Molotov about hearings for the views of small nations—Belgium, the Netherlands, Canada, Australia and the like—as to the fate of Germany.

Byrnes proposed Saturday a plan for the appointment of the deputies this week. These would do some preliminary work on reports on Germany and hold hearings for small nation spokesmen. By that means, Byrnes said, the large powers would know the views of the small nations before making any decision on Germany.

Molotov proposed that the European meeting be held in Moscow in late February, but said he would not insist on that place.

Byrnes expects troops to remain in Germany many years but would like to get all troops out of Austria and thereby also obtain removal of Soviet supply forces from Hungary and Romania.

Russ Force Largest

Allied forces in Italy and Bulgaria are to be withdrawn in 90

Small Nations' Views On Reich Pact Sought

J. HIGHTOWER

New York, Dec. 9 (AP)—Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin today were reported determined to prevent what they consider the mistakes of the Paris Peace Conference system when it comes to drafting a peace settlement for Germany.

DAY

Against the indicated opposition

30.24 - 6843

days after peace treaties become effective.

Byrnes's stated objective is to cut Russian occupation troops in Germany to 200,000, French to 70,000 and American and British to 140,000 men each.

Pending a final Austrian treaty, he would also slash Allied forces there to 10,000 men for each of the four powers; and allow Russia 20,000 supply line troops in Poland and 5,000 each in Hungary and Romania. Byrnes said it seemed to him an important step toward reducing occupation forces in connection with United Nations work on disarmament.

X-Rays for U. N. Personnel

LAKE SUCCESS, L. I., Dec. 9 (AP).—The New York City Department of Health began today giving chest X-rays to the 2,500 members of the United Nations secretariat. The program will require five days. The X-ray tests were offered by the Health Department merely as a survey such as many business firms and other organizations make of their employees. Health Commissioner Israel Weinstein said: "It shows that New York City can offer services of this sort and that the Health Department and all its services are always available to the United Nations, its delegates and secretariat."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—British Ambassador Lord Inverchapel said today that he would go to New York tomorrow to act as British spokesman in the Security Council on the Greek question.

FRANCO DEFIES ACTION BY U.N.

Speaks At Spanish Demonstration Against 'Interference'

A. WEST

Madrid, Dec. 9 (AP)—Generalissimo Franco told thousands of demonstrating Spaniards today that the United Nations had no right to interfere in the internal affairs of his country and that if Spanish liberty and sovereignty become endangered "we would be converted into a real apple of discord."

He spoke from the balcony of the national palace, climaxing a three-hour demonstration in the heart of Madrid against "foreign interference."

Blames Communist Wave

"What is happening in the United Nations cannot surprise us Spaniards," he said, adding that a "wave of Communist terror is desolating Europe and violations, crimes and persecutions, of the same order as those which many of you witnessed or suffered, govern the life of twelve nations which were formerly independent."

[He did not specify them by name, but presumably referred to states he regarded as within the Soviet sphere of influence.]

"As long as the concert of nations of the world continues to rest on respect for the sovereignty of each people, without an international fascism to dictate to them and unify them, no one has the right to mix into the private affairs of each nation," Franco said.

Asserts Pacific Spirit

"The pacific spirit of Spain is sufficiently proven. Its interests are unopposed to the honorable interests of other countries. Our peace serves them as much as it serves us. If our liberty and sovereignty were endangered, we would be converted into a real apple of discord."

He said that as the other nations "defend and administer their peace, we shall administer and defend our victory."

The crowds began to mass in the square before the palace after parading through the streets carrying hundreds of banners, one reading "we won't endure foreign intervention."

"Franco, we are at your orders against the world if you command it," another stated.

"Down With United Nations"

Painted signs with the words "Down with the United Nations" appeared on many buildings and walls.

Franco declared the demonstration gave "the most expressive and (illegible) answer to those who speculate stupidly abroad on your loyalty and our internal peace."

Embassies Heavily Guarded

The demonstration passed without incident. Those opposed to Franco were under instructions to remain passive, and they limited their activities to distribution of miniature pamphlets, which called on workers to refrain from participating in the demonstration, termed by the controlled press "a national plebiscite against foreign interference."

All foreign embassies were heavily guarded, with the most precautions taken before the French chancellery. Mounted police broke up one attempt by a group to stage a demonstration there.

The usual guard around the United States Embassy was augmented with three plain-clothes men and four mounted police.

Estimates of how many persons participated varied from 70,000 to 300,000 and no official figure was available. The total population of Madrid is approximately 1,500,000.

Reprisal Hint Reported

There were many reports that workers were given to understand that they would be subject to reprisals if they did not attend the demonstration. The leaflet distributed by the opposition said fear of reprisals was not sufficient to justify attendance and added:

"If the United Nations do not have enough proof of the criminal fanaticism of the Spanish regime, the demonstration today is eloquent evidence of its tragic figure."

Leaflets distributed by pro-Franco groups countered with assertions that Spain did not want another civil war. One reprinted a letter sent by President Roosevelt to Franco at the time of the invasion of North Africa.

Text of Address

MADRID, Dec. 9 (AP).—The complete text of Generalissimo Franco's address:

"Veterans, ex-prisoners and Spaniards all:

"We could use the whole surface of Spain for this immense demonstration of enthusiasm, unity and firmness which gives the most expressive and roundest answer to those who speculate stupidly abroad on your loyalty and our internal peace.

"By their injustice they bring ignominy on themselves—those who seek to insult us with impunity and try to take from Spaniards the glory of their victory and the merit of their sacrifices in order to drop them again right into a pile of their hated enemies.

"What is happening in the United Nations cannot surprise us Spaniards.

"When a wave of Communist terror is desolating Europe and violations, crimes and persecutions of the same order as those which many of you witnessed or suffered govern the life of twelve nations which formerly were independent, with the great impunity, it should not surprise us that the sons of Giral and Pasionari find tolerance in the atmosphere and support among official representatives of those unfortunate peoples, but the license with which some delegates express themselves is one thing, and another very different thing is the calm will of their nations. [Jose Giral is Premier of the Spanish Republican exile regime. Dolores Ibarruri, known during the Spanish civil war as La Pasionaria, is secretary general of the Spanish Communist party.]

"As long as the concert of nations of the world continues resting on respect for the sovereignty of each people, without an international Fascism to dictate to them and unify them, no one has the right to mix into the private affairs of each nation.

"The pacific spirit of Spain is sufficiently proven. Its interests are not opposed to the honorable interests of other countries. Our peace serves them as much as it serves us. If our liberty and sovereignty were endangered we would be converted into a real apple of discord.

"As they defend and administer their peace, we shall administer and defend our victory.

"The world situation and its shame again give meaning to our glorious crusade. We must think of what would have happened without it in this calamitous period for Europe. To the great force of our rightness, let us add strength of our unity. With them and the protection of God, nothing and no one can make our victory fail.

"Once again in history we are polarizing the attention of the world. Millions of letters from Spaniards scattered throughout the world frequently witness this. Because of you and your sacrifices, they once again feel themselves children of something (important). The fact that the world is concerned with Spain is proof of our rebirth, an unequivocal sign that in Spain it is beginning to dawn."

BRITISH ACCUSED BY MOSCOW RADIO

1946

Reported Planning 'Armed Interference' In Greece

London, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Moscow radio declared tonight that Great Britain was planning "armed interference" in the current disorders in Greece and also was the instigator of a plan for a new Arab state.

One broadcast, quoting excerpts from the Leftist Athens newspaper *Eleftheria Ellada*, said that regardless of British denials, British troops are preparing to step into the quarrel between Greek Government troops and Leftist bands.

"The British command, writes the paper, is moving its troops, following Greek units operating against the democratic armed forces in the mountains," the broadcaster said. "There is also information that British soldiers are being trained in methods of warfare against guerrillas."

Called "Inspiration"

An earlier broadcast branded as "an inspiration of British imperialists" a plan supported by King Abdullah of Transjordan for a new Arab state embracing Transjordan, Syria and part of Palestine.

"This new state, headed by a member of the pro-British Transjordan dynasty, is intended (by the British) to counteract growing American influence in Arabia and lessen the importance of rebellious Egypt as a factor in the Arab east," the Moscow commentator said.

RUSSIANS DENY STALIN IS DYING

1946

London, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—Describing as "dirty speculation" rumors published here and elsewhere that Prime Minister Stalin was dead or dying, a spokesman for the Russian embassy declared that the Soviet leader "is in the best of health."

Reports about Stalin's health reached the banner headline stage in some London papers over the week end. One Sunday paper, the People, said that Stalin had decided "to retire from the supreme control but will maintain contact in the Kremlin as an elder statesman."

"The first official announcement is planned for the Russian New Year, about a month from now," the People said.

American Says Bevin Cited Russian Threat

London, Dec. 9 (AP)—Prof. Johan J. Smertenko of Woodbury, Conn., vice president of the American League for a Free Palestine, declared today that Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, told a Jewish delegation last year that British troops remained in Palestine as "a defense measure against Russia."

Smertenko told a news conference that Bevin said in effect that British interests "demand the presence of large numbers of troops in the Middle East" and then added:

"As you realize, there is a threat from Soviet Russia and we must be prepared to meet that threat."

The British Foreign Office, notified of Smertenko's statement, said tonight it had no knowledge of such a declaration by Bevin. ADD

Arab Threat to U. S. Reported

LONDON, Dec. 9 (AP).—The Moscow radio, quoting the Baghdad newspaper "Al Shaad," said today that Iraq and other Arab countries have threatened to terminate air agreements with the United States "if the latter conducts a policy of hostility toward the Arabs in the Palestinian question." The warning, the broadcast said, was delivered to President Truman's personal representative in the Middle East by the Iraqi Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Morrison Affirms Exchange

LONDON, Dec. 9 (AP)—Deputy Prime Minister Herbert Morrison said today "informal exchanges of views" were going on between Britain and the United States to decide whether the wartime standardization of weapons between the two countries should be continued.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons by Philip Piratin, Communist, Mr. Morrison said, however, that no decision had been reached. He added:

"In view of the reciprocal exchange of weapons between the United Kingdom and the U. S. A. during the war over a very wide field, and the existing cooperation between the respective forces in the occupation of Germany, there have naturally been informal exchanges of views on continuing such standardization in the interest of economy and efficiency." ADD

BBC Reporter Barred From Moscow

London, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—The Soviet Union, which recently withdrew voice-broadcasting privileges from American correspondents, has refused to allow the British Broadcasting Corporation to station a correspondent in Moscow.

A. P. Ryan, news editor for BBC, told the Institute of Journalists today: "The fact that the BBC has no correspondent in Moscow is not for want of trying."

Roosevelt Honor In Abbey Planned

London, Dec. 9 (AP)—Prime Minister Attlee told the House of Commons today that a plaque in memory of President Franklin D. Roosevelt may be erected in Westminster Abbey, where Britain's great lie entombed.

Asked if a memorial to Roosevelt could be included in the rebuilding of the war-damaged House of Commons chamber, Attlee said there was a rule that no memorial could be placed there within ten years of an individual's death, except after resolution by both houses of Parliament.

"If such a resolution were passed, having regard to the time necessary to complete the new building scheme," Attlee said, "it would not be possible to show the tablet for some years. The House will be glad to know, however, that I am in communication with the Dean of Westminster with a view to setting up a tablet in memory of the late President Roosevelt in a suitable position in the Abbey."

WAR HERO AND FAMILY ON WAY TO NEW MILFORD

SHANNON, Eire, Dec. 9 — (AP) Capt. Ernest F. Floege, American hero of the French underground, his French wife and six children were delayed here tonight on their trip to their new home at New Milford, Conn.

The plane they boarded in London was grounded in Shannon for maintenance and will continue the flight tomorrow.

Floege, who parachuted twice into occupied France to organize the wartime underground, took up residence in France after World War I, but returned to the United States at the beginnig of World War II to join the American Army.

FRENCH POLITICS DEADLOCK HOLDS

1946

PARIS, Dec. 9—(AP) French political leaders struggled gloomily tonight to find some formula whereby the nation could form a new government.

The elections yesterday for 214 members of the upper house of parliament, in which the Centrist Popular Republican Movement (MRP) won one more member than the Communists, showed that

the Communists and MRP were almost equal in strength and neither could claim a clear majority.

Vincent Auriol, socialist president of the lower house, tried to break the deadlock between the Communists and the MRP through negotiations with the Socialists and Edouard Herriot, Radical Socialists.

The Communists and Socialists failed last week to obtain enough votes in the lower house to elect Communist Maurice Thorez to the interim premiership of France. The MRP, likewise, failed to muster a center-right majority to elect former premier Georges Bidault.

The National Assembly, as the lower house is called, may try again tomorrow to elect a temporary premier.

The urgency of the situation was demonstrated by the fact that France has no budget for government expenditures for 1947, and no government to authorize such expenditures.

Republicans Gain Edge In French Vote

Paris, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Centrist popular Republican movement (MRP), vying with the Communist party for control of France, had a slight edge over its rival today in Parliament's still incomplete upper house after another Sunday election.

Electoral colleges and a special election commission which yesterday decided 214 of the 315 seats in the council of the Republic gave 62 seats to the MRP and 61 to the Communists—in each case less than a third.

Should the remaining council seats be filled in the same ratio, the council's situation would be similar to that of the more po[wer]-

Underground Hero to Return to U. S.

Capt. Floege, Who Twice Parachuted Into France, to Receive British Honor and Live in Connecticut.

London, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—Capt. E. F. Floege, an American who parachuted twice into occupied France to organize the wartime underground, planned to leave today to establish a home in New Milford, Conn., and receive in Washington the British Distinguished Service Order.

His French wife and six of their seven children were to take an American Overseas Airline plane for New York.

Floege took up residence in France after world war I. When the last war began he went to the United States, enlisted as a private and later entered the Office of Strategic Services. In June, 1943, he parachuted into the Loire district, helped organize the underground and was captured, but escaped from the Gestapo. Later, he served with the Maquisards in the Belford Gap area.

The Floeges's eldest son, who is 24 years old, remained in France.

ful lower house, the National assembly, where the Communists in the November 10 election took 180 seats and the second-place MRP's got 162; no single party would have a majority.

Socialists Win 37

In yesterday's election, Socialists got 37 council deputies; the Radical Socialists, 25; the Republican Party of Liberty (PRL) and affiliated Rightist groups, twenty; the Algerian Manifesto Union, four; the Algerian Franco-Musulman Union, three, and other parties, two.

Numerous electoral colleges filled 141 of the seats—127 of them in continental France and fourteen in North Africa. The other 73 seats were assigned the parties by the special election commission in line with popular votes they polled in balloting for the electors two weeks before.

Still to be chosen are 101 council deputies. Colonies outside North Africa will select 51 of these. The National Assembly will pick the other 50 on the basis of party representation in the Assembly—42 for continental France and eight for colonial groups.

Electorate Vote Reported

The Interior Ministry reported yesterday's electoral vote as follows: MRP, 27,280; Communists, 25,788; Socialists, 15,710; Radical Socialists, 10,230; PRL and other Rightist groups, 7,963, and minor parties, 1,170.

Since the coalition Cabinet of President Georges Bidault, MRP leader, resigned November 28, neither the MRP nor Communist party has mustered enough assembly strength to elect an interim Premier to serve until a permanent government is set up next month. Last week both Bidault and Maurice Thorez, Communist secretary-general, failed to win the post.

LESS FOOD SENT TO REICH BY U. S.

Berlin, Dec. 9 (AP).—Food imports from the United States during the last quarter fell almost 50 per cent short of requirements for the United States Occupation Zone, the American Military Government weekly report said today. To keep the German ration level at 1,500 calories daily food has been arriving at the rate of approximately 50,000 metric tons a month, compared with the estimated average import requirement of 92,000 metric tons monthly.

High priority continued to be given to the transportation of potatoes, firewood and bread grains, the report said, because of the showness in collecting deliveries from German farmers for the market.

Meanwhile, black market activities and food thefts continued high. Several localities in Wuerttemberg-Baden were robbed of ration cards and large quantities of tobacco.

Nevertheless, authorities granted a Christmas food bonus of 100 grams (about 3½ ounces) of meat extra per person per week during the holiday ration period and an extra 250 grams of sugar per person for Germans aged one to twenty.

Regional offices of the American Military Government, however, have been requested to crack down on German violations of rationing directives. Some manufacturers, the report said, are supplementing their workers' ration by subsidizing plant kitchens with food obtained with or without the assistance of food authorities.

German Woman Shot; U.S. Corporal Held

Berlin, Dec. 9 (AP)—Agents of the United States Army's Criminal Investigation Division said today they would prepare formal charges against Corporal Donald L. Johnson, 26, of De Kalb, Ill., arrested in the shooting of a German woman in a Berlin dwelling Saturday night after what military police reported was a lover's quarrel.

Police said Johnson was found in the room with the critically wounded woman—Irmgard Stoit, 26—with a pistol lying beside her, and that Johnson told them they had quarrelled.

The CID took paraffin tests of Johnson's hands and announced that they showed positive evidence of powder burns.

The severity of charges against Johnson depend upon whether Miss Stoit survives. She was still in a coma late today at a United States Army hospital.

ACCUSE GERMAN REDS

Wiesbaden, Germany, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—Major C. F. Russe said tonight that the United States Army was nvestigating reports by Negro troops at Giessen, the site of several all-Negro quartermaster depots, that German Communist girls had attempted to convert them to communism.

American Military Government officers said the girls "attempted to tell the troops that America would one day have a communist Government and that they should embrace communism immediately." Officers said the men had dismissed the propaganda without heed.

Walter Bloch, deputy secretary of the Greater Hesse Communist party, said that the party had made no effort to influence any American soldiers, but added: "It is possible that, under the influence of drink, some party member may have tried to propagandize the Negroes."

German Children Make Toys For U.S.

Darmstadt, Germany, Dec. 9 (AP). Nearly 5,000 toys made by Darmstadt's 8,400 schoolchildren were handed over to the American Military Government with a request that they be used to fill the Christmas stockings of American children.

The children made the toys as an expression of gratitude for the American Friends Service Committee's relief work in providing the Darmstadt children with one extra warm meal a day. They requested Lieut. Col. Arthur Scarry, of St. Louis, commander of the AMG here, to forward the toys of this committee.

Support For Jewish [illegible] Requested

Basel, Switzerland, Dec. 9 (AP)—Dr. Chaim Weizmann called upon the World Zionist Congress today to reject "without hesitation or reserve" federalization of Palestine and to support establishment there of a Jewish nation "side by side with the Arab nations."

He declared, however, that "one alternative" would be a return to the "British mandate" as it was conceived by those who drew it up—a return to a period of free immigration, limited only by the capacity of the country."

In his speech as president opening the twenty-second congress the aging Jewish leader assailed "terrorism" in the Holy Land as "morally abhorrent and also barren of advantage" in achieving Zionist goals.

Looks To Jewish Future

"Irresponsible groups, who arrogate to themselves the right to involve a whole people in the responsibility for their undisciplined acts are gambling with the Jewish future," he declared.

In referring to the so-called Morrison plan for Palestine which had been proposed by the British-American experts, Dr. Weizmann said:

"We reject it both in principle and detail. In principle because it is neither a final solution, nor one which establishes the Jewish people in political independence."

The plan would split Palestine into four areas—a Jewish zone, an Arab zone, a Jerusalem zone administered by the British, and the Nageb, or south country, also British-administered. Some Jews have settled in the Nageb under the 1940 land transfer regulations.

Gratitude For U.S. Support

Dr. Weizmann [illegible] plan as "no more than a slightly modified White Paper," referring to the document which limits present immigration into Palestine. He demanded repeal of the White Paper, and an end, to "repressive emergency regulations, arbitrary arrests and detentions" in Palestine.

He said the report of the British-American inquiry committee, which approved partition of Palestine, "contains certain specific proposals which would once again breathe life and spirit into the mandate." The committee also recommended immediate admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine.

He expressed gratitude to the American Government and people for support given to the avowed goal of Zionism—establishment of a Jewish national homeland in Palestine.

Election At Congress

Before the Congress opened Moshe Shertok, of the Jewish Agency Executive, said the statement of James F. Byrnes, United States Secretary of State, that the United States would have a representative at the London Palestine conferences next month "is welcomed as a practical expression of American interest in the solution of the Palestine problem."

The Jewish Agency Executive, recognized in the mandate given Britain over Palestine as the representative Jewish body in the Holy Land, will be elected at the congress.

Shertok added, however, that his statement "does not prejudice any decision the congress may take on the question of whether or not the Jewish agency shall go to the conference."

Both Pales[tine] Jews and Arabs boycotted th[e] London conference, which [was] adjourned without reachin[g] any decisions in November.

Plea For Jewish State Made

Basel, Switzerland, Dec. 9 (AP)—Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Congress, called today for establishment of a Jewish state as the only means of settling the Palestine problem.

"We cannot contemplate a solution falling short of that claim," the Jewis leader said in his presidential address prepared for the twenty-second congress meeting here.

Weizmann said the so-called Morrison plan for the federalization of Palestine into Jewish and Arab states must be rejected "without hesitation or reserve."

Likened To White Paper

Dr. Weizmann described the plan bearing the name of Herbert Morrison, British Lord President of the Council, as "no more than a slightly modified white paper," comparing it with the official statement of British policy which limits Jewish immigration in Palestine and limits Jewish land rights there.

He called upon his people to reject terrorism as a means of attaining Zionist goals in the Holy Land.

Accusing the British Government of denying asylum to Europe's persecuted Jews at a time when they were falling under the Nazi yoke, Weizmann said:

"One alternative is a return to the (League of Nations) mandate as it was conceived by those who drew it up—a return to a period of free immigration, limited only by the capacity of the country.

"The report of the Anglo-American Inquiry Committee, with not all of which we agree, contains certain specific proposals which would once again breathe life and spirit into the mandate."

Appreciates U.S. Stand

Weizman expressed "our deep appreciation felt by the Jewish people for the sympathy and support lent by the President and Government of the United States to our cause in these difficult years."

Moshe Shertok, of the Jewish Agency Executive, welcomed the suggestion of Secretary of State Byrnes for an Arab-Jewish conference "as a practical expression of American interest in the solution of the Palestine problem."

"The fact that I welcome American interest, with the possibility of American observers at the London conference, does not prejudice any decision the congress may take on the question of whether the Jewish Agency shall go to the conference," he said.

Shertok was one of a score of Jewish leaders detained by the British until a month ago. He said he would not return now to Palestine.

"According to our information, the terrorist organization has proclaimed a truce—a lull—in their unfortunate activity" in Palestine, Shertok said.

Two Nazi Generals Sentenced to Die

Athens, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—A war crimes court sentenced two German generals to death tonight for group massacres and deporting of Greeks for slave labor. They were Bruno Breuer, who was military governor of Crete, and Friedrich Mueller, former commandant at Herakleion, Crete. The court recommended that Breuer's sentence be commuted to life imprinsonment, a plea which King George II will decide.

30 24- 6845

Greece Bolsters Sentry Forces At Borders

1946

Athens, Dec. 9 (AP)—Greece, which has accused three northern neighbors before the United Nations of violating her borders, today was reported to have reinforced Bulgarian-frontier sentry posts and to be intensifying a mop-up of northern guerrillas.

The army said yesterday it had strengthened the Bulgarian-border posts and had sent 7th Division units into the area to guard Greek-Turkish roads and railways. Army and press reports told of heightened strife with leftist bands.

Complained To U.N.

[Greece complained to the United Nations Security Council at Lake Success, N.Y., Wednesday that Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Albania had violated her borders, and asked an investigation.]

Meanwhile, Gen. Stylianos Gonatas, Acting Premier, said the Greek Government was investigating a new complaint that Greek planes were flying over Yugoslavia. He reported the protest came from the director of the Yugoslav Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Belgrade.

[In Washington, the Bulgarian Embassy's press attaché last night denied Greek newspaper stories, quoted by the Associated Press on Friday, which said Greek partisans engaged by the army at Corymvos Thrace, had been forced to retire into Bulgaria.

["Bulgarian frontier guards, who have recently been forbidden to allow even individual temporary crossings of the Greek-Bulgarian border in either direction," the attaché said, "have no record of any such group entering Bulgaria."]

Wise Assails White Paper

BASLE, Dec. 9 (AP)—Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York said today that Britain must either "cancel the White Paper—this blighting White Paper—and resume her mandatory obligations or we have a right to assume she has abandoned her mandate over Palestine." He described the White Paper as the "crime of crimes."

Slavs Hear Tito Thank Russia, Plead for Unity

American Delegate to Congress Declares U. S. Needs 'New Roosevelt'

BELGRADE, Dec. 9 (AP).—Premier Marshal Tito opened the All-Slav Congress yesterday with a plea for stronger unity so that Slav peoples "never again will serve foreign interests and the terrible tragedy of a world war will never occur again."

Delegates from Russia, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria and the American Slav Congress attended and heard Tito say: "The Slavs have a great mission in the world today, but it is not to form a Pan-Slav bloc. Enemies for centuries have made the Slavs fight against each other, but now the Slavs will be united in their own interests and in the interest of all progressive humanity."

Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin, Crimean hero, headed the Russian delegation. His dress uniform bore many medals. Two other generals were in his delegation.

Tito was applauded loudly when he thanked Russia and its Soviet Army "who liberated the Slavs and others."

"We are not forming a bloc against other nations but are making possible a just, better and firmer peace," Tito said. "We are not threatening the independence of others, because we know what it is to be free and what it is to be oppressed. We are against anyone who is now pushing toward a new war."

An American delegate, Zlatko Balokovic, scored more applause than most speakers when he cried that "no atomic bomb can destroy the unity of the Slav people." He eulogized President Roosevelt, whose name received as much applause as that of Stalin or Tito. Balokovic said America needs most today a new Roosevelt to carry on the late President's ideas.

The eight American delegates include Dr. George Bubanj, a Missouri State Senator and vice-chairman of the American Slav Congress.

Czechs Charge Hungary With Breach of Faith

Say She Violated Accord for Exchange of Nationals

PRAGUE, Dec. 9 (AP).—The Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry said today it had formally accused Hungary of a breach of faith in failing to carry out its part of a bilateral agreement for the exchange of nationals of both countries.

A communication sent to Foreign Minister Janos Gyongyossy of Hungary last Friday, the Czechoslovak Ministry said, also demanded that Hungarians put a stop to alleged shooting over the Czech border and subversive activities inside Slovakia.

According to an agreement between the two countries signed Feb. 27, Hungarian nationals living in Czechoslovakia and Czech nationals living in Hungary were to be repatriated.

'Pravda' Says British Groom New Fuehrer

E. GILMORE

Paper Asserts London Hailed Schumacher as 'Victor'; He Ridicules Charges

MOSCOW, Dec. 9 (AP).—The Communist party newspaper "Pravda" accused "reactionary forces" in Great Britain today of attempting to groom a new Fuehrer as a successor to Adolf Hitler, on the eve of the international discussion of the German problem.

The newspaper said Kurt Schumacher, Social Democratic party leader in Germany's western zones, has been singled out as the new Fuehrer and is now being received in London as a "victor and a conqueror." It added that the British Labor government itself greeted him as a "dear guest."

[Schumacher, who is in England as a guest of the Labor party, said the allegation that he has ambitions to become a Fuehrer "is so far beside the point that it is difficult to regard it seriously. I have a feeling that in certain quarters in Moscow I would be forgiven for being a Fuehrer but never for being a democrat," he told a reporter.

[Schumacher denied that he is a tool of the democracies, and said, "any one who might have heard what was said at some of the conferences here would have come very quickly to a conclusion that I haven't been acting like a tool." He said he was elected chairman of the Social Democrats by a democratic process and could be ousted by the same means. He said he planned to return to Germany Tuesday.]

The "Pravda" accusations were contained in an article by David Zaslavsky, a Soviet political commentator, who said reactionaries are rallying to Schumacher 'in order to undermine at the foundation the birth of a new German democracy."

"We see a new Fuehrer for Germany being made," he wrote. "He is being created on the eve of international discussion of the German problem. This Fuehrer is being modeled immediately after the conclusion of an agreement on economic unity of the British and American occupation zones."

Zaslavsky accused Schumacher of heading the persecution of Communists in the western zones, and said he used the "most disgraceful methods of Goebbels."

The article also charged that Britain and the United States had conducted "over-the-left-shoulder" de-Nazification in Germany, that Germany had not got rid of Fascism and that the Potsdam decisions were not being carried out.

Another "Pravda" article, headlined "Our Ocean," referred to recent statements in Tokyo by United States Representatives Ed V. Izac, Democrat of California and C. W. Bishop, Republican of Illinois, that strategic Pacific islands might as well be called "United States islands." The newspaper said that other peoples in the past had claimed parts of the seas for their property, but now the United States apparently claimed the "entire seas."

SOVIET-NORWEGIAN TRADE PACT SIGNED

MOSCOW, Dec. 9—(AP) The text of a Soviet-Norwegian trade pact, defining trade relations between the two countries for a one-year period, was signed today in Moscow after three weeks of negotiations, a Norwegian source said.

The informant added that the negotiations led to a complete understanding on the problems of post-war trade relation between the two countries.

It was expected that final negotiations on the list of goods to be exchanged under the agreement will end tonight or tomorrow.

EGYPT GIVEN NEW CABINET

1946

M. BOYD

New Premier Names Saadists, Liberal Constitutionalists

Cairo, Tuesday, Dec. 9 (AP)—Mahmoud Fahmy Nokrashi Pasha, who became Premier of Egypt yesterday for the second time in less than ten months, formed a new cabinet early today, retaining the portfolios of the foreign affairs and interior ministries for himself.

The new cabinet is composed of six members of Nokrashi Pasha's Saadist party and six members of the Liberal Constitution party.

Designs Back Farouk

The two parties form a majority in the Egyptian Chamber of Deputies which recently gave Ismail Sidky Pasha, who resigned the premiership Sunday under the double weight of ill health and differences with the British, a vote of confidence on his negotiations with Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, to revise the 1936 British-Egyptian treaty.

King Faroux I, Egypt's young sovereign, designated the 58-year-old Nokrashi Pasha to succeed Sidky Pasha.

Nokrashi Pasha said in his letter of acceptance to King Farouk that his Government would give priority to the achievement of Egypt's national demands—the evacuation of British troops and the unification of Egypt and the Sudan under the Egyptian crown.

A cabinet of Saadist and Liberal Constitutionalists leaves Sidky Pasha's principal opposition—the nationalistic Wafdist party—still out of the government.

Break With British Reported

Reliable sources said that Sidky Pasha, a political independent, had broken with the British over demands that their troops be allowed to march through Egypt to the Sudan at any time. Sidky Pasha, in a statement before his resignation, had denied a report that he and Bevin had "agreed to give the Sudan the right to separate from Egypt."

Egyptian leaders apparently are agreed that any new British-Egyptian treaty superseding the 1936 pact must contain a clause guaranteeing the unity of Egypt and the Sudan, under the Egyptian Crown.

[The British Foreign Office reaffirmed yesterday that Britain intended to allow the Sudanese people the right to determine for themselves whether they wished to be united permanently with Egypt.]

Portugal Expels American

LISBON, Dec. 9 (AP).—Police have ordered Joseph Arthur Porto, former assistant financial attache of the American Legation, to leave Lisbon by midnight tomorrow. The police would tell neither the embassy nor Porto the reason for the expulsion. His request for an extension of several weeks to settle business affairs was refused. His wife was packing swiftly for departure to an unannounced place.

New Cabinet Line-Up

CAIRO, Egypt, Tuesday, Dec. 10 (AP)—Mahmoud Fahmy Nokrashy Pasha, who became Premier of Egypt yesterday, formed a new Cabinet early today. The portfolios are:

Premier, Foreign Affairs and Interior—Nokrashy Pasha (Saadist).

Finance—Ibrahim Abdul Hady Pasha (Saadist).

Education—Abdel Razek al Sanhoury Pasha (Saadist).

Public Health—Nagib Iskandar Bey (Saadist).

Social Affairs—Mahmoud Hassan Pasha (Saadist).

Commerce and Industry—Abdul Magid Badr Pasha (Saadist).

National Defense—Ahmed Attia Pasha (L. C.).

Communications—Dr. Souki Abaza Pasha (L. C.).

Agriculture—Ahmed Abdel Ghaffar Pasha (L. C.).

Justice—Ahmed Kashaba Pasha (L. C.).

Special Properties—Abdul Magid Ibrahim Pasha (L. C.).

1946

Food Parachuted to 800 Jews Shipwrecked on Barren Isle

NIGHT

JERUSALEM, Dec. 9. — (AP) Flying through extremely bad weather four British bombers dropped five tons of food and supplies today to 800 Jews shipwrecked on the barren Greek island of Syrina while trying to reach Palestine.

The British destroyer Chevron and a minesweeper were on their way to the island, 50 miles northwest of Rhodes and near the Dodecanese. (An Athens dispatch said the Greek destroyer Themistocles, now in Rhodes, was ordered to proceed to Syrina to aid the Jews.)

Flight Lieutenant Allen Ross, commander of the air expedition, said none of the crewmen could describe the condition of the shipwreck victims, eight of whom were believed to have drowned.

"They apparently spent the night in two houses and three or four barns in the valley, which is protected from wind and rain by three hills about 600 feet high," Ross said. He described the weather on the flight as "the worst I ever saw in the Mediterranean."

The Jewish agency supplied the materials dropped by the planes. They included chocolate, biscuits, clothing and brandy.

Meanwhile 756 Jews detained on Cyprus sailed today for Palestine, bringing to 1,054 the total to be admitted under quota from the hundreds taken to internment on Cyprus after trying to enter Palestine without immigration permits.

INDIA ASSEMBLY URGED TO STUDY U. S. SETUP

NIGHT

NEW DELHI, India, Dec. 9.—(AP) Delegates to the Constituent Assembly, which opened here today to write a proposed charter for an independent India, were urged to study the American constitution as a possible pattern.

Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha of Patna, editor and oldest member of the assembly, described the U. S. constitution as the "soundest, most practical and workable republican constitution in existence."

The 75-seats allotted to the Moslem League, which has boycotted the assembly, were vacant as delegates took their places in the remodeled central assembly library building.

The assembly is expected to elect a permanent chairman tomorrow and establish committees, which must present recommendations by next April on specific matters to be included in the constitution.

1946

Moslems Boycott India Assembly

New Delhi, Dec. 9 (AP)—India's Constituent Assembly opened its first session today in the dignified atmosphere of Constitution Hall. There were 75 seats vacant—those allotted to the Moslem League, which has boycotted the body undertaking to implement the second phase of a plan to make India independent.

Congress President J. A. Kripalani walked past other Congress ministers who are members of the Assembly, including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and spoke briefly before introducing the temporary chairman, Sachchidanand Sinha, of Patna, 78-year-old editor.

After reading messages of good wishes from Australia, China and the United States, Dr. Sinha delivered a short address strongly urging the Assembly to study the American Constitution, the "soundest, most practical and workable republican constitution in existence."

Interpretation Sought

Dr. Sinha said he felt the American document should be studied "not necessarily for wholesale adoption, but for judicious adaptation of its provisions to the necessities and requirement of your own country."

Congress party sources predicted last night that one of the Assembly's first acts would be to ask the Federal Court to interpret disputed sections of the British Cabinet mission plan for India's independence.

A recurrence of communal strife which has cost hundreds of lives in Hindu-Moslem rioting in the last several weeks took place last night in Bombay, where five men were killed and sixteen others injured.

No Portraits of Viceroys In Indian Assembly Room

By The Associated Press.

NEW DELHI, India, Dec. 9—The portraits of the former Viceroys of India had been removed from the walls of the Central Assembly library when India's Constituent Assembly met there today. The 221 delegates looked at empty panels surrounded by heavy gilded frames.

The high-domed library, in the circular building in the Secretariat block, had been remodeled for the Assembly's meeting.

IRAN REPORTS ARMED CLASH

Government Troops Entering All Of Azerbaijan

Tehran, Iran, Dec. 9 (AP)—An Iranian Central Government communiqué declared today that Government forces had been attacked along the border of Azerbaijan province by militia units of the Azerbaijan Democrats and that the retaliatory action had been taken.

Premier Ahmed Qavam, in announcing the clash at Ghaflankooh, reiterated his position that Government troops must enter all portions of Azerbaijan to supervise the forthcomingb parliamentary elections.

"Protection By Arms"

Jafar Pishevari, nead of Azerbaijan's Democratic party and "Premier" of that province when it was occupied by the Russians, was quoted by the Azerbaijan radio as saying that Qavam intends to attack "our freedom by fratricide to win the Azerbaijan elections" for his condidates. Pishevari added: "We will from now on protect our freedom by arms."

[A Moscow dispatch said that apprehension was mounting in the Soviet capital over developments in Iran. The Communist newspaper *Pravda* charged Qavam's Government was "violating its obligations to settle the Azerbaijan question peacefully and is going back on its agreement with representatives of Azerbaijan."

[*Pravda* asserted that the Government troops began to penetrate Azerbaijan province on December 4, attacking Azerbaijan units with planes and artillery.]

["The Iranian Government decided to bring troops into Iranian Azerbaijan not to maintain order but in order to liquidate national democratic liberties, dissolve the Azerbaijan Democratic party and prevent election of its representatives to the Parliament," *Pravda* said.]

GHAVAM REPORTS IRANIAN SKIRMISH

Premier Says Teheran Troops Were Attacked—Azerbaijan Leader Holds Revolt Near

TEHERAN, Dec. 9 (AP)—Premier Ahmad Ghavam of Iran last night reported a militia attack on Government troops sent toward semi-autonomous Azerbaijan Province to supervise elections.

In a statement broadcast from here the Premier said Government security forces had "been attacked by the Fedais (Democrat militia) in Ghaflankooh," on the Azerbaijanian border, and that the Fedais had suffered the results of "breaking the law."

The radio in Tabriz, provincial capital, quoted Jafaar Pishevari, former Azerbaijanian "Premier" and leader of Azerbaijan's Democrat party, as having said that Azerbaijan could not be separated from Iran but that "a great Iranian revolution to save the nation from slavery is drawing nearer."

Mr. Pishevari said, the broadcast reported, that the Azerbaijani had tried peacefully to protect their freedom but that now Mr. Ghavam intended to attack "our freedom by fratricide to win the Azerbaijanian elections for his Democrat party candidates" and that the Azerbaijani would "protect our freedom by arms." [Mr. Ghavam's Democrats and the Azerbaijanian Democrats are different parties.]

Premier Ghavam reiterated his insistence that Government troops must go to all parts of Azerbaijan to "supervise the elections," to take place during the next two weeks throughout the country.

"The Government doesn't intend to bring bloodshed, but on the other hand cannot remain quiet in a case where public security and independence are endangered," he said.

Chungyang Being Shelled

Peiping, Dec. 9 (AP)—Nationalist army headquarters reported here today that Communist troops, battering at the walls of Chungyang, in Shansi province for ten days, had started shelling the city with cannon.

Reports from Taiyuan, capital of Shansi, said the Nationalist garrison had been repelling charges on the city walls day and night and quoted the commander there as having said, "We will live or perish with the city."

The Nationalist Air Force was reported ready to drop food and ammunition to the garrison, which is the last Government block on the Red path toward Fengyang and Taiyuan.

Appeals for aid were received also from the Nationalist garrison at Liucheng, 67 miles west of Tsinan, capital of Shantung province. Communist besiegers have attacked Liucheng many times.

Renewed Communist activity around Paoting, capital of Hopeh province, brought 30,000 troops to the city's outskirts with fighting only 7 miles distant, it was reported. There was also fighting at Tsaho and Hsishui, north of Paoting, and at the south provincial capital of Yuchiachuang.

Communists Unrelenting

YENAN, Dec. 8 (delayed) (AP).—Communist leader Lu Ting-yi declared here today there can be no basis for renewed negotiations between the Communists and national government unless Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is willing to dissolve the National Assembly and return Nationalist troops to positions of last Jan. 13.

Lu, a member of the Communist Central Committee, made his indirect answer to reports that the government would send a negotiator to Yenan in an address before 2,000 Communist youths commemorating the shooting of student anti-civil war demonstrators last year at Kunming.

Lu added the prediction that on its present court the government soon will be in a difficult military position. He asserted that Nationalist lines are overextended and predicted that peasant uprisings will grow in scope and intensity to form a "second front" to harry the government's rear positions.

He charged also that the United States had violated agreements to refrain from encouraging civil strife.

CHINA FACTIONS SEEN CLOSER TO NEW PEACE TALKS

NANKING, Dec. 9—(AP) Resumption of peace negotiations between the government and the Chinese Communists appeared a possibility today with the official announcement that the government was considering sending an envoy to Yenan, Communist capital, for this purpose.

George Yeh, government spokesman, said an emissary had not yet been selected. The choice might fall on Wang Shih-Chieh, foreign minister.

Shortly afterward Chiang Kai-Shek told a Kuomintang (government party) memorial service that the government would welcome reopening of peace talks despite "impossible" conditions laid down by Chou En-Lai, chief Communist negotiator.

Chou withdrew from negotiations Nov. 14, saying his peace mission had failed, and returned to Yenan a few days later. He reiterated last week that the Communists would renew discussions only on the basis of a return to the military status quo of last Jan. 13 and dissolution of the National Assembly. The assembly, in session here framing a new democratic constitution, has been boycotted by the Reds.

Sources close to Chiang said the Generalissimo could not consider seriously any such proposal.

Government military report gave this picture of Communist army activity in three provinces:

Shansi—Communists were battering the walls of Changwang, 90 miles southwest of the provincial capital of Taiyuan, itself under attack. The city was being shelled but the nationalist garrison had repelled waves of day and night charges from three sides.

Shantung—Defenders of besieged Liucheng appealed to the government for relief for the city 67 miles west of Tsinan, provincial capital.

Hopeh—30,000 Communist troops were on the outskirts of Paoting, provincial capital, and fighting was reported seven miles away.

Ta Kang Pao reported that an army of 150,000 Communists was on the move on the North China province of Shansi.

It said the movements were reported along the Yellow River and that they appeared to be aiming at an assault upon Shanhsein, about 130 miles east of Siking (Sian).

Reds Quitting Yencheng

Government reports claimed successes in several major clashes in the Kiangsu area north of Nanking and Shanghai. One dispatch said the pressure of national troops had forced Communists to begin evacuating supplies from Yencheng, some 120 miles northeast of Nanking.

The dispatch added, however, that 30,000 Communists were seeking to relieve the pressure by a counteroffensive staged from Fowning, about 35 miles northwest of Yencheng.

General Marshall's headquarters meanwhile, denied that the American mediator would return to the United States before Christmas. Headquarters had no comment when asked whether he might return to Washington to report to President Truman if peace talks are not soon resumed.

Mrs. Marshall left yesterday for Honolulu to spend the winter.

Chiang May Send Emissary To Yenan

Nanking, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Chinese Government officially announced today that it was considering sending an emissary to Yenan to reopen political negotiations with the Chinese Communists.

The Government spokesman, George Yeh, said that no decision had been made on who might be sent.

It was considered likely, however, that Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh would make the trip.

"Peace Mission" Denied

Official quarters here denied that it would be a "peace" mission. Communist demands for dissolution of the National Assembly and restoration of military positions as of last January practically close the door to overall peace talks at this time, it was pointed out.

The usually reliable newspaper

Netherlands Issue Ruled Out Of Trial

Tokyo, Dec. 9 (AP)—Attempts by attorneys for former Premier Hideki Tojo, and 26 other Japanese leaders to air the Netherlands-Indonesian conflict at their war-crime trial were sternly cut off today by Sir William Webb, president of the international tribunal.

"We are here only to ascertain Japanese violations of international law," Sir William held in upholding objections by the Netherlands prosecution staff.

The defense line of questioning developed during the crossexamination of Major Klaas A. Deweerd, of the Netherlands Indies Army, who testified that the Indonesian republic was proclaimed with the aid of the Japanese Army and Navy after Emperor Hirohito had capitulated in Tokyo. The cross-examination will continue tomorrow.

When Deweerd leaves the stand the Philippine phase of Japanese activities will be taken up.

Army to Fly Santa Claus to Tokyo

St. Nicholas to Land at Imperial Palace Plaza and Lead Christmas Parade in Jeep.

Tokyo, Dec. 9 (A. P.)—Santa Claus, for the benefit of the children of American personnel in the Tokyo-Yokohama area, will land at the Imperial Palace Plaza here four days before Christmas.

After his arrival via a Pacific Air Command plane, he will board a jeep disguised, it is hoped, as a sleigh and lead the Tokyo Christmas parade. Float entries from the Tokyo-Yokohama area will make up the parade, which will be judged by a committee of children, as well as a committee of adults.

After the parade, Santa will hold a reception for the American children at the Red Cross headquarters in the Tokyo Bankers Club.

Japan to Pay Coal Bonuses

TOKYO, Dec. 9 (AP).—In an effort to boost coal production, the Japanese government will pay bonuses to both mine owners and miners, Allied headquarters announced today.

Chemicals Sweeter Than Sugar Found, Japs Claim

Tokyo, Dec. 9 (AP)—Kyodo News Agency reported today that a research worker in Niigata had produced two chemicals which he said were 1,400 and 3,000 times sweeter than sugar.

The worker, Fumiya Kanatsuka, named the compounds as ethoxynitroaniline and phloxynitroaniline, and has asked doctors to determine if they could be used safely by humans.

Australian Opposes Mass Immigration

Canberra, Dec. 9 (A. P.)—A. A. Calwell, Australian minister of immigration, declared today that the Government would not "tolerate wholesale dumping in Australia of European migrants of any religion, race or region."

He made the assertion in a news statement referring to the reported formation in Melbourne of a company to be known as Shelter and Aid, Ltd., to assist the immigration of European refugees and others.

30-24-6847

Niece of 'Huk' Leader Held

MANILA, Tuesday, Dec. 10 (AP)—Military police have arrested Magdalena Taruca, 22, niece of the fugitive Congressman Luis Taruc who heads the Hukbalahap Agrarian insurgents, a dispatch to The Manila Times reported today. The girl was arrested in the mountainous area of Central Luzon where Taruc supposedly is hiding, the dispatch said.

DENIES U. S. HAS MILITARY PACT WITH ENGLAND

State Department Official Also Asserts There Is No Political Alliance.

ANSWERS RECURRING RUMORS

But Admits Standardization of Arms With Britain and Canada Continues.

Washington, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—A State Department official indicated today that wartime standardization of weapons, carried on to some extent with Great Britain and Canada, is continuing into peacetime—but minus any military or political alliances.

"Despite all assertions to the contrary," he said, "there is no political, military alliance with Great Britain aimed at anybody."

British Communists have complained of the standardization program and cited it as evidence of an actual alliance. Herbert Morrison, Deputy Prime Minster, told the House of Commons today, in response to those complaints, ,that "informal exchanges" on the idea of continuing standardization as an economy and efficiency measure were going on, with no decision reached.

Asked about the British reports, the State Department spokesman said war time standardization had shown a saving in time and man power. This official, who would not be quoted by name, went on:

"Because of the effectiveness of these measures, there have from time to time been informal exchanges of views on standardization of arms, notably with the United Kingdom and Canada."

Quotes Secretary of State.

"Our close association with these two countries in the late war and the degree of standardization accomplished as a result thereof have made this logical. It would be a mistake, however, to conclude that this very natural development implies political arrangements or commitments.

"As the Secretary of State said on March 16 of this year, 'we do not propose to seek security in an alliance with the Soviet Union against Great Britain or in an alliance with Great Britain against the Soviet Union.'

"There has been no change in policy. The commitments of the United States are to the United Nations."

The official turned aside all questions as to how far standardization has gone and the extent of definite decisions in this field:

Anglo-American Arms Parleys

Washington, Dec. 9 (AP)—The United States and Britain officially confirmed today that they are discussing arms standardization informally. The State Department denied that this means an military alliance "against anybody."

Here and in London, officials of the two governments said "informal exchanges of reviews" on peacetime standardization have been going on. But Lincoln White, State Department press officer, emphasized:

"Despite all assertions to the contrary, there is no political, military alliance with Great Britain aimed at anybody."

British Communists have cited the standardization program as evidence of an Anglo-American alliance.

Canada Also In On Talks

White said Canada also has been a party to the talks. How far these have gone is not clear.

Herbert Morrison, deputy prime minister, told the British House of Commons no decision had been reached continuing wartime efforts looking toward an interchange of weapons. White said he didn't know whether any decisions had been made and that this rested largely with military authorities.

But a fortnight ago, British and Americans were described authoritatively as making progress on standardization of types and sizes of their principal weapons. The British were reported to have decided already to redesign their Enfield rifle so it can use .30 caliber American ammunition.

Timed Closely Together

Both White and Morrison spoke of the standardization question in response to questions. Each said the informal exchanges of view grew naturally from attempts during the war to get together on types of weapons and ammunition.

The two statements were so closely together in timing and wording as to suggest advance consultations. A State Department official said it was reasonable to assume the two governments had an understanding in advance on what they would say.

White cited savings in money, time and manpower that resulted from wartime standardization.

"Because of the effectiveness of these measures," he said, "there have from time to time been informal exchanges of views of standardization of arms, notably with the United Kingdom and Canada.

No Political Commitments

"Our close association with these two countries in the late war and the degree of standardization accomplished as a result thereof have made this logical. It would be a mistake, however, to conclude that this very natural development implies political arrangements or commitments."

American commitments, White said, are to the United Nations. There has been no change in policy, he said, since Secretary of State Byrnes declared last March 16:

"We do not propose to seek security in an alliance with the Soviet Union against Great Britain or in an alliance with Great Britain against the Soviet Union."

White's statement was given to a news conference. Morrison answered a question by Philip Piratin, Communist member of Commons.

Senator Thomas Praises Accord on Foreign Policy

Legislative and Executive Tie Seen Bolstering U. S.

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Dec. 9 (AP).—Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Democrat, of Utah, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, declared tonight that a new partnership had been formed between the legislative and executive branches of the government in connection with foreign relations and that as a result the United States stood stronger today among the nations than ever before in history.

Senator Thomas, in a speech prepared for delivery before the University of Southern California's Institute of World Affairs, said that as early as 1935 he had advocated a closer relationship between the Senate and the State Department and the Executive, suggesting the use of Senators as negotiators of treaties and conventions.

He said this practice finally had prevailed, and that "the practice has contributed greatly to what of late has become an accepted idea of both major political parties—that foreign relations should be carried on as bi-partisan activities."

17 U.S. NEWSPAPERS BARRED IN POLAND

1946

Washington, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—The State Department said today that Poland has barred admission of seventeen of the most important Polish language newspapers in the United States.

A department official told reporters the order forbidding their entry was issued by the Director of the Press, Publications and Theaters Bureau. A notice appeared in the official Government organ, Monitor Polski, in the November 15 issue, a copy of which has just been received by the United States embassy in Warsaw.

The seventeen dailies and weeklies were among fifty-six publications from various countries which were blacklisted. Papers from Great Britain, Italy, Austria, France, Palestine and other parts of the Near East also were on the list.

The department official said the reason for the ban is not known, but it seemed logical to assume it is because the papers are opposed to the present Polish regime.

The Polish papers from this country which come under the ban are:

Czas, Brooklyn; Nowy Swiat, Tygodnik Poski New York; Kurier Codzienny, Boston; Ameryka-Echo, Toledo; Howiny Polskie and Kurier Polski, Milwaukee; Dziennik Polski, Detroit; Glos Polak, Dziennik Związkowy and Narod Polski, Chicago; Gwiazda and Jednosc, Philadelphia; Glos Narodu, Jersey City; Pittsburghczanin, Pittsburgh; Gazeta ty Godniowa, Schenectady; and Passaic-Nowiny, Newark, N. J.

CHINESE REDS BAR AMERICAN CONSUL

1946

Washington, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—The State Department said today that local authorities in Harbin, Manchuria, have refused to permit the establishment of an American consulate there.

Harbin is in the Communist-controlled zone in China. A department official said that the reason given for objecting to an American consul apparently is that the United States has been helping the forces of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

The department said that Edmund O. Clubb of Minneapolis, who has been designated consul in Harbin, has been trying to get into the city for six months. Until the local authorities admit him, the department said, he will carry on consular duties at Changchun.

ROW OVER AUSTRIA

Washington, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—The United States is taking the official position that only the Russians are to blame if denazification in Austria is not going ahead as fast as they want.

A State Department official when asked today about a published report from Vienna that danazification is being held up by Russian efforts to continue concentration camps, said he did not know about this but noted that the Austrian Government passed a denazification law on August 24, and that it was supported by all parties, including the Communists. But the law has not been put into effect because of Soviet refusal to approve it. he said. It has not been approved by the Allied Control Council because that council has to act unanimously.

ACHESON ASKS FOR 'POLICING' OF FOREIGN AID

State Department Working On Plan For Agency To Succeed UNRRA

Washington, Dec. 9 (AP)—The State Department is considering asking Congress for $300,000,000 to $400,000,000 for foreign relief next year, officials said tonight, with a proviso that its representatives abroad "police" the distribution.

The department's insistence upon retaining full control by the United States alone over its relief outlays was emphasized as the time approached for the final liquidation of UNRRA, officially scheduled for December 31. Delegates of the 48-member nations meet here tomorrow to wind up the agency's two-year existence.

Director General Fiorello H. LaGuardia, fiery exponent of a new international agency to succeed UNRRA, is expected to resign and renew his blasts against what he has termed this country's plan to use food as a political weapon.

Dean Acheson, Under Secretary of State, in a broadcast last night declared that "nations receiving free relief must prove their need" and foreign governments "will not be allowed to feed their political supporters and starve their opponents."

Italy and Austria are expected to get continued help, informed officials said, but Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia may not qualify. Poland might qualify, they added, although much will depend on the amount of food and other supplies taken from Poland by Russia.

Skeleton Staffs

An UNRRA official said latest figures showed UNRRA's program of shipping supplies abroad had been 71 per cent completed on October 31, leaving nearly a billion dollars worth still to be sent. Shipments to Greece have been 90 per cent completed, China 45 per cent and Italy 62 per cent.

Only skeleton staffs will be maintained in the receiving countries to check the distribution of supplies still to be sent. New procurement will be terminated by the year's end.

WARTIME SHIP PROFITS LISTED

1946

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—(AP) A Maritime Commission report listing estimated wartime profits of $356,006,612 by 19 shipbuilding companies on $22,979,275 invested capital was made public today by the House merchant marine committee.

The report was given the committee in response to its request that earlier data be brought up to date for the committee's guidance in its current investigation of shipbuilding profits.

While the "estimated profits" do not reflect net profits after allowances for taxes and recoveries through renegotiation, the commission said "the profits are substantially actual," and "the amounts of disallowances are relatively small compared to earned profits."

Operators of the companies named assailed the original figures as misleading and unfair during committee hearings last summer; they contended that the data did not reflect actual investments and claimed the earnings were reasonable.

The "estimated profits" reported by the commission range from $58,840,885 on a $460,000 capital investment by the Kaiser-operated permanent metals corporation to $2,080,000 on a $600 investment by the St. Johns River Building Corp. of Florida.

FORMER CAPTAIN REMEMBERS GI'S

Makes Coast-To-Coast Tour To Visit Families

1945

South Orange, N.J., Dec. 9 (AP)—A coast-to-coast tour by a former United States infantry captain has ended, but families of 50 of his command who were killed in action know that he remembered.

John J. McCloskey, Jr., 27, veteran of eight campaigns in Africa and Europe with the 3d Infantry Division, has returned fro mthe 10,000-mile trip to seventeen states, in which he related to bereaved parents the stories of how their

sons died.

On the brighter side of his trip were visits to buddies who survived.

McCloskey, who began his trip after completing studies for a degree at the University of Virginia, said he spent $700 he had saved overseas on the tour to "fill in the missing parts of the stories" for the families of men who died in action.

Told Them Anecdotes

"I told them little anecdotes about the boys, human interest angles, and personal things" not included in the "matter of fact" reports from Army authorities, he said.

In most cases, McClosky said, the families didn't even know how the boys had died.

"It was rather difficult for me," the young officer admitted, "but I felt it was worthwhile—all the families were so grateful."

McClosky suggested that other veterans "make an effort" to see the families of their buddies, living and dead.

"It makes wonderful friendships and is a way of getting to know people in all walks of life. It might generate a little tolerance and understanding in the country," he added.

At 'Best Buddy's' Home

In Dutch Flat, Cal., McCloskey visited the family of Lieut. Dave Waybur, "my best buddy," first Congressional Medal of Honor winner in the Mediterranean theater, who was killed in Austria.

"Dave's family practically adopted me," he said. They showed me "Dave's war room" with his medals, souvenirs, and pictures of the outfit. "I went fishing with Dave's father."

The ex-captain told of "hashing over the war again" with Sergt. Steve Gancas, of Loup City, Neb., who was shot in the lungs; Capt. Jim Hackett, of London, Ohio, "who got through all right," and several other buddies, both wounded and well.

Comradeship Missed

Sometimes we wished we were back in the war again for its "good comradeship and good fellowship," he recalled.

New Winslow, N.M., McCloskey visited the ranch of one of his men, Johnny Edwards, who was killed at Cassino. There he found that ever since official announcement of the soldier's death, his horse had been saddled and tied to the hitching post of the house each day. It was the spot the boy had used to mount for his daily rides.

From these and hundreds of other experiences McCloskey came hame with the philosophy that "the job of fighting the war was a job for men, but the whole country has to chip in now to win the war of the peace."

U.N. SPAIN

BY WILLIAM L.RYAN

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC. 9-(AP)-A SUBCOMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION CALLING FOR A RUPTURE BY INDIVIDUAL NATIONS OF RELATIONS WITH GENERALISSIMO FRANCO'S SPAIN BY THE UNITED NATIONS WAS REJECTED TODAY BY THE POLITICAL AND SECURITY COMMITTEE BY A VOTE OF 20-20.

AT THE SAME TIME THE COMMITTEE REJECTED AN AMERICAN PROPOSAL THAT THE UNITED NATIONS INVITE THE SPANISH PEOPLE TO ESTABLISH THEIR ELIGIBILITY FOR U.N. MEMBERSHIP BY BRINGING ABOUT THE OUSTER OF FRANCO.

RP613PES

1946

LAKE SUCCESS--FIRST ADD SPANISH (OGNL) XXX FRANCO.

THE COMMITTEE ADOPTED THE FIRST PARAGRAPH OF ITS SUBCOMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION, BARRING SPAIN FROM MEMBERSHIP IN ANY ORGANIZATION ESTABLISHED BY THE U.N. OR BROUGHT INTO RELATIONSHIP WITH THE U.N.

THE UNITED STATES PROPOSAL TO APPEAL TO THE SPANISH PEOPLE TO OUST FRANCO WENT DOWN BEFORE A TIE VOTE, 22 TO 22 WITH SIX ABSTENTIONS.

THE AMERICAN AMENDMENT HAD STATED THAT IN ORDER TO DEMONSTRATE THAT SPAIN'S GOVERNMENT DERIVED ITS POWER FROM THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED, FRANCO SHOULD SURRENDER HIS POWERS TO A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT BROADLY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SPANISH PEOPLE, FREE FROM FORCE AND INTIMIDATION.

REPLYING TO BRITISH AND AMERICAN CONTENTIONS THAT THE RUPTURE OF RELATIONS WOULD MEAN INTERVENTION, POLISH DELEGATE DR. OSCAR LANGE SAID "UNLESS THERE IS POSITIVE ACTION BY THE UNITED NATIONS WHICH PUTS FRANCO IN SUCH A POSITION THAT HE HAS NO OTHER WAY OUT BUT TO RESIGN, ANY APPEAL TO THE SPANISH PEOPLE MUST BE AN APPEAL TO A CIVIL WAR."

RP812PES

THIRD NIGHT LEAD UN SITE (150)

BY LARRY HAUCK

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC.9-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS PERMANENT SITE COMMITTEE, CONFRONTED WITH A UNITED STATES' PROPOSAL TO POSTPONE SELECTION OF A PERMANENT U.N.HOME TO NEXT YEAR, FAILED AGAIN TONIGHT TO REACH A VOTE ON THE ISSUE WHICH ALREADY HAS BEEN PENDING MORE THAN A YEAR.

AT ADJOURNMENT, HOWEVER, A MAJORITY OF THE 54-NATION COMMITTEE APPEARED DETERMINED THAT A VOTE SHOULD BE TAKEN AT ITS NEXT MEETING, SCHEDULED TENTATIVELY FOR WEDNESDAY.

ONLY CANADA SUPPORTED THE U.S.MOTION TO DEFER ACTION ON SELECTION OF A PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS LOCATION UNTIL THE 1947 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION.

1946

INDIA, GREAT BRITAIN, NEW ZEALAND, IRAQ, AND COLUMBIA ALL VOICED STRONG OBJECTION TO THE POSTPONEMENT MOVE, BUT L.D.WILGRESS OF CANADA SAID HE THOUGHT THE U.S.GOVERNMENT MUST HAVE GOOD REASON FOR SUGGESTING THE POSTPONEMENT AND ARGUED THAT ITS WISHES SHOULD BE RESPECTED.

THE MOTION TO POSTPONE THE QUESTION WAS OFFERED BY WARREN R. AUSTIN, CHIEF OF THE U.S.DELEGATION.

HIS MOTION, ETC., X X X SECOND GRAPH SECOND NIGHT LEAD.

WP1210AES

SAUDI ARABIA AND THE PHILIPPINES IMMEDIATELY OBJECTED TO THE PROPOSAL AT THIS AFTERNOON'S MEETING ON THE GROUNDS THAT IT WAS UNFAIR TO RULE OUT THE WEST COAST, WHICH HAS STRONG SUPPORT WITHIN THE COMMITTEE. BOTH COUNTRIES INDICATED WILLINGNESS TO GO ALONG WITH A POSTPONEMENT IF THE SCOPE WAS WIDENED TO FOUR CITIES BY ADDING SAN FRANCISCO.

ADOPTION OF SUCH A UNITED STATES PROPOSAL WOULD PUT THE UNITED NATIONS JUST ABOUT WHERE THEY WERE A YEAR AGO IN LONDON. SINCE THAT TIME THEY HAVE APPROACHED A FINAL DECISION SEVERAL TIMES ONLY TO REVERSE PREVIOUS RULINGS AND REOPEN VARIOUS PHASES OF THE QUESTION.

IN OFFERING HIS SUGGESTION, AUSTIN NOTED THAT NEW OFFERS HAD COME TO HIS ATTENTION FROM BOSTON AND NEW YORK AND THE COMMITTEE WOULD NOT HAVE TIME TO DISCUSS THEM AT THIS SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY. HOWEVER, GEORGE E.BENNETT, COMMITTEE SECRETARY, SAID THAT HE HAD RECEIVED NO NEW PROPOSALS OFFICIALLY.

AUSTIN SPOKE AFTER NORMAN J.O. MAKIN, CHIEF AUSTRALIAN DELEGATE, LASHED OUT AT RUSSIA'S THREAT TO BOYCOTT U.N. SESSIONS IF HEADQUARTERS WERE SET UP ON THE WEST COAST AND APPEALED TO SAN FRANCISCO SUPPORTERS TO HOLD FIRM.

MAKIN POUNDED THE TABLE AS HE CRIED THAT THE ADDRESS OF GEORGI SAKSIN, SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE, WAS "INDEFENSABLE, UNDEMOCRATIC AND TOTALLY REACTIONARY." HE ADDED THAT THE "UNFORTUNATE DECLARATION" THAT RUSSIA WOULD NOT SEND DELEGATES TO MEETING ON THE WEST COAST WAS MADE TO ARREST THE SWING OF SENTIMENT TO SAN FRANCISCO'S PRESIDIO AND "WE WILL NOT SUBMIT TO THAT KIND OF VETO."

SAKSIN ALSO ACCUSED THE UNITED STATES OF ATTEMPTING TO INFLUENCE OTHER NATIONS TO VOTE FOR SAN FRANCISCO. THE NEXT DAY THE UNITED

1946

30.24-6849

STATES CAME OUT AGAINST SAN FRANCISCO.
MAKIN SAID IT WAS "MOST BEWILDERING" THAT THE UNITED STATES DID NOT FULLY TAKE UP THE RUSSIAN CHALLENGE AND QUOTED NEWSPAPER ARTICLES AS DECLARING THAT THE RUSSIAN THREAT REALLY DICTATED THE AMERICAN ACTION IN FAVORING THE EAST.
AUSTIN REPLIED THAT HE "WOULD NOT BE FORCED INTO THE POSITION OF BEING A DEFENDANT."
MAKIN ALSO ACCUSED SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE OF CONDUCTING BEHIND-THE-SCENES NEGOTIATIONS ON A SITE WITHOUT CONSULTING THE COMMITTEE BUT LIE BRUSHED THIS ASIDE WITH THE REMARK THAT HE GAVE AUDIENCE TO ALL GROUPS OFFERING PLANS TO HELP THE U.N.
STRESSING THAT HE WAS NOT TAKING SIDES IN THE DEBATE, LIE PRESENTED FIGURES WHICH HE SAID SHOWED THAT IT WOULD COST THE U.N. $500,000 A YEAR MORE TO OPERATE ON THE WEST COAST. HE SAID HE WAS OFFERING THE FIGURES AT AUSTIN'S SUGGESTION.
THE HISTORY OF THE U.N. YEAR-LONG HUNT FOR A HOME WAS BRIEFLY THIS:
IN LONDON, IT WAS VOTED TO SETTLE IN THE UNITED STATES RATHER THAN EUROPE. THEN AN EAST-VERSUS-WEST VOTE SELECTED THE EASTERN SEABOARD. AFTER THAT THE AREA WAS NARROWED DOWN TO WESTCHESTER (NY) AND FAIRFIELD (CONN) COUNTIES. A SPECIAL COMMISSION INVESTIGATED THESE TWO COUNTIES AND NAMED FIVE POSSIBLE SITES. HOWEVER, LAST MONTH THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY THREW ALL THIS OUT AND BALLOTED TO REOPEN THE HUNT TO SAN FRANCISCO, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON AND NEW YORK.
THE INTERIM SITE WOULD REMAIN HERE REGARDLESS OF THE OUTCOME AND PERSONS HIGH IN THE SECRETARIAT ESTIMATED IT WOULD BE FIVE TO SEVEN YEARS BEFORE THE U.N. COULD BUILD A PERMANENT HOME.

JT755PES

THE 54-NATION HEADQUARTERS SITE COMMITTEE, AFTER MANY A SURPRISE AND UPSET TO ENLIVEN ITS DELIBERATIONS, MEETS AGAIN AT 3 P.M. (E.S.T.) WITH A NEW CROP OF NEW YORK OFFERS BEFORE IT.
SAN FRANCISCO ENTERED THE HOME STRETCH IN THE CAPITAL SITE RACE WITH A TENTATIVE POLL OF THE 54 DELEGATIONS SHOWING 23 FAIRLY CERTAIN VOTES AND NINE MORE POSSIBLE FOR THE PRESIDIO MILITARY RESERVATION WHICH HAS BEEN OFFERED FREE BY THE GOVERNMENT, SUBJECT TO APPROVAL OF CONGRESS. ADD LAKE SUCCESS-AUSTIN-XYX BOSTON
ONE USUALLY RELIABLE SOURCE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THIS ESTIMATE OF STRENGTH FOR SAN FRANCISCO WAS OVER-OPTIMISTIC AND THAT IT EXCEEDED THE HOPES THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN BASED ON THE DELEGATION POSITIONS EVEN BEFORE THE UNITED STATES, UNDER RUSSIAN AND BRITISH PRESSURE, CAME OUT FOR A SITE SOMEWHERE ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.
THE UNITED STATES LONG-AWAITED ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE EAST COAST--WITHOUT A CHOICE THUS FAR AMONG THE INDIVIDUAL CONTENDERS IN THAT SECTOR--DAMPENED BUT DID NOT KILL OFF SAN FRANCISCO'S HOPES THAT THE U.N. WOULD RETURN TO ITS CHARTER CITY.
THE AMERICAN STATEMENT LAST FRIDAY, ON THE OTHER HAND, HEARTENED THE PHILADELPHIA HOPEFULS AND AT THE SAME TIME ENGENDERED A NEW BOOM IN OFFICIAL NEW YORK CITY TO KEEP THE U.N. IN THE VICINITY OF ITS INTERIM HEADQUARTERS, NOW LOCATED HERE ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE METROPOLIS, AND THE ASSEMBLY MEETING HALL IN FLUSHING MEADOW PARK, WHERE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETS ON THE 1939-40 WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS.

B2 (SCEG)
MAYOR WILLIAM F. O'DWYER, IN CONFERENCE WITH CHIEF AMERICAN DELEGATE WARREN R. AUSTIN OVER THE WEEKEND, GAVE A CONFIDENTIAL ACCOUNT OF MANY SITES THAT MIGHT FIT THE NEEDS OF A PERMANENT PEACE CAPITAL. AMONG THESE WAS THE SKYSCRAPER IDEA WHICH COULD RISE IN REALITY ON MANHATTAN ISLAND.
ONE OF THE MYSTERIES OF THE NEW YORK PLANS APPEARED TO LIE IN THE RECALL OF NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER FROM VACATION IN MEXICO. HE VISITED THE ASSEMBLY IN FLUSHING YESTERDAY AND WAS REPORTED TO HAVE CONFERRED WITH SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE.
THESE MOVES REVIVED SPECULATION THAT THE OLD ROCKEFELLER ESTATE IN TARRYTOWN, UP THE HUDSON A FEW MILES FROM NEW YORK, MIGHT BE OFFERED AS A SITE WITHIN EASY COMMUTING DISTANCE OF THE CITY. THE ESTATE WAS CONSIDERED BUT REJECTED AT THE LONDON ASSEMBLY MEETINGS LAST WINTER WHICH SETTLED UPON THE NEARBY WESTCHESTER AND FAIRFIELD COUNTIES AREA OF NEW YORK AND CONNECTICUT, NOW ALL BUT ABANDONED AS A PROSPECTIVE SITE.
THE HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE HAS A SUBCOMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION GIVING "EQUAL MERIT" TO THE PROPOSED SAN FRANCISCO AND PHILADELPHIA SITES. THE SUBCOMMITTEE REJECTED BUT DID NOT RULE OUT THE NEW YORK AREA AND BOSTON, WHICH WERE ALSO AMONG THE SITES ORIGINALLY NOMINATED BY THE 54-NATION COMMITTEE WHEN IT SENT THE SUBCOMMITTEE OFF ON A NATIONWIDE TOUR--TO PHILADELPHIA, SAN FRANCISCO AND BOSTON, AND THEN BACK TO NEW YORK ON INSPECTION.
THE COMMITTEE WAS EXPECTED TO VOTE FIRST ON A CHOICE BETWEEN THE EAST AND WEST COASTS. THEN IF SAN FRANCISCO IS ELIMINATED, IT WOULD HAVE TO SETTLE THE NEWLY REOPENED FIGHT AMONG THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD CONTENDERS--NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON.

JR309AES

LEAD DAY UN SITE (230)
LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC.9-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES TODAY ASKED THE UNITED NATIONS TO POSTPONE SELECTION OF A PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS UNTIL NEXT YEAR. UNDER THE PLAN THE EVENTUAL SELECTION WOULD BE MADE FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON OR PHILADELPHIA AREAS, WITH SAN FRANCISCO ELIMINATED.
WARREN R. AUSTIN, CHIEF AMERICAN DELEGATE, MADE THE SURPRISE STATEMENT BEFORE A 54-NATION HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE WHICH WAS NEARING A VOTE ON THE LONG-DISCUSSED ISSUE.
UNDER AUSTIN'S PLAN, WHICH HE SAID HE WOULD SUBMIT LATER AS A FORMAL MOTION, THE SELECTION WOULD BE DELAYED UNTIL THE NEXT MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN SEPTEMBER. MEANWHILE, THE HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE WOULD EXAMINE ALL AVAILABLE SITES IN THE THREE AREAS AND SELECT ONE FROM EACH FOR FINAL SUBMISSION TO THE ASSEMBLY.
IN CALLING FOR POSTPONEMENT OF THE DECISION, AUSTIN NOTED THAT NEW OFFERS HAD COME FROM THE BOSTON AND NEW YORK AREAS AND THAT THE COMMITTEE WOULD NOT HAVE TIME TO STUDY THEM NOW. HE SAID MOST OF THESE NEW PROPOSALS HAD BEEN MADE DIRECTLY TO HIM AS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES AND THAT THERE WAS NO BEHIND-THE-SCENES

MANEUVERING.

AUSTIN SPOKE AFTER NORMAN J.O.MAKIN, CHIEF AUSTRALIAN DELEGATE, LASHED OUT BITTERLY AT RUSSIA'S THREAT TO BOYCOTT ANY U.N. SESSIONS AT SAN FRANCISCO AND CALLED FOR ALL SUPPORTERS OF THE WEST COAST TO STAND FIRM.

IN REPLY TO IMPLICATIONS FROM MAKIN'S SPEECH, AUSTIN SAID HE WOULD DECLINE TO ARGUE THAT THE UNITED STATES ATTITUDE WAS "COERCED" AND THAT HE WOULD NOT BE "FORCED INTO THE POSITION OF BEING A DEFENDANT."

POUNDING THE TABLE FOR EMPHASIS, MAKIN TOLD THE 54-NATION HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE THAT THE SOVIET UNION'S "UNFORTUNATE DECLARATION" WAS MADE TO ARREST THE SWING OF SENTIMENT TO SAN FRANCISCO'S PRESIDIO AND "WE WILL NOT SUBMIT TO THAT KIND OF VETO."

IN A REFERENCE TO A SPEECH GIVEN LAST WEEK BY GEORGI SAKSIN, RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVE, MAKIN TERMED THE WHOLE ADDRESS "INDEFENSABLE, UNDEMOCRATIC AND TOTALLY REACTIONARY." SAKSIN HAD FLATLY REJECTED SAN FRANCISCO AND DECLARED THAT RUSSIA COULD NOT SEND DELEGATES TO ANY MEETINGS HELD THERE.

WARREN R.AUSTIN ETC X X X FIRST LEAD (B32) AT START.

1946

JT400PES

LAKE SUCCESS--FIRST ADD SECOND LEAD (DAY) UN SITE XXX HELD THERE.

THE FOLLOWING DAY WARREN R.AUSTIN, CHIEF UNITED STATES DELEGATE, DENIED THAT THE AMERICAN DELEGATION HAD BEEN DOING ANY LOBBYING AND THEN CAME OUT WITH SURPRISE SUPPORT FOR AN EAST COAST SITE.

MAKIN SAID IT WAS "MOST BEWILDERING" THAT THE UNITED STATES DID NOT FULLY TAKE UP THE RUSSIAN CHALLENGE AND QUOTED NEWSPAPER ARTICLES AS DECLARING THAT THE RUSSIAN THREAT REALLY DICTATED THE UNITED STATES ACTION IN FAVORING THE EAST COAST.

MAKIN SAID SINCE THAT TIME HE HAD NOTED "A GREATER DILIGENCE IN LOBBYING IN TRYING TO BEAT SAN FRANCISCO."

MAKIN THEN TURNED TO CRITICISM OF SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE WHO HE SAID HAD BEEN CONFERRING IN PRIVATE WITH OFFICIALS OF NEW YORK CITY OVER NEW PROPOSED SITES IN THIS AREA.

"SURELY THIS COMMITTEE IS THE PLACE TO PRESENT SUCH OFFERS," HE SHOUTED.

IN HIS PLEA TO THE SAN FRANCISCO SUPPORTERS TO HOLD THEIR GROUND IRRESPECTIVE OF THREATS," MAKIN SAID THE MEMBERS SHOULD SHOW THAT THE "MAJORITY WILL EXERCISE ITSELF WITH FEARLESSNESS."

THE UNITED STATES X X X SECOND GRAPH FIRST LEAD.

1946

BJ434PES

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC. 9-(AP)-SEN. TOM CONNALLY TOOK A BRIEF INTERNATIONAL FLYER INTO THE USE OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE TODAY, AND EVEN THOUGH HE SAID BUT A SINGLE WORD HE MANAGED TO PRODUCE A RICH TEXAS DRAWL.

DURING THE DISCUSSION OF SPAIN BY THE UNITED NATIONS POLITICAL AND SECURITY COMMITTEE, A ROLL CALL VOTE WAS TAKEN. WHEN CONNALLY'S TURN CAME, HE STARTLED THE OTHER DELEGATES BY GIVING APPROXIMATELY THE FRENCH PRONUNCIATION FOR "ABSTENTION."

"THE HONORABLE DELEGATE'S NATIONALITY IS VERY DEFINITE," QUIPPED CHAIRMAN PAUL-HENRI SPAAK OF BELGIUM.

SN901PES

MOLOTOV RENEWED HIS ORIGINAL ARGUMENT THAT THE HOME TROOP CENSUS SHOULD BE LINKED WITH THE PROPOSED PROGRAM OF DISARMAMENT AND SHOULD NOT BE MADE UNTIL THAT PROGRAM IS IN OPERATION. HE THEN DEMANDED THAT THE ASSEMBLY DELETE THE ENTIRE FOURTH PARAGRAPH OF THE COMMITTEE-APPROVED RESOLUTION CALLING FOR A TROOP INVENTORY AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THIS PARAGRAPH READS:

"WHAT IS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF THEIR UNIFORMED PERSONNEL ON THE ACTIVE LIST, WHEREVER STATIONED, AT HOME AS WELL AS ABROAD, INCLUDING MILITARY TYPE ORGANIZATIONS."

BOTH THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN HAD INSISTED IF THERE WAS TO BE A TROOP CENSUS IT MUST INCLUDE ARMED FORCES AT HOME AS WELL AS ABROAD. ADD LAKE SUCCESS - RECALL TROOPS - XXX OPERATION

MOLOTOV TODAY DECLARED THAT THE PROPOSAL TO SUBMIT INFORMATION ON TROOPS AT HOME SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH INFORMATION ON TROOPS ABROAD "ONLY DETRACTS FROM THE QUESTION WHICH HAS BEEN PUT BEFORE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY."

"WE PROPOSED THAT THIS SECTION SHOULD SPEAK NOT ONLY OF MILITARY PERSONNEL BUT OF ARMAMENTS AS WELL," HE SAID.

1946

MOLOTOV DECLARED THAT THIS SOVIET PROPOSAL WAS NEVER ALLOWED TO BE PUT TO A VOTE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

"THE DEMAND OF THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN NOT TO PUT THIS PROPOSAL TO A VOTE RECEIVED 24 VOTES," HE EXPLAINED. "THERE WERE 18 VOTES CAST AGAINST THEIR DEMAND AND THERE WERE TEN ABSTENTIONS. THUS THE DEMAND WAS ADOPTED BY A VOTE WHICH DID NOT AMOUNT TO EVEN ONE HALF OF THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

A22

"NEVERTHELESS, BECAUSE OF THE REJECTION OF THE SOVIET PROPOSAL, PARAGRAPH FOUR REMAINS IN ITS ONE-SIDED WORDING. ON THE BASIS OF THIS PARAGRAPH WE WILL NOT GET AN OBJECTIVE PICTURE OF ARMED FORCES. THIS IS WHY THE SOVIET DELEGATION IS OPPOSED TO THIS PARAGRAPH IN THE PRESENT RESOLUTION."

AT THE SAME TIME, MOLOTOV SAID THE SOVIET DELEGATION COULD NOT SUPPORT THE BRITISH PROPOSAL FOR AN INSPECTION BOARD TO VERIFY THE TROOP REPORTS.

M401AES

U.N. BOX

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC.9-(AP)-A UNITED NATIONS SUB-COMMITTEE LAST WEEK INVITED JOHN FOSTER DULLES OF THE UNITED STATES AND NIKOLAI V. NOVIKOV OF RUSSIA "TO GET TOGETHER OVER A CUP OF COFFEE" AND REACH A COMPROMISE ON ONE OF THE DEBATED TRUSTEESHIP ISSUES.

YESTERDAY DULLES REPORTED HE WAS "HOPEFUL" AND NOVIKOV ADDED HE WAS "NOT TOO HOPEFUL."

TODAY DULLES QUIPPED: "THERE'S STILL A SHORTAGE OF SUGAR."

NOVIKOV DIDN'T COMMENT.

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B1 (Q)

UN-FOOD (200)

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y. DEC. 9-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY'S ECONOMIC COMMITTEE ENDED TODAY ALL PROSPECTS OF KEEPING WORLD RELIEF UNDER INTERNATIONAL CONTROL, PASSING INSTEAD A RESOLUTION WHICH WILL GIVE THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER COUNTRIES WITH FOOD TO SPARE DIRECT CONTROL OVER WHERE AND HOW IT WILL BE USED.

THE ACTION CAMEBY UNANIMOUS VOTE AFTER THE COMMITTEE ACCEPTED A MILDLY-WORDED CANADIAN COMPROMISE SETTING UP A 10-NATION, FACT-FINDING BOARD TO STUDY THE NEEDS OF NATIONS WITH SHORT SUPPLIES OF FOOD AND REPORT THEM TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE CLIMAX OF A LENGTHY WRANGLE OVER NATIONALISM-VERSUS-INTERNATIONALISM IN POST-UNRRA RELIEF, THE VOTE FOLLOWED A DISCLOSURE BY U.S. DELEGATE ADLAI STEVENSON THAT A REQUEST FOR AN APPROPRIATION WOULD BE SENT TO CAPITOL HILL IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE NEW CONGRESS CONVENED.

THE EXPENDITURE OF THESE FUNDS FOR RELIEF, IF APPROVED BY THE HOUSE AND SENATE, WILL BE UNDRE DIRECT AMERICAN SUPERVISION, RATHER THAN CONTROL OF UNRRA OR SOME NEW INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION. STEVENSON DID NOT SPECIFY HOW MUCH THE ADMINISTRATION WILL SEEK.

THE DECISION OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE SPELLED DEFEAT FOR UNRRA DIRECTOR GENERAL F.H.LAGUARDIA IN HIS CAMPAIGN FOR AN ASSEMBLY COMMITMENT BACKING CONTINUED RELIEF ON AN INTERNATIONAL BASIS.

JT406PES 1946

U.N.-TIMETABLE

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC 9-(AP)-UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY SESSIONS SCHEDULED FOR TODAY (E.S.T.):

10:30 A.M.--DISARMAMENT SUBCOMMITTEE.

11:00 A.M.--COMMITTEES ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, TRUSTEESHIPS AND LEGAL QUESTIONS; SUBCOMMITTEE ON CONTRIBUTIONS; JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE ON BUDGETARY AND LEGAL QUESTIONS.

3:00 P.M.--POLITICAL, SOCIAL PROBLEMS, BUDGETARY AND PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS SITE COMMITTEES.

:30 P.M.--SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND TRUSTEESHIPS COMMITTEES.

M403AES 1946

WITH JERUSALEM

LONDON, DEC.9-(AP)-A JEWISH AGENCY SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT THE FOUR RAF HALIFAXES WHICH LEFT PALESTINE AT DAWN TODAY HAD DROPPED CHOCOLATE, BISCUITS, CLOTHING AND BRANDY TO THE 800 SURVIVORS OF A JEWISH IMMIGRANT SHIP ON SYRINA ISLAND.

A PLAN TO DROP A JEWISH PARACHUTIST WHO WOULD ESTABLISH RADIO CONTACT WITH THE JEWISH AGENCY HAD TO BE ABANDONED BECAUSE THE TERRAIN WAS UNSUITABLE, THE SPOKESMAN SAID, ADDING THAT THE GREEK GOVERNMENT HAD PROMISED FULL COOPERATION IN RESUCE EFFORTS.

THE SHIP, CARRYING JEWS WHO HOPED TO REACH PALESTINE DESPITE THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S IMMIGRATION BAN, WAS WRECKED EARLY YESTERDAY N THE SHORES OF THE ISLAND, WHICH IS IN THE DODECANESE 50 MILES WEST OF RHODES.

WB752AES

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC. 9-(AP)-GEN.CARLOS P.ROMULO, PHILIPPINE DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE TODAY TOOK UP CONDITIONS IN NEW YORK CITY IN ARGUING FOR A MOVE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

HE QUOTED A MAGAZINE ARTICLE AS SAYING THE STREETS OF MANHATTAN WERE UNSAFE AT NIGHT AND CRIME WAS INCREASING.

ROMULO SMILED AND TURNED TO THE SOVIET UKRAINIAN DELEGATE TO REMARK:

"I BELIEVE THE UKRAINIAN DELEGATION WOULD AGREE."

LAST MONTH A MEMBER OF THE UKRAINIAN DELEGATE WAS SHOT IN THE LEG DURING A DELICATESSEN STORE HOLDUP.

SN850PES 1946

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC. 9-(AP)-GEN. CARLOS P.ROMULO, CHAIRMAN OF THE PHILIPPINE DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS, EXPRESSED PLEASURE TODAY OVER RECENT MEASURES IN THE UNITED NATIONS AIMED AT RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

IN A STATEMENT HANDED TO NEWSMEN GEN. ROMULO SAID:

"THE DECISION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO TAKE NOTE OF THE INDIAN COMPLAINT AGAINST THE DISCRIMINATION OF INDIANS IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA AND THE APPROVAL BY THE TRUSTEESHIP COMMITTEE OF THE PHILIPPINE RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL TO CALL REGIONAL CONFERENCES OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING PEOPLES ARE IMPORTANT MILESTONES IN THE CONTINUING STRUGGLE TO ADVANCE THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM THROUGHOUT THE WORLD....

"IN VIEW THAT THE VOTE ON THESE TWO RESOLUTIONS CUTS WIDELY ACROSS TWO HEMISPHERES IT WOULD BE A MISTAKE TO INTERPRET THE RESULT AS A VICTORY OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL OR RACIAL ONE-HALF OF THE WORLD AGAINST THE OTHER. IT WAS A VICTORY FOR ALL MANKIND...."

SN807PES

FOLO MOSCOW

LONDON, DEC. 9-(AP)-DR.KURT SCHUMACHER, CHAIRMAN OF GERMANY'S SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, SAID TODAY A MOSCOW CHARGE THAT HE SEEKS TO UNDERMINE DEMOCRACY IN GERMANY "IS SO FAR BESIDE THE POINT THAT IT'S DIFFICULT TO REGARD IT SERIOUSLY."

"I HAVE A FEELING," HE SAID, "THAT IN CERTAIN QUARTERS IN MOSCOW I WOULD BE FORGIVEN FOR BEING A FUEHRER, BUT NEVER FOR BEING A DEMOCRAT."

FD305PES 1946

WITH CAIRO

LONDON, DEC.9-(AP)-A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN REAFFIRMED TODAY BRITAIN'S INTENTION TO ALLOW THE SUDANESE PEOPLE TO DETERMINE THEIR OWN POLITICAL FUTURE.

THE SPOKESMAN, IN A FIRMLY WORDED NEWS CONFERENCE STATEMENT, SUPPORTED A DECLARATION MADE SATURDAY IN KARTOUM BY THE SUDAN GOVERNOR GENERAL SIR HUBERT HUDDLESTON. ISMAIL SIDKY PASHA, WHO RESIGNED YESTERDAY AS EGYPTIAN PRIME MINISTER, CHARGED THAT HUDDLESTON'S STATEMENT WAS "ONE-SIDED" AND DENIED THAT EGYPT HAD AGREED TO GIVE SUDAN THE RIGHT TO SEPARATION.

SIR HUBERT SAID: "HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT CONSIDER THAT, IN THE WORDS USED BY THE EGYPTIAN PRIME MINISTER TO THE BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY, THERE IS NOTHING IN THE PROPOSED (ANGLY-EGYPTIAN) TREATY TO PREJUDICE THE RIGHT OF THE SUDANESE TO ACHIEVE THEIR INDEPENDENCE 1946

NOR BIND PEOPLE IN SEARCH OF LIBERTY."

SIDKY PASHA FLATLY DENIED THAT HE AGREED WITH BEVIN "TO GIVE THE SUDAN THE RIGHT TO SEPARATE FROM EGOPT."

EXPLAINING WHY SIR HUBERT ISSUED HIS STATEMENT, THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID BRITAIN BELIEVED THAT CONTINUED SILENCE BY THE SUDAN ADMINISTRATION "IN THE FACE OF ONE-SIDED INTERPRETATIONS" HAD AROUSED THE FEELINGS OF LARGE SECTIONS OF THE SUDANESE PEOPLE AND COULD HAVE LED TO "SERIOUS UNREST IF NOT WORSE."

1946

WB&ED902AES

ACCUSING THE BRITISH OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR A "REIGN OF TERROR" IN PALESTINE, SMERTENKO SAID THE JEWISH UNDERGROUND RESISTANCE MOVEMENT WOULD OPERATE WHEREVER "VULNERABLE TARGETS" WERE FOUND. JEWS NOT IN SYMPATHY WITH THE ACTS OF THE UNDERGROUND, SMERTENKO ADDED, WERE "QUISLINGS AND COLLABORATIONISTS OF THE JEWISH AGENCY."

THE BOARD OF DEPUTIES OF BRITISH ZIONISTS LATER ISSUED A STATEMENT SAYING THAT SMERTENKO AND THE "AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR A FREE PALESTINE" WERE NOT CONNECTED WITH ANY JEWISH ORGANIZATION IN GREAT BRITAIN AND ADDED:

"APART FROM THE QUESTION OF TASTE AND THE ABUSE OF HOSPITALITY BY A VISITOR TO THESE SHORES, THIS MISCHIEVOUS AND IRRESPONSIBLE STATEMENT IS BOTH IN SPIRIT AND SUBSTANCE BENEATH CONTEMPT AND WILL BE SO REGARDED BY BOTH JEW AND NON-JEW."

(IN NEW YORK, A SPOKESMAN FOR THE LEAGUE SAID PROF. SMERTENKO HAD GONE TO ENGLAND "IN AN ATTEMPT TO CARRY TO THE BRITISH THE FEELINGS OF AMERICA ON PALESTINE.")

RP912PES

ADD LDN - PROF. SMERTENKO - XXX BEVIN

PIRATIN ASKED IF MORRISON MEANT TO DENY STATEMENTS BY AMERICAN NEWSPAPER REPORTERS WHO, PIRATIN SAID, "HAVE STATED THAT THEY HAD THEIR INFORMATION FROM AUTHORITATIVE SPOKESMEN OF THE WAR OFFICE IN THIS COUNTRY."

"IF YOU ARE PREPARED TO TAKE EVERYTHING IN THE AMERICAN PRESS AT ITS FACE VALUE, I AM NOT," THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER REPLIED.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, IN A LONDON DISPATCH LAST OCT. 29, QUOTED AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES AS SAYING ANGLO-A

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, IN A LONDON DISPATCH LAST OCT. 30, QUOTED AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES AS SAYI ANGLO-

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, IN A LONDON DISPATCH LAST OCT. 30, QUOTED AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES AS SAYING ANGLO-AMERICAN DISCUSSIONS CONCERNING THE STANDARDIZATION OF WEAPONS WERE GOING ON.

LATER THE LONDON DAILY WORKER, COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER, CHARGED THAT A VIRTUAL MILITARY ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES HAD BEEN CONCLUDED "BEHIND THE BACK OF PARLIAMENT" AND CITED THE STANDARDIZATION REPORT AS PROOF.

EDWIN ILLIAMSON, LEFT-WING LABOR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, SEVERAL TIMES ASSAILED THE STANDARDIZATION TALKS IN SPEECHES. MORRISON SAID TODAY, WHEN ASKED ABOUT ILLIAMSON'S REMARKS, THAT HE HAS CHOSEN TO TREAT THEM WITH RESPECT, BUT NOT TO TAKE THEM AS CONCLUSIVE.

WJ1129AES

ADD LDN - MORRISON - XYX EFFICIENCY -

LONDON, DEC. 9--(AP)--C.F. PALMER, FORMER SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, "TIMOROUSLY" ADDED HIS VOICE TODAY TO THOSE OF BRITISH CRITICS OPPOSING PLANS TO ERECT A LONDON STATUE OF HIM FOR STANDING, LEANING ON A CANE.

1946

"THIS QUESTION IS VOICED TOMOROUSLY BECAUSE THE QUESTION IS FOR THE BRITISH TO DECIDE," PALMER WROTE IN A LETTER TO THE TIMES FROM ATLANTA, GA. "I HOPE A SEATED POSITION WILL BE CHOSEN X X X AND BY ALL MEANS LET IT BE WEARING HIS CAPE."

PALMER SAID HE HAD THE "TEMERITY" TO JOIN HOUSE OF COMMONS CRITICS OF THE MODEL FOR A GROSVENOR SQUARE MEMORIAL ONLY BECAUSE HE HAD LEARNED OF THE BRITISH MAN IN THE STREET'S AFFECTION FOR FDR DURING SEVERAL WAR TIME VISITS AS THE PRESIDENT'S REPRESENTATIVE AND HAD FOUND THIS STILL TO BE TRUE ON A TRIP LAST FALL.

1946

THE LETTER WAS ONE OF FIVE TO WHICH THE TIMES GAVE MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS OF A COLUMN TODAY, AS A CONTROVERSY WHICH HAD BEEN PRETTY WELL SQUELCHED BY BRITISH OFFICIALDOM LAST WEEK APPEARED TO BE SHOWING SINGS OF REVIVAL.

APR 0555 THRU 2ND

30 24 6853

PARIS, DEC.9-(AP)-VLADIMIR RIBNIKAR, YUGOSLAV EDITOR, TOLD UNESCO DELEGATES TODAY THEY COULD EXPECT LITTLE SUCCESS WITH RUSSIA OUT OF THEIR LINEUP.

"THE FACT THAT SOVIET RUSSIA IS ABSENT IS AN IMPORTANT GAP," RIBNIKAR SAID. "NO WORK CAN BE DONE WITHOUT HER CONTRIBUTION, AND THE SITUATION WILL NOT HAVE BEEN IMPROVED BY NEXT YEAR."

FORMULAS WERE EASY TO GET BUT PUTTING THEM INTO PRACTICE WOULD BE DIFFICULT, HE SAID, DECLARING THE WORDS "DEMOCRACY AND LIBERTY" HAD BEEN "BANDIED ABOUT" WITHOUT AGREEMENT ON THEIR MEANING.

"THE WORDS DON'T HAVE THE SAME MEANING IN YUGOSLAVIA AND IN WESTERN EUROPE AND IN THE UNITED STATES -- OR IN GREECE," RIBNIKAR OBSERVED.

RIBNIKAR SCOFFED AT THE UNESCO (UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION) PROPOSAL FOR [illegible]S EDUCATION DIRECTED AT REMOVING CAUSES OF WAR, DECLARING "THE MASSES OF THE PEOPLE ARE NOT FOR WAR, NOR THE YOUTH. BUT WARS ARE CAUSED BY A FEW INFLUENTIAL GROUPS AND IT IS AGAINST SUCH GROUPS THAT UNESCO SHOULD DIRECT ITS ACTIVITY."

ARCHIBALD MACLEISH OF THE UNITED STATES, CHAIRMAN OF A DRAFTING COMMISSION, OPENED TODAY'S SESSION WITH A 4,000 WORD STATEMENT SUMMING UP UNESCO'S PROGRAM FOR ACTION IN FIGHTING ILLITERACY, REHABILITATING EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS IN WAR-DAMAGED AREAS, AND REMOVING OBSTACLES TO THE FLOW OF IDEAS.

A BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE LOPPED $550,000 OFF THE PROPOSED $7,500,000 BUDGET.

ED948AES

MIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES (270)
BY THOMAS A.REEDY

NUERNBERG, DEC. 9-(AP)-U.S.PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS TODAY DECLARED THE GERMAN MEDICAL PROFESSION UNDER ADOLF HITLER WAS "INHUMAN" AND "DISGRACEFUL" AND ASKED AN ALL-AMERICAN COURT TO SENTENCE 23 OF ITS LEADERS AS MURDERERS.

BRIG.GEN.TELFORD TAYLOR OPENED THE TRIAL OF THE 22 MEN AND ONE WOMAN WITH A DAY-LONG PRESENTATION OF CHARGES--WANTON KILLING OF VICTIMS IN DUBIOUS EXPERIMENTS, "MERCY SLAYINGS" AND TORTURES IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

OTHER ATTORNEYS PREPAREDNNN OFER EVIDENC

OTHER ATTORNEYS PREPARED TO OFFER EVIDENCE TOMORROW OF DEGRADED EXPERIMENTATION AT RAVENSBRUECK, BUCHENWALD AND DACHAU, WHERE TAYLOR SAID THOSE WHO DIED WERE LUCKY.

THE DEFENDANTS SAT IN THE SAME COURT ROOM WHERE A FOUR-POWER MILITARY TRIBUNAL TRIED AND CONVICTED HERMANN GOERING AND THE OTHER TOP NAZI POLITICAL AND MILITARY LEADERS. IN GOERING'S SEAT WAS DR.KARL BRANDT, SHARP-FEATURED FORMER PHYSICIAN TO HITLER. HE STARED STONILY AHEAD AS HE HEARD HIMSELF ACCUSED OF BEING THE RINGLEADER IN EXPERIMENTS WHICH "YIELDED NOTHING OF VALUE" TO MEDICAL SCIENCE.

TAYLOR DECLARED THAT THE WHOLE GERMAN MEDICAL PROFESSION HAD DISINTEGRATED UNDER MEN SUCH AS BRANDT. HE SAID THOSE ON TRIAL WERE NOT SMALLFRY, BUT THOSE WHOSE MORALS HAD SUNK TO THE DEPTHS IN THE NAME OF NATIONAL SOCIALISM.

CHARGING THE DEFENDANTS WITH DEVISING METHODS NOT TO CURE BUT TO KILL WITH MALARIA TESTS, FREEZING, BONE TRANSPLANTING, STERILIZATION AND TYPHUS INJECTIONS, HE ADDED:

"THIS IS NO MERE MURDER TRIAL. IT'S REAL PURPOSE IS TO SHOW THE GERMAN PEOPLE THESE EXPERIMENTS WERE FACT AND NOT FABLE."

DR.HERTZ OBERHAUSER, 35, LONE WOMAN IN THE DOCK, WAS DRESSED IN PURPLE. REGARDED AS AN ARDENT NAZI, SHE WAS CHARGED WITH TAKING PART IN EXPERIMENTS ON HUMAN BEINGS AT THE RAVENSBRUECK CONCENTRATION CAMP. LIKE THE OTHERS, SHE HAS PLEADED INNOCENT.

EDA11PES

NUERNBERG, GERMANY, DEC. 9-(AP)-MICHAEL A.MUSMANNO, PITTSBURGH JURIST ON LEAVE WITH THE ARMED FORCES SINCE 1942, HAS BEEN SELECTED TO PRESIDE OVER THE TRIAL OF FIELD MARSHAL ERHARD MILCH, WHICH PROBABLY WILL START NEXT MONDAY.

MILCH HAS BEEN INDICTED ON TWO GENERAL COUNTS OF PARTICIPATING IN THE NAZI SLAVE LABOR PROGRAM AND FOSTERING EXPERIMENTS ON HUMAN BEINGS FOR THE GERMAN AIR FORCE.

MUSMANNO, A NAVY LIEUTENANT COMMANDER FOR JUDICIAL ASSIGNMENTS, HAS BEEN RAISED TO THE RANK OF CAPTAIN FOR THE TRIAL.

JT310PES

(250)
BY THOMAS A.REEDY

NUERNBERG, DEC.9-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.TELFORD TAYLOR DEMANDED TODAY THAT 22 MEN AND A WOMAN CHARGED WITH CONDUCTING NAZI MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS ON LIVE VICTIMS BE CONDEMNED AS MURDERERS WHO POISONED THE ENTIRE GERMAN MEDICAL PROFESSION UNDER ADOLF HITLER.

GEN.TAYLOR OPENED THE TRIAL OF HIGH-RANKING NAZI DOCTORS IN THE SAME COURT WHERE HERMANN GOERING, JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP AND OTHER NAZI RINGLEADERS WERE SENTENCED TO DEATH LAST OCTOBER. ALL PLEADED INNOCENT.

IN SHARP, BITTER TONES, THE AMERICAN PROSECUTOR OUTLINED HIS CASE TO AN ALL-AMERICAN COURT AND ASSERTED: "THE THIRD REICH DIED OF ITS OWN POISON." THE DEFENDANTS, HE SAID, CONTRIBUTED TO THAT POISONING.

"THE VICTIMS OF THEIR CRIMES ARE NUMBERED IN HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS," TAYLOR TOLD THE COURT. "A HANDFUL ONLY ARE STILL ALIVE; FEW OF THE SURVIVORS WILL APPEAR IN THIS COURTROOM."

THE GENERAL DECLARED THE GROUP OPERATED DIRECTLY UNDER HEINRICH HIMMLER AND THE ARMED FORCES--AND SUBJECTED POLES, RUSSIANS AND JEWS TO FATAL EXPERIMENTS UNDER HIGH ALTITUDE CONDITIONS, TO SUB-ZERO FREEZING, TO POISON INJECTIONS, AND TO ENFORCED DRINKING OF SEA WATER.

HE DECLARED THE HEARING WAS NOT MERELY A MURDER TRIAL; THAT ITS REAL PURPOSE WAS TO SHOW THE GERMAN PEOPLE THE EXPERIMENTS HE OUTLINED WERE "FACT AND NOT FABLE."

TAYLOR SAID THE DEFENDANTS WERE TRAINED PHYSICIANS AND SOME EVEN WERE DISTINGUISHED SCIENTISTS, YET THE EXPERIMENTS FAILED TO CONTRIBUTE A SINGLE THING TO WORLD SCIENCE.

"I DO NOT THINK THE GERMAN PEOPLE HAVE AS YET ANY CONCEPTION OF

HOW DEEPLY THE CRIMINAL FOLLY THAT WAS NAZISM BIT INTO [illegible] PHASE OF GERMAN LIFE," HE TOLD THE COURT. "IT WILL BE OUR TASK TO MAKE THESE THINGS CLEAR."

NUERNBERG--1ST ADD TRIAL X X X CLEAR."

THE PROSECUTOR REPEATEDLY REFERRED TO DR.KARL BRANDT, HITLER'S PERSONAL PHYSICIAN, WHO SAT IN GOERING'S OLD SEAT AS ACKNOWLEDGED LEADER OF THE GROUP. HE DECLARED THAT BRANDT WAS THE SUPREME MEDICAL AUTHORITY IN THE REICH AND WOULD BE PROVED GUILTY ON THE BASIS OF HIS OWN METICULOUSLY KEPT RECORDS.

FROM THESE RECORDS, TAYLOR CULLED CORRESPONDENCE ABOUT VICTIMS CHOSEN FOR DANGEROUS EXPERIMENTS IN WHICH THERE WAS SOME CHANCE FOR THEM TO LIVE. TAYLOR SAID EVIDENCE WOULD SHOW THE EXPERIMENTS WERE NOT TO RESCUE OR TO CURE, BUT TO DESTROY AND KILL. HE CHRISTENED THIS "THANATOLOGY", THE SCIENCE OF PRODUCING DEATH.

NUERNBERG--SECOND ADD TRIAL X X X PRODUCING DEAT[illegible] ED930

WALTER S.BEALS OF THE WASHINGTON STATE SUPREME COU[illegible] WAS PRESIDING JUDGE. OTHERS ON THE BENCH WERE JOHNSON T.CRAWFORD OF THE OKLAHOMA SUPREME COURT, HAROLD B.SEBRING OF THE FLORIDA SUPREME COURT AND VICTOR SWEARINGEN OF DETROIT, AN ALTERNATE.

JT342PES 1946

With Prague

Vatican City, Dec. 9--(ap)--The Vatican City radio has appealed to Allied authorities, on behalf of the Archbishop of Budapest, to intervene against the Czechoslovak treatment of Hungarian minorities in Czechoslovakia, the Italian news agency Ansa reported tonight.

The appeal was addressed from Cardinal Mindszenthy of Budapest to the Archbishop of Westminster, Cardinal Griffin, the agency said.

The Ansa account said the message "denounced the treatment meted out to the Hungarian minority in Czechoslovakia, deported and deprived of their property" and ended with an appeal to "allied Authorities to intervene" so that the Hungarians could return to their [redacted] motherland.

REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THE CONGRESS DECIDES TO ATTEND THE ARAB-JEWISH CONFERENCE IN LONDON, SHERTOK SAID, "CONTACTS BETWEEN JEWISH BODIES AND NON-JEWISH BODIES AND INDIVIDUALS WILL BE MAINTAINED TO PRESENT A SOLID FRONT."

HE PREDICTED THE ELECTION OF A TRADITIONAL "COALITION GOVERNMENT REPRESENTING THE SIX MAJOR PARTIES IN THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT, BECAUSE JEWISH LIFE IS A PERPETUAL CRISIS."

HE SAID THE CENTER OF GRAVITY OF ZIONIST REPRESENTATION HAD SHIFTED FROM THE EASTERN TO THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE. IN THE LAST CONGRESS, 45 PER CENT OF THE DELEGATES CAME FROM EUROPE, 24 FROM THE AMERICAS AND 25 PER CENT FROM PALESTINE. OF THE 375 DELEGATES TO THIS CONGRESS, 25 PER CENT ARE FROM EUROPE, 42 FROM THE AMERICAS AND 22 FROM PALESTINE. ADD BASLE-(D)-XXX SAID

MEIER GROSSMAN OF NEW YORK, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED ZIONISTS-REVISIONISTS, INC., OF AMERICA, ISSUED A STATEMENT DISAVOWING THE SIGNATURE OF HIS ORGANIZATION TO A PROCLAMATION IN NEW YORK NEWSPAPERS LAST WEEK. HE SAID THE ADVERTISEMENT WAS HEADED "PROCLAMATION OF THE PALESTINE RESISTANCE." GROSSMAN SAID THE ADVERTISEMENT APPEARED WITHOUT THE APPROVAL OF HIMSELF OR MAJ.WILL[illegible] FRIEDMAN, ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE ORGANIZATION.

TWO JEWISH X X X ETC SECOND GRAPH PREVIOUS (A51)

FD1001APS

A94CO

(100)

ATHENS,O.,DEC.9-(AP)-JEWELL PETERS, 25-YEAR-OLD OHIO UNIVERSITY STUDENT, WAS CHARGED WITH FIRST DEGREE MURDER TONIGHT IN CONNECTION WITH THE "ASPHYXIA" DEATH OF HIS WIFE LEAH MAE WHOSE BODY WAS FOUND IN THEIR TRAILER HOME LAST WEDNESDAY.

THE ARMY VETERAN PLEADED INNOCENT AND WAS HELD IN COUNTY JAIL WITHOUT BOND.

POLICE CHIEF J.B.GROGAN SIGNED THE AFFIDAVIT CHARGING PETERS "UNLAWFULLY AND PURPOSELY AND OF DELIBERATE AND PREMEDITATED MALICE KILLED LEAH PETERS."

NO DETAILS WERE GIVEN EXCEPT THAT DEATH WAS ATTRIBUTED BY A COLUMBUS PATHOLOGIST TO ASPHYXIA.

[illegible]PES NM 1946

PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA,DEC.9-(AP)-SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATES FROM FIVE EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TONIGHT ENDED A TWO-DAY CONFERENCE IN WHICH THEY WERE REPORTED RELIABLY TO HAVE DISCUSSED THE FEASIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING AN ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL COORDINATION PROGRAM ROUGHLY PARALLEL TO THE PRE-WAR LITTLE ENTENTE.

SOME DELEGATES SAID THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, THE SMALLEST AND FARTHEST RIGHT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S FOUR MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES, WAS DIRECTED TO WORK OUT DETAILS FOR SUCH AN ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL PROGRAM FOR EASTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE.

DELEGATES ATTENDING THE CONFERENCE CAME FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AUSTRIA, HUNGARY, BULGARIA AND POLAND.

HP1131PES

MIGHT LEAD SLAV (140)

BELGRADE, DEC.9-(AP)-MILOVAN DJILAS, YUGOSLAV MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO, CHARGED TONIGHT THAT WHAT HE DESCRIBED AS "REACTIONARY" COUNTRIES "DON'T WANT AN END OF NAZISM IN GERMANY, DON'T WANT A SETTLEMENT OF THE WESTERN POLISH BORDER QUESTION AND DON'T WISH TO HAND

1948

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OVER VENEZIA GIULIA TO THE MOTHER COUNTRY OF YUGOSLAVIA."
SPEAKING TO THE ALL SLAV CONGRESS DJILAS, A COMMUNIST LEADER, SAID THAT ONE "CANNOT IMAGINE PEACE IN EUROPE OR THE WORLD TODAY WITHOUT THE WATCHFULNESS OF THE SLAV PEOPLES." HE SAID THAT BECAUSE OF THE DESIRES OF "REACTIONARY COUNTRIES TO CONTINUE DISSENSION IN THE WORLD THE SLAV PEOPLE ALREADY HAVE BEGUN COLLABORATION IN A SLAV UNION, FIRST, FOR MUTUAL AID DURING TIME OF DANGER TO ANY ONE OR ALL OF THEM AND, SECOND, FOR CULTURAL UPBUILDING."
HE SAID THAT THE "HEAD OF THIS COLLABORATION IS THE GREAT SOCIALIST NATION OF SOVIET RUSSIA" AND ADDED THAT "SLAVS HAVE PUT THEIR FORTUNE WITH RUSSIA BECAUSE THERE IS NO OTHER WAY." 1946
HP1126PES

WARSAW, POLAND, DEC.9-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN OF THE FOREIGN MINISTRY EXPRESSED "DEEPEST REGRETS" TODAY FOR THE ARREST FIVE DAYS AGO OF ROBERT CONWAY, CORRESPONDENT FOR THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS.
THE SPOKESMAN ASSERTED THAT ALLIED REPORTERS WOULD HAVE COMPLETE FREEDOM OF ACTION IN POLAND.
POLICE IN SIEDLCE DETAINED CONWAY 30 HOURS AFTER HE PHOTOGRAPHED RELATIVES OF POLITICAL PRISONERS CARRYING FOOD TO A PRISON. HE TOLD BRIG.GEN.WIKTOR GROSZ, DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PRESS INFORMATION, THAT THE POLICE REFUSED TO RECOGNIZE HIS FOREIGN OFFICE CREDENTIALS.
GROSZ SAID THE FOREIGN OFFICE INTENDED TO ENFORCE THE GUARANTEE OF FREEDOM TO REPORTERS, BUT THAT THE GOVERNMENT DID NOT LIKE PRISONS PHOTOGRAPHED BECAUSE POLAND HAS INTERNAL DIFFICULTIES AND THERE HAVE BEEN ARMED ATTACKS ON PRISONS. HE SAID REPORTERS' FREEDOM COULD NOT BE EXTENDED TO PHOTOGRAPHING MILITARY OBJECTS.
THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID SECURITY AUTHORITIES WERE HOLDING THE FORMER SECRETARIES OF DEREK SELBY OF THE LONDON SUNDAY TIMES, SEFTON DELMER OF THE LONDON DAILY EXPRESS AND JOHN SCOTT OF TIME MAGAZINE. HE SAID HE DID NOT KNOW THE CHARGES, BUT ASSERTED THEIR ARRESTS WERE NOT BECAUSE THEY WORKED FOR THE REPORTERS.
JP158PES

BY EDDY GILMORE
MOSCOW, DEC.9-(AP)-MOUNTING APPREHENSION OVER DEVELOPMENTS IN IRAN WERE MANIFESTED HERE TODAY AS PRAVDA CHARGED PREMIER AHMED QAVAM'S GOVERNMENT WITH "VIOLATING ITS OBLIGATIONS TO SETTLE THE AZERBAIJAN QUESTION PEACEFULLY AND GOING BACK ON ITS AGREEMENT WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF AZERBAIJAN."
THIS APPREHENSION WAS EVOKED BY QAVAM'S DECISION TO SEND GOVERNMENT TROOPS NORTH INTO AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE, OSTENSIBLY TO MAINTAIN ORDER THERE IN COMING ELECTIONS TO THE IRANIAN PARLIAMENT. THE AUTHOR OF PRAVDA'S ARTICLE, S.VLADIMIROV, SAID GOVERNMENT TROOPS WITH PLANES AND ARTILLERY BEGAN TO PENETRATE THE PROVINCE DEC.4, ATTACKING ADVANCE AZERBAIJAN UNITS. 1946
"THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT," VLADIMIROV DECLARED, "DECIDED TO BRING TROOPS INTO IRANIAN AZERBAIJAN NOT TO MAINTAIN ORDER BUT TO LIQUIDATE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC LIBERTIES OF THE AZERBAIJANIANS, DISSOLVE THE AZERBAIJAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND PREVENT ELECTION OF ITS REPRESENTATIVES TO THE MAJLIS (PARLIAMENT)."
HE SAID TEHRAN WAS TAKING A COURSE TOWARD "RESETTLEMENT OF THE AZERBAIJAN QUESTION BY RESTORATION IN IRANIAN AZERBAIJAN OF THE FORMER REACTIONARY INSTITUTIONS."
SAYING THAT PREMIER QAVAM HAD PROMISED TO SETTLE THE AZERBAIJAN QUESTION PEACEFULLY, VLADIMIROV ASSERTED, "THE DECISION OF QAVAM'S GOVERNMENT TO SEND TROOPS INTO IRANIAN AZERBAIJAN SHOWS THAT TO GRATIFY REACTIONARY CIRCLES THE PREMIER IS DEPARTING FARTHER AND FARTHER FROM HIS PLEDGES, ASSURANCES AND PROMISES IN THE SPHERE OF PROGRESSIVE MEASURES."
VLADIMIROV SAID THE AZERBAIJANIANS HAD NO OBJECTION TO OBSERVATION OF THE ELECTIONS BY TEHRAN REPRESENTATIVES BUT DID OBJECT TO THE ENTRY OF GOVERNMENT TROOPS AND GENDARME UNITS "NOT INTERESTED IN THE PRESERVATION OF NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC GAINS OF THE AZERBAIJANIANS."
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BIZ (3266)
EGYPTIAN (275)
CAIRO, DEC. 9-(AP)-KING FAROUK WAS SLATED TO CONFER TODAY WITH EGYPTIAN POLITICAL LEADERS IN THE WAKE OF AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT PREMIER ISMAIL SIDKY PASHA HAD ASKED THAT HIS RESIGNATION BE SUBMITTED TO THE MONARCH.
A SPOKESMAN FOR SIDKY PASHA, IN MAKING THE ANNOUNCEMENT YESTERDAY, SAID THE 78-YEAR-OLD PREMIER'S DECISION TO QUIT WAS PROMPTED BY ILLNESS, BUT OTHER OFFICIAL SOURCES HINTED THAT IT HAD BEEN CAUSED BY "DISPUTES" WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONCERNING THE FUTURE OF SUDAN.
THE PREMIER HAS BEEN SUFFERING FROM AN ABCESSED PROSTATE. HIS NEGOTIATIONS FOR REVISION OF THE 1936 BRITISH-EGYPTIAN TREATY HAVE EVOKED WIDESPREAD ANTI-GOVERNMENT DISORDERS BUT LESS THAN TWO WEEKS AGO HE WON A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES FOR HIS RE-NEGOTIATION EFFORTS.
THE KING, OFFICIAL SOURCES SAID, WAS TO CONFER TODAY WITH FORMER PREMIER MAHMOUD FAHMY NOKRACHI PASHA, LEADER OF THE SAADIST PARTY, AND HUSSEIN HEIKAL PASHA, LEADER OF THE LIBERAL CONSTITUTION PARTY. THE TWO PARTIES COMBINED HAVE A MAJORITY IN THE CHAMBER.
NOKRACHI PASHA WAS THE MAN MOST WIDELY MENTIONED IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES AS SIDKY PASHA'S SUCCESSOR. NOKRACHI PASHA RESIGNED THE PREMIERSHIP LAST YEAR AFTER A NUMBER OF DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST HIS GOVERNMENT.
AS NEWS OF THE POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS CIRCULATED IN CAIRO, SEVERAL HUNDRED PERSONS -- SHOUTING "DOWN WITH SIDKY, DOWN WITH NOKRACHI"--STORMED SAADIST PARTY HEADQUARTERS AND SET FIRE TO A GROCERY STORE IN THE PARTY'S BUILDING.
EGYPTIAN NATIONALISTS HAVE DEMANDED PERMANENT UNION OF THE SUDAN WITH EGYPT, UNDER THE EGYPTIAN CROWN, AND HAVE DEMANDED THE IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH TROOPS FROM EGYPT. THE BRITISH HAVE AGREED TO ULTIMATE, BUT NOT IMMEDIATE, EVACUATION OF TROOPS AND TO THE RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION FOR THE SUDAN.
JR530AES

1946

jerusalem, dec. 9 - (ap) - dr. hussein f. khalidi, secretary of the palestine arab executive, said tonight that arabs of the holy land would "not attend the london conference on palestine if we are asked to sit with jews or if american continues its interference by sending an observer."

"american has interfered quite enough," khalidi told a reporter. "this is a matter between england and the arabs and does not concern the jews or the yanks.

"england created this problem and complicated it. now, i believe, england is trying to pull american's leg in trying to get her help to solve problems created by england and england alone."

(the london conference) on palestine are scheduled to resume some time in january. secretary of state james f. byrnes said in new york last week that the united states was willing to sit in as an observer on a new "full and free conference" on the palestine issue.)

a large section of delegates to the arab league, khalidi said, favors referring the palestine problem to the united nations "even though i doubt if the arabs would get a majority of support there."

he said, however, he believed the palestine arabs would have the

support of all six arab states in the united nations and "possibly turkey, persia, india and perhaps many south american states and the russian bloc."

apl davidson 1240 then 2nd

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OFFICIAL CHINESE SOURCES ANNOUNCED TODAY

DS739AP5

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FIVE AMERICAN AIRMEN ARE BEHIND HELD
BUT LIVE,
BASE IN ISOLATED SIKIANG EARLY IN SE
OF THE REPORT HAS BEEN FOUND AND MON
DEFINITELY PROVED OR DISPROVED.
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INQUIRIES FROM RELATIVES OF AIRMEN H
HOPES THEY MAY STILL BE ALIVE.

SHANGHAI, DEC.9-(AP)-THE ALMOST F
ATTEMPTING TO CHECK RUMORS THAT
IN CAPTIVITY IN LOLOLAND IN SOUTH-
AND THE TEAM MOVED TO ITS
NO CONFIRMATION
BEFORE IT CAN BE

30-24-6857

UNCONFIRMED REPORTS FROM MANCHURIA SAID 4,000 COMMUNIST TROOPS HAD CROSSED THE SUNGARI RIVER AT THREE POINTS 80 MILES NORTH OF CHANGCHUN. GOVERNMENT FORECASTS OF A LARGE SCALE COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN AGAINST CHANGCHUN THIS WINTER WERE HEAVILY DISCOUNTED, HOWEVER, BY AMERICAN OBSERVERS WHO RETURNED YESTERDAY FROM THE MANCHURIAN CAPITAL.

THE OBSERVERS EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT COMMUNIST GENERAL LIN PIAO DID NOT HAVE SUFFICIENT TROOP STRENGTH FOR A CONCERTED ATTACK AND THAT EQUIPMENT WAS NOT AVAILABLE TO COPE WITH THE BITTER COLD ALREADY SWEEPING THE AREA. ADD PEIPING-KYX YUCHIACHUANG.

DS347APS NM

SIDNEY RITTENBERG OF CHARLESTON, S.C., THE SOLE FOREIGNER TO SPEAK AT THE FIVE-HOUR MEETING HELD IN THE COLD, DRAFTY, BO DER REGION CONGRESS HALL, WAS LOUDLY APPLAUDED BY THE ASSEMBLY. RITTENBERG, A FORMER UNRRA WORKER, NOW IS A CORRESPONDENT FOR THE ALLIED LABOR NEWS. HE DESCRIBED EVENTS LAST DE

ADD YENNAN-(RODERICK)-XYX STRIFE

BERG, A FORMER UNRRA WORKER, NOW IS A CORRESPONDENT FOR THE ALLIED LABOR NEWS. HE DESCRIBED EVENTS LAST DECEMBER AFTER THE KUMMING DEMONSTRATIONS AND SLAYINGS, WHICH HE WITNESSED

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LABOR NEWS. HE DESCRIBED EVENTS LAST DECEMBER AFTER THE KUMMING 1946 DEMONSTRATIONS AND SLAYINGS, WHICH HE WITNESSED.

NANKING, DEC.9-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER TA KANG PAO REPORTED TODAY THAT TO MAKE ROOM IN THE MINISTRIES FOR REPRESENTATIVES OF MINOR PARTIES UNDER THE GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION PLAN, THE GOVERNORS OF EIGHT PROVINCES WOULD BE REPLACED WITH NATIONAL MINISTERS.

THE PROVINCES INVOLVED, THE PAPER SAID, ARE CHEKIANG, ANHWEI, SZECHWAN, KIANGSI AND FOUR OTHERS IN MANCHURIA.

DS539APS

IV PRECEDE PEIPING CHINESE

NANKING, MONDAY, DEC. 9-(AP)-NANKING NEWSPAPERS REPORTED WITHOUT OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION TODAY THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD SEND A PEACE MISSION TO YENAN, NORTH CHINA COMMUNIST HEADQUARTERS, IN AN EFFORT TO OPEN NEGOTIATIONS TO HALT CIVIL STRIFE.

THE TA KANG PAO SAID FOREIGN MINISTER WANG SHIH-CHIEH WAS EXPECTED TO GO--NOT IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY, BUT AS A PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL--TO DISCUSS THE SITUATION WITH THE TWO TOP RED LEADERS, MAO TSE-TUNG AND CHOU EN-LAI.

THE NISHI CHUNG PAO, HOWEVER, SAID THAT GENERAL CHANG CHUN, GOVERNOR OF SZECHWAN PROVINCE, AND SHAO LI-TZE, PROMINENT LIBERAL KUOMINTANG (NATIONALIST) PARTY MAN, WOULD MAKE THE TRIP.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS CONTINUED WHILE CLAIMED VICTORY IN SEVERAL MAJOR CLASHES WITH REDS EXCEPT IN THE AREA NORTH OF NANKING. A HSIN HSIN PAO DISPATCH SAID THE ADVANCING GOVERNMENT PRESSURE AGAINST COMMUNIST-HELD TENGHSIEN (PORT 120 AIRLINE MILES NORTHEAST OF NANKING, WAS CAUSING THE REDS TO BEGIN EVACUATION OF FOOD AND SUPPLIES TO SAFER AREAS.

DS1039PPS

NANKING, DEC.9-(AP)-CHINESE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS NOTED TODAY THAT RUSSIAN CRITICISM OF THE SINO-AMERICAN TRADE TREATY VOICED BY THE NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA WAS "CLOSELY GEARED TO THE YENAN COMMUNISTS--THEIR ATTACK ON THE TREATY COINCIDED WITH THE YENAN RADIO CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE AGREEMENT."

A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN DEFENDED THE TREATY AS BEING BASED ON THE PRINCIPLES OF RECIPROCITY AND EQUALITY AND SAID THAT "IT ONLY MAKES POSSIBLE UNITED STATES TRADE IN CHINA ON A RECIPROCAL BASIS."

"CHINA IS NOT GIVING THE UNITED STATES MORE THAN IT IS PREPARED TO GIVE ANY OTHER NATION," THE SPOKESMAN DECLARED, ADDING THAT WHILE CHINA WILL BE UNABLE TO ENJOY ALL THE BENEFITS OF A TREATY NATION NOW IT LATER WILL ENJOY THE FULL ADVANTAGES OF THE TREATY.

DS742APS NM

1946

BY RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO, TUESDAY, DEC.10-(AP)-THE TOKYO PRESS REPORTED TODAY THAT THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT MAY OFFICIALLY REQUEST REDUCTION OF REPARATIONS PAYMENTS RECOMMENDED IN THE REPORT OF COMMISSIONER EDWIN PAULEY, ON GROUNDS THAT THE PAULEY PLAN WOULD LEAVE JAPAN INDUSTRIALLY BANKRUPT.

UNDER THE PAULEY PROGRAM, THE NEWSPAPER ASAHI SAID, JAPAN WOULD RETROGRESS TO ITS 1912 STATUS IN SHIPPING AND TO 1927 IN CERTAIN TYPES OF STEEL PRODUCTION. THE YEAR 1930 IS THE ANNOUNCED LEVEL UPON WHICH THE PAULEY RECOMMENDATIONS WERE BASED.

ASAHI SAID ITS CONCLUSIONS WERE BASED UPON FIGURES RELEASED BY THE JAPAN INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL, AND ADDED THAT MANUFACTURING MUST BE MAINTAINED AT THE LEVEL OF 1937, AT LEAST. IT REITERATED A THEME OFTEN HEARD HERE RECENTLY: THAT INDUSTRY REMAINING AFTER THE REMOVALS RECOMMENDED BY PAULEY WOULD NOT SUPPORT JAPAN'S 80,000,000 PEOPLE.

OBSERVERS HERE POINTED OUT THAT GENERAL MACARTHUR'S CENSORS PERMITTED PUBLICATION OF THESE CONCLUSIONS. IT WAS ONE OF THE FEW INSTANCES IN WHICH JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS HAVE BEEN PERMITTED TO PUBLISH ANYTHING THAT MIGHT BE CONSTRUED AS CRITICAL OF ALLIED POLICIES AFFECTING JAPAN.

IT IS KNOWN THAT MANY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS EXPERTS WERE SURPRISED BY THE EXTENT OF PAULEY'S RECOMMENDATIONS. SUCH ADVISERS FREQUENTLY HAVE POINTED OUT THAT THEY WERE SEEKING TO REESTABLISH JAPAN AS A RELATIVELY SELF-SUFFICIENT NATION--TO WHICH EXPORTS WOULD BE VITAL.

THE PRESS FAILED TO STATE PRECISELY HOW THE GOVERNMENT IS EXPECTED TO APPEAL AGAINST THE PAULEY REPORT. AN EXTRAORDINARY CABINET MEETING WAS HELD YESTERDAY ON THE QUESTION--THE THIRD GOVERNMENT SESSION ON THIS PROBLEM--AND A FULL REPORT IS EXPECTED TO BE PRESENTED TO THE DIET SOON.

PREMIER SHIGERU YOSHIDA CALLED UPON MACARTHUR SHORTLY AFTER TERMS OF THE PAULEY REPORT WERE ANNOUNCED, AND SOME JAPANESE REPORTED THEN THAT HE WAS TRYING TO ENLIST THE SUPREME COMMANDER'S AID IN SEEKING RECONSIDERATION.

JQ1036PCS

1946

NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES (200)

TOKYO, TUESDAY, DEC.10-(AP)-JAPAN'S WAR-TIME "STRATEGY OF TERROR" PERMITTED AND TOLERATED THE MURDER OF 131,028 AMERICANS AND FILIPINOS IN THE PHILIPPINES, ASSOCIATE PROSECUTOR PEDRO LOPEZ DECLARED TODAY AS THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES PROSECUTION BEGAN THE PHILIPPINES PHASE OF ITS CASE AGAINST 27 ACCUSED JAPANESE LEADERS.

THE FORMER CEBU CITY ATTORNEY AND NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER, WHO TOOK TO THE HILLS WITH THE FILIPINO RESISTANCE MOVEMENT DURING THE WAR, APOLOGIZED TO THE COURT FOR "THE NECESSITY OF DESCRIBING IN DETAIL" SOME OF THE OUTRAGES HE ENUMERATED.

1946

HE SAID A DELIBERATE POLICY OF JAPANESE LEADERS HAD CAUSED UNTOLD THOUSANDS OF INNOCENT PERSONS TO BE "BUTCHERED, MAIMED, STARVED AND DEGRADED," AND HAD BROUGHT "WHOLESALE MURDER," TORTURE, RAPE AND WANTON DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY."

"OUR EVIDENCE WILL PIERCE THE SHAM AND HYPOCRISY OF THE PIOUS PROTESTATIONS OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT..." HE DECLARED, ASSERTING THAT EVIDENCE WOULD SHOW THAT "A TOP SECRET POLICY DIRECTIVE,EMANATING FROM TOKYO IN JULY, 1942,ORDERED COMMANDERS OF PRISONERS OF WAR CAMPS TO USE WHITE PRISONERS FOR LABOR IN A MANNER TO IMPRESS PEOPLE OF THE LOCALITIES WITH THE SUPERIORITY OF JAPANESE OVER WHITES..."

LOPEZ THEN DESCRIBED TO THE COURT EVIDENCE BROUGHT OUT IN THE MANILA WAR CRIMES TRIALS OF LT.GEN.TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA-CONVICTED AND EXECUTED: THE BATAAN DEATH MARCH IN WHICH 1,200 AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND 16,000 OF THEIR FILIPINO COMRADES IN ARMS WERE "MURDERED AND LEFT IN THE DUSTY ROAD TO ROT," AND HORRORS OF PRISON CAMP ODONNELL IN WHICH THE STARVING SURVIVORS OF THAT MARCH "DIED LIKES FLIES."

JQ/DV950PCSNM

TOKYO, DEC.9-(AP)-THE EMPRESS NAGAKO TODAY CALLED ON JAPANESE WOMEN TO DO THEIR BIT IN BUILDING AN AGREEABLE SOCIETY AND A PEACEFUL NATION, SAYING THE WOMEN OF TOMORROW "MUST BE BOTH STRONG AND JUST."

IN A SPECIAL MESSAGE TO THE 54TH ASSEMBLY OF JAPAN'S RED CROSS SOCIETY, THE EMPRESS EXTENDED HEARTFELT SYMPATHIES TO THE NATION'S WAR VICTIMS. SHE ACKNOWLEDGED THE NEW ORIENTATION OF THE SOCIETY IN JAPAN AND ENCOURAGED ITS PEACETIME EFFORTS FOR THE WELFARE OF HUMANITY. THE MESSAGE WAS BROADCAST NATIONALLY.

JQ9PCS NM

MANILA, DEC.9-(AP)-A PROSECUTION WITNESS TESTIFIED TODAY AT THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL OF WARRANT OFFICER SADAKI KONISHI THAT THE JAPANESE ORDERED THE BAYONETTING OF A SIX-YEAR-OLD AMERICAN BOY, JAMES GARDNER, WHEN HE WAS FOUND ALIVE AFTER HIS PARENTS, DAVID AND

1946

WHEN HE WAS FOUND TO BE ALIVE AFTER HIS PARENTS, DAVID AND FLORENCE GARDNER, HAD BEEN EXECUTED.

THE WITNESS SAID THAT JAMES, STILL TIED TO THE HANDS OF HIS MOTHER, WAS CRYING AND CALLING "MAMA," WHEN KILLED.

THE GARDNERS, WHOSE AMERICAN ADDRESS WAS NOT GIVEN, LIVED NEAR THE LOS BANOS INTERNMENT CAMP IN FEBRUARY, 1945, WHEN KONISHI ESCAPED THE FIRE OF AMERICAN PARATROOPS AND FILIPINO GUERRILLAS WHO RESCUED 3,000 ALLIED PRISONERS. THE EXECUTIONS FOLLOWED THAT LIBERATION.

JQ1041PCS

MANILA, TUESDAY, DEC.10-(AP)-FIVE MEMBERS OF A HOUSE NAVAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE FROM WASHINGTON ARE LEAVING TODAY FOR PALAU AND TRUK AFTER CONFERENCES HERE WITH U.S. NAVAL OFFICERS ON BASES WHICH THE PHILIPPINES GOVERNMENT DESIRES THE AMERICAN NAVY TO RETAIN.

AMOUNTS OF SURPLUS NAVY MATERIALS HERE AND THE SPEED WITH WHICH THEY WERE BEING TURNED OVER TO THE PHILIPPINES GOVERNMENT ALSO WERE DISCUSSED.

THE NAVY BEGAN ROLLING UP MOST OF ITS MAJOR PHILIPPINES BASES SEVERAL MONTHS AGO, WITH THE INTENTION OF CONCENTRATING FORCES AT GUAM. A HUGE SAMAR-LEYTE BASE ALREADY HAS BEEN ABANDONED, AND ASIDE FROM INSTALLATION AT OLANGAPO, SUBIC BAY AND MANILA HARBOR, THE NAVY HAS LITTLE LEFT HERE.

AT THE SAME TIME, THE MANILA CHRONICLE REPORTED THAT THE U.S. ARMY AIR BASE AT LAOAG, ILOCOS NORTE PROVINCE IN NORTHERN LUZON, WAS ONE OF THE BASES NOW BEING SOUGHT FOR PERMANENT DEVELOPMENT BY THE UNITED STATES. USEFUL AS A STEPPING STONE BETWEEN MANILA AND OKINAWA, IT NOW IS BEING USED BY PHILIPPINE COMMERCIAL PLANES AS WELL AS AMERICAN ARMY AIRCRAFT.

THE COMMITTEEMEN, HEADED BY REP.IZAC (D-CALIF), INCLUDE REPS. BIEMILLER (D-WIS), HEALY (D-CALIF), MANSFIELD (D-MONT) AND BISHOP (D-ILL). THEY EXPECT TO CONCLUDE THEIR TOUR OF PACIFIC AREAS BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

JQ1045PCS

KX (APW--FRISCO)

1946

WASHINGTON,DEC. 9-(AP)-THE SIGNING OF AN AGREEMENT FOR JAPAN TO BUY CIVILIAN-TYPE SURPLUS MILITARY SUPPLIES IN JAPAN WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY MAJ.GEN.DONALD H.CONNALLY, FOREIGN LIQUIDATION COMMISSIONER.

HOW MUCH JAPAN WILL PURCHASE, THE EXACT KINDS OF GOODS, AND PRICES AND TERM OF SALE WILL BE WORKED OUT LATER. SOME SURPLUS PROPERTY MAY BE TRADED FOR REAL ESTATE BUT ANY PAYMENTS WILL BE IN DOLLARS.

ALL TERMS AND TRANSFERS WILL BE SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.

VX712PES

NIGHT LEAD FARM

SAN FRANCISCO, DEC.9-(AP)-REPRESENTATIVES OF AMERICAN FARMERS WERE CAUTIONED TODAY THAT THE WARTIME BONANZA FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS IS AT AN END, AND WERE ASKED TO SUPPORT A GIVE-AND-TAKE FOREIGN TRADE POLICY FOR THE UNITED STATES.

"THE FOREIGN TRADE AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF A NATION TRAVEL HAND TO HAND," THE 28TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION WAS TOLD BY HENRY W.MILLER, JR., TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES HORTICULTURAL COUNCIL.

1946

"THE ABILITY TO EXPORT WILL ENLARGE AS OUR ABILITY TO ACCEPT IMPORT GROWS," MILLER SAID, "BECAUSE THE WILL TO DEAL AND THE BUYING POWER OF FOREIGN CUSTOMERS WILL BE DIRECTLY ASSOCIATED WITH THEIR SHIPMENTS TO THIS COUNTRY."

APPROXIMATELY 12,000 DELEGATES WERE REGISTERED AS THE FEDERATION GOT DOWN TO BUSINESS TODAY FOR CONVENTION SESSIONS EXTENDING THROUGH THURSDAY.

TOMORROW THE DELEGATES WILL HEAR THE ANNUAL REPORT OF PRESIDENT EDWARD A.O'NEAL AND ADDRESSES BY GOVERNOR EARL WARREN OF CALIFORNIA; WILLARD L.THORP, ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS; AND M.R.DODD, UNDER SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

JQ811PCS

NR (ASKED) NY (APW)
AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE
WASHINGTON,DEC.9-(AP)-SENATOR SMITH (R-NJ) ASKED THE STATE DEPARTMENT TODAY TO SEE TO IT THAT ROY STOECKEL, KEARNY, N.J., "RECEIVES EVERY CONSIDERATION HE JUSTLY DESERVES" IN YUGOSLAVIA, WHERE HE IS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN CONVICTED ON ESPIONAGE CHARGES.

THE SENATOR'S SECRETARY SAID THAT SMITH, WHEN NEWS REPORTS OF THE CASE CAME TO HIS ATTENTION, TELEPHONED THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND REQUESTED IT TO SUPPLY HIM WITH ALL POSSIBLE INFORMATION.

"THE SENATOR ASKED THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT, THROUGH THE EMBASSY IN BELGRADE, KEEP A CAREFUL WATCH AND GIVE STOECKEL EVERY POSSIBLE PROTECTION," THE SECRETARY SAID. "AS WE UNDERSTAND IT, THE MAN WAS CONVICTED BY A LOWER WAR COURT AND HAS APPEALED TO A HIGHER COURT.

"WE UNDERSTAND HE DID NOT HAVE COUNSEL AT HIS FIRST TRIAL, AND THE SENATOR WANTS TO SEE TO IT THAT HE RECEIVES EVERY CONSIDERATION HE JUSTLY DESERVES."

LT1049PESNM

STOECKEL, AN EX-GI EMPLOYED AS A CIVILIAN BY THE U.S.ARMY AT LINZ, AUSTRIA, WAS SENTENCED TO FOUR YEARS AT HARD LABOR BY A YUGOSLAV MILITARY COURT ON CHARGES THAT HE ILLEGALLY CROSSED THE YUGOSLAVIA BORDER AND TOOK PICTURES OF "PROHIBITED OBJECTS". THE CASE WILL BE REVIEWED BY A HIGHER YUGOSLAV COURT.

STOECKEL'S PARENTS, BEWILDERED AT THE CHARGES, SAID THEIR SON WAS NOT A SPY AND THAT HE WAS AN AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER AND IT WAS ONLY NATURAL FOR HIM TO TAKE PICTURES.

VETERANS GROUPS IN NEW JERSEY AND IN STOECKEL'S HOME COUNTY OF ESSEX, ALSO WERE MAKING PLANS TO PROTEST THE SENTENCE.

JR1134PES NM

CHICAGO, DEC. 9-(AP)-A $4,655 CLAIM BY A FORMER MANILA,P.I., GIRL AGAINST THE ESTATE OF HER ARMY OFFICER FIANCE, BASED ON AID FURNISHED HIM IN A JAPANESE PRISON CAMP, WAS GRANTED TODAY IN PROBATE COURT.

THE CLAIM OF MISS BETTY WRIGHT, 23, AGAINST THE ESTATE OF LT.WILLIAM J.TOOLEY, 27, CHICAGO, WHO WAS KILLED IN JULY, 1945, WHEN A PRISON SHIP ON WHICH HE WAS BEING TRANSPORTED TO THE PHILIPPINES WAS BOMBED, WAS ALLOWED BY JUDGE WILLIAM WAUGH WITH THE CONSENT OF TOOLEY'S FAMILY.

MISS WRIGHT, WHO ARRIVED FROM MANILA SEVERAL MONTHS AGO, TESTIFIED SHE WAS IN CONSTANT COMMUNICATION WITH HER FIANCE DURING THE THREE YEARS HE WAS IMPRISONED AT CAMP CABANATUAN IN THE PHILIPPINES.

MISS WRIGHT STATED SHE BRIBED JAPANESE SOLDIERS TO SMUGGLE FOOD, MEDICINE, CASH AND LETTERS INTO THE PRISON CAMP WITH MONEY RAISED BY SELLING HEIRLOOMS AND OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY.

SHE SAID SHE HAD 250 LETTERS FROM TOOLEY ACKNOWLEDGING HER AID.

THE COUPLE MET IN 1941 WHEN THE GIRL'S FATHER, DR.ROBERT WRIGHT, A MANILA DENTIST WHO DIED DURING THE OCCUPATION, THREW OPEN HIS HOME TO SERVICEMEN.

QZ922PCSNM

30-24-6859

Russia, Britain Agree Tentatively on A-Bomb Report, Troops Census

LEADERS, HOWEVER AGAIN DEADLOCKED ON VETO QUESTION

Plan, If Approved, Might Force U. S. to Divulge Atomic Secrets at Once.

DEBATE IS HEATED

Molotov in Surprise Concession to Britain's Demand for Inspections.

L. Hauck

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 — (AP) Great Britain joined with Russia "in principle" tonight on a merged world arms reduction and troop census program with international inspections which, if approved by the United Nations Assembly, might force the United States to divulge the atomic secrets almost immediately.

The main point at issue remained the veto, with Britain insisting that an international commission to receive the census report must be kept free of the Security Council veto and the Soviet Union insisting as usual that the special voting right must apply.

The apparent agreement came in the midst of a three-hour debate in the United Nations Assembly marked by a series of maneuvers between Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov and Sir Hartley Shawcross, chief British delegate.

Shawcross twice called it "an historic occasion" and once shook hands with Molotov to seal their agreement.

Census, Arms Merged

The question before the 54 national delegations—a world-wide census of troops—was snowed under in the intensity of the discussions and the final effect was to merge this issue with the whole broad problem of arms reduction.

The United States, whose atomic bomb secrets would be offered to the world almost immediately under one section of tentative accord, did not directly comment on the British proposal that paved the way for agreement in principle.

The assembly president, Paul-Henri Spaak, of Belgium, cautioned that the whole system of arms and disarmament would be established by Jan. 15" if the proposals were adopted. This would include full reports on all phases of the atom bomb.

He then warned delegates against taking such a serious step immediately and suggested that the troop resolution with all its amendments be sent to a political sub-committee at Lake Success tomorrow to be blended with the broad arms cutting proposals.

The unexpected and fast-moving action started with the Russians agreeing to accept a system of international military inspection which would allow agents to make spot checks within Russia and elsewhere, but on condition that the United Nations demand a full report on all troops and armaments, including the atomic bomb.

The assembly adjourned shortly before midnight until 4 p. m. (EST) tomorrow.

Text of Proposal

The text of the new British proposal:

"The General Assembly recommends immediate establishment of an International supervisory commission, operating within the framework of the Security Council but in its operation not subject to veto of any power on the Security Council, which shall be entitled by the agents of any nations acting in its behalf to verify and confirm on the spot any or all information submitted in accordance with any requirements of the general assembly or the security council as to troops and armaments.

"When this supervisory commission is established the member states shall be required to submit full particulars on armaments of different categories as well as armed forces."

The veto power, which has been the core of most of the U. N. debates, is held by Russia, the United States, Great Britain, France and China. Under its provisions any one of these major powers can block a major decision of the Security Council or of its organs through the necessity for council review.

Molotov made his statement in accepting a British "verification" amendment to a world-wide troop census proposal now under debate before the General Assembly.

Sir Hartley Shawcross of Great Britain, commenting that "this is going to be a historic occasion," then put forth a modified version of the British plan which would place the international inspection body outside the range of the Security Council veto and delay armaments' reports pending a setting up of the check system.

Molotov immediately leaped to his feet to accuse Shawcross of seeking to delay a decision and said the Briton was asking delegates "to undertake a revision of the (UN) charter." Molotov made it clear that inspections could not operate within the framework of the Security Council without the right of veto prevailing.

The verbal exchange came as the assembly neared a vote on the troop

plan and after Shawcross had appealed directly to Russia to abolish a "policy of isolation" and in concert with other great powers "lift up the curtain" on total military strength.

Speaking before the United Nations Assembly at Flushing Meadow park, Sir Hartley Shawcross asked the Soviet Union to support an all-inclusive world-wide troop census and then leaned over the rostrum to direct these words to Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov:

"Let us bring this thing into the open, lift up the curtain, and see what is going on in all the countries of the world and get rid of all suspicions.

Raps "Isolation"

"I appeal to the Soviet Union not to create suspicion by following a policy of isolation."

Molotov did not reply at once but Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vishinsky reaffirmed the Soviet position that reports on troops must be accompanied by data on armaments, including the atom bomb. This statement touched off a personal exchange between Shawcross and Molotov.

The British delegate said his country would disclose its armaments when there was an international system of controls and inspection and when Russia allowed inspectors to go into the Soviet Union.

He added: "I invite Mr. Molotov to agree."

"You are too late—we submitted such a proposal long ago," Molotov shouted back from the floor.

Shawcross retorted: "If the atomic commission had known this, we would have settled all this and would be in perfect agreement."

Shawcross, sporting a flaming red handkerchief, joined with Sen. Tom Connally (D.-Tex.), United States delegate, in chiding Molotov for "voting against his own resolution." He referred to the 34 to 7 approval of the troop census plan in the powerful 54-nation political committee. In that vote Russia dissented, contending that figures on domestic troops should be disclosed only in connection with the wider arms reduction program now being debated in committee at Lake Success.

The British delegate remarked that Molotov was obviously embarrassed by the fact that "this thing which they introduced has come back as a sort of boomerang."

No U. S. Skeletons

Earlier Connally had told the assembly in a booming voice:

"We have no skeletons in our closet, we will tell the world about all our forces. We demand that other countries do the same."

Recalling the heavy vote given the resolution in commitee, Connally declared "there is no question of veto being used on this subject."

Connally, however, reiterated American opposition to a British proposal for on-the-spot verification of all troop figures submitted.

Alexandre Parodi of France, who abstained in the committee vote, swung into the Russian column in the assembly, declaring he was opposed to inclusion of data on forces stationed at home.

Earlier in the day at Lake Success, a political drafting committee moved near completion on the proposal for arms reduction and control of atomic energy. The sole point remaining at issue in commitee was how often troop strength should be reported to the security council.

The council itself, meeting at Lake Success to take up Greece's charges of border violations against Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Albania, was snagged on Russian demands that debate be postponed until all three accused nations could present their arguments to the council. (AP)

Troop-Census Defeat Seen For Russ

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 10 (AP)—An unofficial survey of delegates indicated today that the United Nations Assembly would override Russian opposition to an international inventory of armed troops at home.

At the same time, Great Britain appeared certain to lose its fight to set up a United Nations inspection board to verify figures submitted by member nations in the troop inventory.

The Assembly was scheduled to meet in plenary session late today at Flushing Meadow Park to resume debate on the troop-census proposal. Russia announced early yesterday that she would oppose the inclusion of home forces in the inventory.

Special Vote

Meanwhile, the 54-member Political and Security Committee sent to the Assembly a Belgian resolution recommending that all members of the United Nations immediately recall their Ambassadors and plenipotentiaries from Franco Spain. The vote was 27 to 7, with sixteen abstentions, including the United States.

As the Assembly prepared to debate one of the most controversial issues of the current session, delegates found themselves faced with a heavy schedule of work that threatened to run past the adjournment deadline of December 13.

Security Council

Added to general committee and plenary session work today was a session of the Security Council. The eleven-nation body was faced with a Greek complaint of interference in its internal affairs by Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria. Greece has charged that these three countries are supporting guerrilla warfare inside the Greek borders.

Russia, which had opposed unsuccessfully in committee the inventory of troops at home, carried her fight into the Assembly to confine the census to armed forces abroad. Since the Soviet Union needs a two-thirds majority to win her point, most delegates agreed Russia would lose this fight.

Troop-Census Issue

On the troops-at-home inventory point, the Russians argue that the plan should be linked with the proposed program of disarmament and should not be made until that program is in operation. Both Great Britain and the United States fought for the inclusion of home forces.

Most delegates believed that argument on the Soviet point would be fairly brief inasmuch as Russia stands practically no chance of winning.

This would make it possible for the Assembly to tackle the British proposal for a United Nation inspection board to verify the troop figures submitted by member nations.

British Optimistic

Despite the fact that this amendment will require a two-thirds majority vote, members of the British delegation felt that their verification plan would be accepted. But a survey of delegates, however, indicated the British were over-optimistic.

The British argue that the troop data will be worthless if not verified by a United Nations board which would be able to go into each country and see just how many troops there are and where they were located.

POWERS GET VOICE IN TRIESTE RULE

Big 4 Agrees on Commission to Check on Operation of Port.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—(AP) The United States and other great powers were assured a permanent direct voice in the management of Trieste's economic affairs today when the Big Four Foreign Ministers Council agreed on the creation of a 12-nation commission to keep check on [illegible] of the free port of [illegible].

The council concentrated on clearing up odds and ends of the Italian and other satellite peace treaties in today's session and avoided entirely any discussion of preliminary arrangements for the German peace settlement scheduled to be undertaken in another meeting at Moscow March 10.

This lapse in the German talks allowed time for Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov to gain new instructions from Moscow on the one critical point — preliminary hearings for small nations on the German question.

The point is critical because Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, with the at least implied support of British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin, has served notice that he does not intend to journey to another foreign ministers' meeting in Europe until he is assured that its sessions will be productive of major accomplishments on German and Austrian settlements.

Byrnes contends that there can be no such assurance and that no decision can be properly made until the views of the small nations have been heard.

Molotov has held that the Big Four should first make some agreements on Germany and then name deputies to hold hearings. The next council session was called for 11:30 a.m. (EST) tomorrow, and diplomatic authorities hoped that some word on the outstanding issues in preparation for the Moscow conference might be forthcoming then.

Molotov Yielding On Reich Issue Hoped For

New York, Dec. 10 (AP)—With the next Big Four Foreign Ministers' conference slated for Moscow March 10, Western diplomats expressed hope today that Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov would quickly reverse himself and agree to get the views of small nations on Germany before the great powers start work on a German peace treaty.

In fact, if Molotov does not yield his opposition on this point by the end of the week, it seems highly unlikely that the Moscow session will be held, Secretary of State James F. Byrnes told the Foreign Ministers Council meeting last night that he was flatly opposed to making any German decisions until the small nations have had opportunity to express their views.

To Think It Over

Molotov said he would think the matter over. Meanwhile, the Council agreed to meet today to clean up odds and ends of the five European satellite peace treaties that are being completed here and possibly begin consideration of an agenda for the Moscow meeting.

Generally, diplomats considered it likely that Molotov would find some way to agree to the appointment here of deputy Big Four Foreign Ministers who would hold hearings in Europe in January and February and report to the Moscow conference shortly after it opens.

Freedom For Reporters

In agreeing to hold the meeting in the Russian capital, Byrnes, British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and French Deputy Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville were assured by Molotov that news reporters from their countries would be able to report freely what happens there.

Byrnes, who had discussed this problem in private with Molotov before last night's session, was quoted as having told the Soviet diplomat he felt the conference in Moscow last December was not well covered because of restrictions thrown around it.

On the question of hearings for small nations, Byrnes told the Council the United States would not be prepared to take any position on the fixing of Germany's boundaries or on other important questions involved in a peace settlement until the views of the smaller nations had been heard. Molotov, who had previously objected to naming deputies to hold such hearings until the big powers could make preliminary decisions on Germany, said he would have to give the matter further thought.

Windup This Week

His decision will have to be made in a few days because the Council is planning to wind up its session here this week.

The only other important problem to be settled is that of the agenda for the Moscow meeting.

Bevin declared it should include a report on the Allied Control Council in Berlin, covering the whole status of reparations and also the problem of the return of German war prisoners from Russia and other countries, this being an important element of Germany's industrial manpower potential.

Other items on the agenda, according to preliminary drafts already proposed by the big powers, will include consideration of the permanent political organization of Germany and measures for insuring European security, notably Byrnes's proposal for 40-year German disarmament treaty.

RUSSIA LOSES IN GREEK CASE

Demand For Delaying Hearing Fails In Security Council

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 10 (AP). Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate, was decisively defeated tonight in the United Nations Security Council on his insistent demand that Bulgaria, Albania and Yugoslavia be invited immediately to participate in discussion of a Greek complaint against them.

Gromyko's proposal, brought to a vote after more than four hours of procedural wrangling, received only three affirmative ballots—from Mexico, Poland and the Soviet Union. Seven affirmative votes would [illegible] required to carry it.

Vote For Invitations

The Council then adopted a three-point Netherlands resolution (1) Inviting Greece and Yugoslavia to participate in the discussion; (2) Inviting Bulgaria and Albania to make a declaration, and (3) stipulating that if the Security Council should decide that this was a "dispute," rather than a "situation," Albania and Bulgaria would be invited to participate without vote.

The resolution was approved unanimously except for point 3, on which Russia and Mexico abstained. The Security Council then adjourned until 3 P.M., Thursday, when the discussion will begin.

Gromyko precipitated a long procedural debate a few moments after Herschel V. Johnson, the Council President and United States delegate asked the delegates to express their views whether the requests of Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria to be heard should be granted.

Aid To Guerrillas Charged

Greece has charged all three of her neighbors with fomenting the trouble in northern Greece by aiding the guerrilla bands which have been engaged in bloody clashes with Greek Government troops. Greece, presenting this as a situation rather than a dispute, charged that such action on the part of the three neighbors might threaten world peace.

Johnson reminded the delegates that this was the third time in less than eleven months that the Security Council had been called upon to decide a problem involving Greece. As he opened the discussion, he suggested that in accordance with previous procedure the Greek representatives be permitted to take a place at the table when the time was appropriate.

He pointed out, however, that since Bulgaria and Albania were not United Nations members, some special ruling was needed, and he suggested that the Security Council permit these two nations to present any facts they had on the matter to the Council.

Supported By Briton

The Russian delegate was supported by Britain's Lord Inverchapel, who declared that whatever the interpretation of the Charter in this respect, his sense of fairness dictated that Albania and Bulgaria should "be given the opportunity to participate in the conversations when the time comes."

The Security Council disposed more quickly of the first matter on its agenda—Siam's application for United Nations membership.

It decided that the application would be placed on the provisional agenda for action later, after Gromyko had asked for time to study it.

As Gromyko spoke for postponement of the Greek complaint, Premier Constantin Tsaldaries waited to present it in detail.

DEMAND MADE ON ALBANIA

Britain Calls For Reparations For Deaths On Warships

London, Dec. 10 (AP)—The British Government has demanded an apology and reparations from Albania for losses of life suffered by two British destroyers when they struck mines October 22 in Corfu channel, and has threatened to place the problem before the Security Council of the United Nations.

The text of a note presenting the demands was announced tonight by the Foreign Office following its delivery to the Albanian legation in Belgrade yesterday.

Called Criminal Disregard

"If no satisfactory reply is received within fourteen days of the delivery of this note, his Majesty's Government will have no alternative but to bring the matter before the Security Council of the United Nations as a serious threat to and

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a breach of international peace and security, showing criminal disregard of the safety of innocent seamen of any nationality lawfully using an international highway," the British note said.

The British Government demanded reparations and compensation for the relatives of the 44 officers and men killed.

For the first time in the long dispute between Britain and Albania over use of the channel the British bluntly charged the little Balkan country with "connivance, or at least knowledge" that mines had been laid "only a very short time" before the British ships were damaged.

Charges Hague Violation

"His Majesty's Government must accordingly conclude the Albanian Government either laid the minefield in question or knew that it had been laid," the note said. "The Albanian Government has thus committed a flagrant breach of international law."

The note complained Albania violated the Eighth Hague Convention of 1907 by failing to give notice to other countries of minefields.

The sternly worded note was delivered through the Albanian legation in Yugoslavia since Britain several months ago severed diplomatic relations with Albania. It brought to a new climax the strained relations of the two countries which reached a previous danger point when two British cruisers were fired on by Albanian shore batteries May 15.

Russian Output Rises 19%

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP).—The Moscow radio said today that industrial production in the Soviet Union rose 19 per cent during the first nine months of 1946 "in bold contrast to the situation in the United States and the latest data on unemployment there." "Postwar reconversion of industry has taken place in our country without a crisis or any of the other ups and downs inherent in capitalism," the broadcast added.

Russian Sees U. S. Debt Saddled on Its Workers

Cites Profit of Imperialists in 'Arming World Reaction'

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP).—Peter Orlov, Moscow radio commentator, declared today that the American working class is being saddled by debt to the profit of imperialists who are arming world reactionaries "on credit terms of next to nothing."

Asserting that "imperialist circles of the United States" are most alarmed by Soviet disarmament proposals, Orlov added: "The second World War meant to them vast profits, and today they are reaping solid sums from the postwar armaments race. So, naturally enough, the handful of American imperialists oppose any sort of disarmament.

"The millions of working people of the United States, however, have a different opinion. The war may have been a treasure store for the American imperialist, but it put a huge national debt on the shoulders of the American taxpayer."

RUSSIANS DENY STALIN IS DYING

London, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—Describing as "dirty speculation" rumors published here and elsewhere that Prime Minister Stalin was dead or dying, a spokesman for the Russian embassy declared that the Soviet leader "is in the best of health."

Reports about Stalin's health reached the banner headline stage in some London papers over the week end. One Sunday paper, the People, said that Stalin had decided "to retire from the supreme control but will maintain contact in the Kremlin as an elder statesman."

"The first official announcement is planned for the Russian New Year, about a month from now," the People said.

France after world war I. When the last war began he went to the United States, enlisted as a private and later entered the Office of Strategic Services. In June, 1943, he parachuted into the Loire district, helped organize the underground and was captured, but escaped from the Gestapo. Later, he served with the Maquisards in the Belford Gap area.

The Floeges's eldest son, who is 24 years old, remained in France.

200 Tommies Quit Ship At Liverpool

Liverpool, England, Dec. 10 (AP). Two hundred British soldiers, chanting "we want justice and better accommodations," tonight scrambled off the transport Empress of Scotland for the third time in 24 hours. [illegible] preparing to carry them to duty in the Orient.

Swarming down cargo nets the men surrounded protesting military police and marched off in an orderly procession to a reception camp 7 miles away.

High-ranking officers aided by military police twice before had persuaded the troops to return, assuring them their legitimate grievances would be heard. The liner was preparing to sail without the demonstrators. Several hundred other troops remained aboard.

British Troops Sailing For Far East Quit Ship

Liverpool, England, Dec. 10 (AP). Headquarters of the Western Command announced today that 300 British Army personnel en route to the Far East walked off the transport Empress of Scotland last night in protest against food and accommodations on board but ended their demonstration eight hours later.

The return to the ship was agreed upon at a conference between the troops and senior army officers after several of the demonstrators, suffering from exposure, were carried back on board.

One of the troops assisting in embarkation said the demonstration "was mainly an army grouse, because they did not want to go back overseas at the end of their leave with Christmas so near at hand."

Underground Hero to Return to U. S.

Capt. Floege, Who Twice Parachuted Into France, to Receive British Honor and Live in Connecticut.

London, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—Capt. E. F. Floege, an American who parachuted twice into occupied France to organize the wartime underground, planned to leave today to establish home in New Milford, Conn., and receive in Washington the British Distinguished Service Order.

His French wife and six of their seven children were to take an American Overseas Airline plane for New York.

Floege took up residence in

FRENCH FACTIONS SEEK TO SPEED AGREEMENT

PARIS, Dec. 10—(AP) Rival political leaders agreed in principle today to formation of a "national union" government, composed of all parties from the Communists to the far right [illegible] in the interim until [illegible].

Still lacking, however, was agreement on a provisional premier to head the new government and a program—obstacles which might yet wreck the negotiations.

Vincent Auriol, Socialist president of the national assembly, began a new series of conferences with party leaders in an effort to reach agreement on these points in time for election of a new premier on Thursday.

UNESCO Fund Fight On

Paris, Dec. 10 (AP)—A fight to restore the 1947 budget of the United Nations Social, Economic and Cultural Organization to the original $7,500,000 figure, which was slashed more than $500,000 in a budget committee, was opened by Britain's delegation today.

Dr. David Hardman pointed out that the [illegible] committee vote for the lower budget was 10 to 9, with eleven nations absent, and he called for restoration of the original figure to allow UNESCO to begin its program.

Dr. Julian Huxley, director general, said that if the lower budget was adopted, expenditures would have to be slashed up to 40 per cent and possibly more if overhead expenses could not be reduced.

Earlier, William Benton, assistant Secretary of State and head of the United States delegation, cautioned the delegates that too many persons believed UNESCO, with its several hundred jobs in prospect, was "a pork barrel riding in a cloud."

The UNESCO sessions were scheduled to end this afternoon.

Kommandature Solves Berlin Rule Muddle

Berlin, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Allied Kommandature today solved Berlin's two-weeks-old muddle, in which two city governments claimed to hold office, by ordering the old Mayor and his officials to yield to the newly elected Mayor.

The compromise, reached after a four-hour debate [illegible] commanders, fa[illegible]ds the principle raised by the Russians that members of the city government may not take office until approved beforehand by the Kommandature.

The letter drafted to the old Mayor, Dr. Otto Werner, who was appointed by the Russians when they were in sole occupation of the city, merely directed him to turn over his functions to the new government "which has our approval."

The new government was chosen in recent city-wide elections in which the Soviet-sponsored Social Unity party was defeated by the Social Democrats.

FURTWAENGLER ON TRIAL

Conductor Faces Court Today to Attempt His Vindication

BERLIN, Dec. 10 (AP)—Wilhelm Furtwaengler, German orchestra director, will appear before a denazification court of nine Germans tomorrow in an effort to get a clean bill so as to resume his musical career in Berlin.

The case against the 60-year-old former director of the Berlin Philharmonic has been most strongly argued by the American Military Government's information control division officials who have pointed out that he served as a Prussian State Councilor appointed by Hermann Goering to advise him on musical affairs, that he drew a salary for that work and that he conducted in foreign countries on tours that the Nazis staged for propaganda purposes.

Russian occupation authorities have given tacit support to "bring Furtwaengler back" campaigns by German cultural groups.

LESS FOOD SENT TO REICH BY U. S.

Berlin, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—Food imports from the United States during the last quarter fell almost 50 per cent short of requirements for the United States Occupation Zone, the American Military Government weekly report said today. To keep the German ration level at 1,500 calories daily food has been arriving at the rate of approximately 50,000 metric tons a month, compared with the estimated average import requirement of 92,000 metric tons monthly.

High priority continued to be given to the transportation of potatoes, firewood and bread grains, the report said, because of the shortage in collecting deliveries from German farmers for the market.

Meanwhile, black market activities and food thefts continued high. Several localities in Wuerttemberg-Baden were robbed of ration cards and large quantities of tobacco.

Nevertheless, authorities granted a Christmas food bonus of 100 grams (about 3½ ounces) of meat extra per person per week during the holiday ration period and an extra 250 grams of sugar per person for Germans aged one to twenty.

Regional offices of the American Military Government, however, have been requested to crack down on German violations of rationing directives. Some manufacturers, the report said, are supplementing their workers' ration by subsidizing plant kitchens with food obtained with or without the assistance of food authorities.

Fraulein Shot In Tussle For Gun, Says Corporal

Berlin, Dec. 10 (AP)—The United States Army's Criminal Investigation Division said tonight that Corporal Donald L. Johnson, 26, of De Kalb, Ill., had signed a statement that a Berlin woman, who was shot and critically wounded while he tussled with her for possession of a pistol, had threatened to commit suicide after a lover's quarrel.

The woman—Irmagard Stoit, 26—was not expected to survive.

The CID said Johnson stated he was in love with Fraulein Stoit and hoped to marry her eventually. Saturday night, he was quoted, they quarreled over infidelity, and she pointed a pistol at her head. Johnson said the pistol was discharged accidentally as he tried to wrest it from her.

[illegible]nberg jail, a high-ranking [illegible]zi officer eluded guards and [illegible]ved from a 35-foot catwalk today in what apparently was a suicide attempt.

The officer, Lt. Col. Frederick Karl Lechler, 34, an important witness in forthcoming war crimes trials, suffered a broken neck and fractures of the skull and both arms. He was rushed to the U. S. Army hospital at Fuerth, where doctors said he had less than an even chance to live.

Maj. Frederick C. Teich of Macon, Ga., who recently succeeded Col. B. C. Andrus as prison commandant, said he thought Lechler had changed his mind in mid-air, and tried to break his fall with his arms.

The incident occured just after the prisoners had returned from the kitchen, where they had marched to get their lunch. After entering his cell, Lechler suddenly dashed out again and vaulted over a three-foot guard rail.

Lechler, a handsome elite guardsman was chief of the supply force for Nazi concentration camps.

He was to be a principal witness against his immediate superior, Oswald Pohl, slated to be tried within a few weeks by an American court as the commander of all concentration camps.

The incident occurred in a different block from the one in which Hermann Goering, evading elaborate precautions taken by Col. Andrus, committed suicide by swallowing a vial of poison last October.

Two other suicides have occurred in the jail since the U. S. Army took over its administration at the end of the war. The victims were Dr. Leonardo Conti, head of the Nazi medical experimenters who decreed the deaths of hundreds of thousands of persons in a quest for "race purity," and Robert Ley, Nazi labor boss. Each hanged himself in his cell in Oct. 1945.

Nazi Prisoner at Nuernberg Fails in Suicide Attempt

FRANKFURT, Germany, Dec. 10—(AP) Only three days after the U. S. army announced that it had changed commandants and streamlined security measures at the

German Mayor Demands End To De-Nazification

Hamburg, Dec. 10 (AP)—Hamburg's first mayor, Dr. Max Brauer, last night demanded a quick end to de-Nazification in an address before a meeting of city administrative officials.

"Ninety per cent of the German people co-operated in some way with the Nazi system," Dr. Brauer said. "With the remaining five per sent we cannot build a new state. We must bring de-Nazification to an end as rapidly as possible."

Dr. Brauer, who recently renounced his American citizenship so he could take over the post of mayor, said that "revenge policy should not be practiced through de-Nazification."

ZIONISTS IN BLUNT BRITISH WARNING

E. Fischer

BASEL, Switzerland, Dec. 10 (AP)—Rabbi A. H. Silver of Cleveland, Ohio, a newly elected vice president of the World Zionist Congress told 2,000 persons attending the organization's [illegible] today that "we will continue to help the forces of resistance" in Palestine.

In a blunt warning to the British, Rabbi Silver said "we believe in resistance to the illegal acts of the mandatory power. The way to end resistance is to open the doors of Palestine."

He rejected the "thesis of the zealots of partition" and demanded "a Jewish state in all Palestine."

His remarks, added impromptu to a prepared address, evoked prolonged applause and stamping of feet from the delegates.

Rabbi Silver was among 15 vice presidents elected earlier today by the congress, which also named Dr. Chaim Weizmann of London as its chairman. Other vice presidents included Mrs. Judith Epstein of New York, president of Hadassah, the Women's Zionist organization of America; Dr. Joseph Schechtmann and Chaim Greenberg, all of New York.

Dr. Weizmann, who also is president of the World Zionist Organization, was the only candidate for the chairmanship. Forty-eight votes were cast against him, however, mostly by revisionists, a group which only recently returned to the congress after a walkout fifteen years ago.

Jewish Facism Charged

The election of two revisionists to the presidium threw the congress into a brief uproar, during which shouts of "Jewish fascism" were heard. Order was restored, however, and J. K. Goldbloom, of London, appealed for a united Zionist front.

Rabbi Silver, opening the debate on Zionist political problems—a debate which is expected to continue for five more days—asserted that James F. Byrnes, United States Secretary of State, "understands the full gravity" of the problem in the Holy Land, but added:

U.S. Attitude Reviewed

"It is too early to say how firm and persistent he will be in pressing for Jewish rights in Palestine. . . ."

The attitude of the United States Government through the years, Rabbi Silver said, might be described as "mere benevolent neutrality," but by 1942 this attitude changed and "the subject of Zionism had become taboo in Washington."

Rabbi Silver said that the action of President Truman in urging the opening of Palestine to 100,000 Jewish refugees was a welcome turning point.

U. S. Zionist Hails Resistance

Tells World Congress Byrnes Apparently Has Active Charge of Palestine Problem.

Basle, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Rabbi Abba H. Silver of Cleveland, president of the American Zionist Organization, told the World Zionist Congress that "we believe in resistance to illegal acts of the mandatory power" in Palestine, and that "we will continue to help the forces of resistance."

There was prolonged applause and stamping of feet among the audience of some 2,000 persons as Silver, adding impromptu remarks to a prepared address, declared: "The way to end resistance is to open the doors of Palestine.

"We demand that Great Britain discharge the obligation she assumed under the mandate. We do not accept the thesis of partition. The extremists are the ones who advocate the partition. A Jewish State in all Palestine is the only authentic policy."

Says Byrnes Is Active.

In the course of his prepared speech Silver declared that Secretary of State Byrnes "understands the full gravity and urgency of the Palestine problem," and that within recent weeks there have been clear indications that he has "taken active charge" of the matter. "He has been personally conferring with Mr. (Foreign Secretary) Bevin on the subject," Silver continued. "It is too early to say how firm and persistent he will be in pressing for Jewish rights in Palestine and for a just and early solution."

There were rumors that some opponents of the commonwealth plan had been won over to the idea of a partitionment, adding: "We should make sure that they are indeed repentant and converted before we intrust them with any responsible role in any negotiation which may involve the fate and destiny of the Jewish national home."

Taboo In Washington.

Reviewing the attitude of the United States Government through the years, the Cleveland Rabbi said: "It might be characterized, in all fairness, as one of mere benevolent neutrality. Our Government was at all times kindly disposed, but it persisted in doing nothing about it. It was fashionable for public officials to give warm endorsement, and it was generally assumed, even among some of our Zionist leaders, that that was all we could really expect from our Government. This attitude persisted even after the White Paper was issued in 1939."

The attitude of benevolent neutrality was abandoned after the United States entered the war, Silver continued, and by 1942 "the subject of Zionism had become taboo in Washington." He added that the American President and the British Prime Minister once came to the point of issuing an official request that all discussion of the Palestine question cease. "Fortunately," he continued, "this was averted through energetic intervention."

He said that President Roosevelt's statement of 1944 that the American Government has never approved the 1939 White Paper broke "a long and, to the Jews of Europe, dreadfully costly silence." He added that a welcome turning point was reached when President Truman urged the opening of Palestine to 100,000 Jews.

At an earlier session today Dr. Chaim Weizmann of London was elected president of the congress, receiving 191 votes. Forty-eight votes were cast against him and sixty delegates did not vote. Weizmann was the only nominee.

Among the fifteen vice-presidents elected were Mrs. Judith Epstein of New York, president of Hadassah, and Dr. Jo Schechtman and Chaim Greenberg, both also of New York.

TURKS KILLED BAND, REPORT

L. S. Chakles

Guerrillas Fleeing Over Border Wiped Out, Athens Says

Athens, Dec. 10 (AP)—Greek press dispatches said today that Turks had completely "wiped out" the remnants of a large guerrilla force which fled into Turkey after being routed by regulars in a fierce battle near the Greek village of Corymbos.

The dispatches, sent from Alexandroupolis in northeastern Greece, did not state how many persons were killed by the Turks, but said that more than 100 guerrillas were killed and 150 captured at Corymbos, before the flight across the frontier. Corymbos is 18 miles from Turkey, near the junction of Greek, Bulgarian and Turkish borders.

New Violence Breaks Out

Other reports told of new outbreaks of violence up and down Greece all the way from the southern Peloponnesus to the Bulgarian frontier.

Greek and British military chiefs held an emergency meeting in Athens, presumably because of the developments.

A 3d Army officer at Salonika said earlier that 600 to 1,000 guerrillas, "openly supplied with food and arms from Bulgaria," were involved in the fighting at Corymbos, and that they were opposed by a battalion of Greek troops.

He added that wounded guerrillas were taken "back into Bulgaria," after they had signaled to Bulgarian border guards.

Bulgarian Cards

An official Greek dispatch from Corymbos said Bulgarian Army identification cards were found in the pockets of some of the slain.

New fighting was reported in central Greece, where two villages were captured by Leftists and the town of Carpenission, capital of the region, was threatened with capture, according to a telegram read to Parliament.

Police said one person was killed and five wounded by a hand grenade thrown into a café in suburban Athens.

Athens newspapers said the office of a Leftist EAM (National Liberation Movement) newspaper in Pyrgos, on the northwestern coast of Peloponnesus, was attacked and one printer killed.

Vermion Mountain Battle

A delayed dispatch from Salonika quoted army officials as saying a battle was under way between 250 guerrillas and gendarme units in the Vermion mountains of northern Greece.

Five gendarmes and two railroad employés were killed Sunday night when guerrillas ambushed a westbound Alexandroupolis-Salonika train near the Bulgarian frontier. Survivors said the gendarmes were "executed," and that a woman guerrilla "cold-bloodedly murdered the conductor with an ax." They said the band was composed of 150 persons, including twenty "Amazons."

Greeks Fighting Partisan Band On New Front

J. Goodwin

Salonika, Dec. 9 [*AP—Delayed*]. A Greek 3d Army spokesman said tonight that 600 to 1,000 bandsmen "openly supplied with food and army from Bulgaria" had opened a 3-mile front around the village of Corymvos in western Thrace near the Greek-Turkish border town of Didymoteikon.

The spokesman said the "new Communist thrust" began the night of December 6 and is now opposed by a battalion of Greek troops. Greek forces, he said, are desisting from use of artillery to defend the village, which is only a few kilometers from the border.

The spokesman, an intelligence major, said that bandsmen were observed "openly carrying wounded back into Bulgaria" and supply carts were seen moving across the border at night after the "bandits signal Bulgarian border posts with lights."

Bandit Leaders Sought

He also said the Army was seeking to apprehend a "central committee of six men" allegedly "directing bandit activities in Macedonia." He said the committee was composed of three Greek Communists and three members of the NOF (Slav Macedonia Liberation Front), which, he said, is part of a Macedonian authority campaign.

The committee, the spokesman said, recently had its headquarters in Kastoria and claims leadership over 90,000 Slav-Macedonians in Greece.

Meanwhile, in Athens, Minister of Public Order Constantine Kalkanis said more than 200 Partisans had surrendered during the last two weeks as a result of the modified amnesty granted the mountain fighters.

Police said one person was killed and five wounded when a grenade was thrown into a suburban Athens cafe last night.

Newspaper Office Fired

The office of the EAM (National Liberation Front) newspaper in Pyrgos was fired on and one printer killed, according to a press dispatch.

A cable was read to the Greek Parliament today saying two villages in the area of Karpenision in central Greece had been taken by guerrillas and that Karpenision, capital of the region, was threatened with capture.

A press dispatch in the Athens papers from Alexandroupolis said "more than 100 corpses of bandits were found on the battlefield" after an eight-hour fight near Corymvos and that more than 150 were captured.

Another press report said a portion of the band which fled into Turkish territory was completely "wiped out" by Turks. Scene of the battle is approximately twenty miles from the Turkish frontier.

Meanwhile an official dispatch received in Salonika from Corymvos reported that 40 bandsmen were killed and ten captured in the night's fighting. The dispatch said "Bulgarian Army identity cards were found in the captives' pockets."

The Army reported at Salonika that a battle was "now raging" between 250 bandsmen and gendarme units in the mountains near Veroia.

Survivor Describes Execution

Five gendarmes were reported "executed" and two railway employés killed near Mouries, immediately south of the Bulgarian border near Lake Dorian, when a westbound Alexandroupolis-Salonika train was said to have been ambushed by a mortar-firing band which railway employes said included at least twenty women.

Survivors of the attack, who reached Salonika by special train tonight said one woman in the band, which was estimated at 150, "cold-bloodedly murdered the conductor with an ax."

George Vellias, lone survivor of the six-man gendarmerie detachment aboard, said the officers were marched two miles from the scene and "executed by a firing squad." He said he was struck in the leg, rolled under a dead major's body and later made his way back to the railway station after "angry peasants" had frightened the band away.

Hungary Welching On Pact: Czechs

Prague, Dec. 10 (*AP*)—The Czech Foreign Ministry has disclosed transmission of a note to Hungary accusing that country of failing to live up to bilateral agreement for the exchange of nationals of both countries.

The Ministry said last night that a communication sent to Foreign Minister Janos Gyongyosi of Hungary last Friday charged Hungary had not fulfilled its part of a February 27 agreement providing that Hungarian nationals living in Czechoslovakia and Czech nationals living in Hungary were to be repatriated.

Aid Is Asked

[In Vatican City, the Italian news agency ANSA said the Vatican radio appealed last night to Allied authorities on behalf of the Archbishop of Budapest to intervene against Czech treatment of Hungarian minorities in Czechoslovakia.

[ANSA said the message, from Josef Cardinal Mindszenty of Budapest to Bernard Cardinal Griffin, archbishop of Westminster, "denounced the treatment meted out to the Hungarian minority in Czechoslovakia, deported and deprived of their property" and ended with an appeal for Allied intervention on behalf of the Hungarians.]

The Czech Foreign Ministry said its communication also demanded that the Hungarians put a stop to alleged gun firing across the border and subversive activities in Slovakia.

Dutch To Sign Indo Pact

The Hague, Dec. 10 (*AP*)—Dr. J. A. Jonkman, Dutch Minister of Overseas Territories, told Parliament today that the Government intended to authorize the commission general to sign the draft agreement with the Indonesians.

The draft, initialed a month ago by Dutch and Indonesian repre-

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sentatives in Batavia, provided for a politically [illegible] United States of Indonesia and their union with the Netherlands under the crown.

"By this signature," Jonkman said, "the Government binds itself only and exclusively as to what has been agreed upon according to the explanation given by the commission."

Viewed As Framework

He added that, in the light of this explanation, the agreement should be seen "to further the preliminaries for establishing a new rule of law in the Netherlands East Indies."

"The agreement does not determine this new rule of law," he said, "but is meant to give the basis on which it will be framed."

Noise Bomb Marks Barcelona March

Barcelona, Spain, Dec. 10 (AP)—A noise bomb exploded today as marchers, said by semi-official sources to number 150,000 to 200,000, massed [illegible]'s viceregal palace in a demonstration against "foreign interference" in Spanish affairs.

Similar demonstrations were held in Spain's 50 provincial capitals and in other small cities.

British And Italians Hurt In Padua Riot

Padua, Italy, Dec. 10 (AP)—Two British officers and several Italians were injured today in a two-hour riot set off when a British Army truck ran into a group of Italian pedestrians.

Padua is the site of several headquarters of Britain's Central Mediterranean Force.

The Italians, estimated in an official announcement to total more than 150, attacked British personnel and tore down a British flag in the mistaken belief that the truck had killed two of their countrymen.

REDS STEAL BED LINEN

VIENNA, Dec. 10—(AP) British army authorities said today that Russian soldiers Sunday night entered a sleeping car in which Adrian Holman, British political representative in Bucharest, and his wife were traveling to Vienna, stole bed linen and otherwise put the passengrs "to great inconvenience."

The release said "Russian headquarters in Vienna have promised to fully investigate into the matter."

Romanian Trade Policy

Soviet Friendship Is Preferred to U. S. Steel, Says Communist

BUCHAREST, Dec. 9 (AP) (Delayed).—Emil Bodnaras, Under Secretary of State and one of the key men in the Communist party leadership, told news men today that Romania will not discriminate between great manufacturing powers or those producing raw materials, provided trade policy does not harm relations with her neighbors, especially Russia.

Romania could do without United States Steel, but could not last five minutes without Russian friendship, Bodnaras said. He aded that Romania wants only essential goods, not American refrigerators or gramophone records.

Nokrachi Outlines Regime's Aims

Cairo, Dec. 10 (AP)—Mahmoud Fahmy Nokrachi Pasha, named Premier for the second time within ten months, set up a new Egyptian Cabinet today in the midst of renegotiations of a treaty touching on British, Egyptian and Sudanese interests.

The twelve-man Cabinet gave equal representation to Nokrachi Pasha's Saadist party and the Liberal Constitution party, which together command a majority in the Chamber of Deputies. Nokrachi himself took the Foreign Affairs and Interior portfolios.

In Favor With Britain

The new Premier, a 58-year-old one-time schoolteacher, was appointed by King Farouk I yesterday to succeed ailing politically independent Ismail Sidky Pasha, who resigned Sunday amid differences with the British over a new treaty to replace the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian Alliance.

In accepting the premiership, Nokrachi Pasha wrote the King that his Government's first goals would be evacuation of British troops and the unity of Egypt and the Sudan to the south under the Egyptian crown.

Foes Walk Out

Sidky Pasha had sought these objectives in the treaty negotiations. The Chamber of Deputies November 26 gave him a 159-to-0 vote of confidence, after 54 opposition deputies had walked out. In both Egypt and the Sudan, demonstrations against the Government policy have occurred among extreme nationalists.

Only last February 17, Nokrachi Pasha resigned the premiership in favor of Sidky Pasha. His new Cabinet shuts out the strongly nationalist Wafdist party, which Nokrachi quit in 1937 when the Saadist party was formed among dissident Wafdists.

Refugee Ship's Survivors Being Taken Off Isle

Eight Moved to Rhodes by Greek Destroyer; 240 Suffer From Exposure

VALLETTA, Malta, Dec. 10 (AP)—The British naval command in the Mediterranean announced tonight that the British minesweeper Providence and a Greek destroyer were embarking 700 Jews who were shipwrecked Sunday on the Island of Syrina.

The Jews were being taken on board the two rescue vessels "under difficult weather conditions," a statement issued by the command said.

[The Jews, who lacked immigration certificates, were stranded on the barren island in the Aegean when the ship taking them to Palestine was wrecked.]

Casualties of the shipwreck, the statement said, "were believed to have been five or six drowned" and eight injured. The injured have been taken to Rhodes for treatment on board a second Greek destroyer, the Themistocles, it added.

"The survivors are being accommodated in warships at present until the arrival of H. M. S. LST 3016, which was dispatched from Malta Monday with a medical party, food and other supplies," the statement said.

Shipwrecked Jews Are Succored

Jerusalem, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—The Palestine Government announced tonight that contact had been established with a group of 730 Jews shipwrecked on the desolate island of Syrina and that about 240 were suffering badly from exposure.

Eight in the worst condition have already been moved to Rhodes aboard a Greek destroyer, it was announced, and British naval vessels are standing by to move hospital cases direct to Palestine.

Desert Tribal Chief Sentenced To Death

Damascus, Syria, Dec. 10 (AP)—Salman Murshed, Alaouite tribal chieftain, and two deputies, Sulayman Sayid and Hassan Tiraf Muhammad, today were sentenced to death for crimes, including high treason, against the Syrian Government.

[illegible] charged that Murshed and his followers received French encouragement and help, including arms, to stage an uprising.

Twenty other defendants were given prison terms ranging from one to fifteen years. The desert chieftain was accused of trying to enslave his followers by forcing on them a religion in which he was to be known as a god. Another accusation was that he killed one of his twelve wives.

Tehran Troops Begin Invasion Of Azerbaijan, Face Resistance

By The Associated Press

TEHRAN, Dec. 10.—Four columns of Iranian government troops began an invasion of Azerbaijan today, and unconfirmed reports said Mianeh, eighty miles from Tabriz, the Azerbaijan capital, had been captured in a swift advance.

Reports received in official circles, but lacking confirmation at military headquarters, said the troops quickly repaired an 80-yard-long bridge blown up by the Azerbaijan militia at the River of the Golden Swimmer and entered rugged Ghaflankooh Pass, main gateway to the rebellious province on Iran's northwestern frontier.

Mianeh is five miles beyond the pass, and is the first city of any importance on the main highway and railway route to Tabriz, Azerbaijan capital.

Meager Details

The report telling of the city's capture did not say whether it had been accomplished by the main force or by irregular tribesmen who struck in two surprise flanking movements.

Gen. [illegible], chief of the general staff who announced the start of the military movement, said first casualties were light and that some Azerbaijans surrendered. Some machineguns and small arms were captured, he added.

Premier Ahmed Qavam appealed to Dr. Sallamollah Javid, the Communist governor-general of Azerbaijan, not to resist the troops being sent as a security force during Iran's general parliamentary elections. He warned that the troops would enter the province no matter what resistance was encountered.

But in reply, Jafar Pishevari, leader of the pro-Soviet Azerbaijan Democrat party, in a broadcast from Tabriz called upon the people and armed forces to fight, and urged all possible aid to the militia and the untrained defense forces.

Qavam's order to attack "proves he is the bloodiest fool in the world," declared Pishevari, who added that Azerbaijan was being attacked by guns, tanks and airplanes.

He accused the government of bombing villages, and charged Qavam with wanting to "put his friends in parliament" and as a large landowner of being afraid of "our land distribution" program.

"Qavam wants to make us slaves of the British and Americans like the slaves in India," he declared.

UN Notified of Warning

The attack followed by a few days Iran's notification to the United Nations Security Council that the Soviet Ambassador in Tehran had given a "friendly admonition" against sending troops into the province on the grounds it might create "disturbances" on Russia's frontier.

The note recalled previous Russian "interference" in Iran's internal affairs and said the Central Iran government had not yet been able to re-establish its authority in Azerbaijan although the province agreed last June to recognize the sovereignty of the Central Government after several months of self-declared autonomy during the Soviet occupation.

There was some concern in government circles that Russia might give indirect aid to the Azerbaijans. For some time government sources have been reporting privately that military technicians, arms and other forms of aid were filtering across the Soviet border into Azerbaijan.

Soviet Azerbaijans across the border speak the same language and are hardly distinguishable from Iranian Azerbaijans.

'Showdown' Seen

(Diplomatic sources in London said it was not unlikely that Soviet Azerbaijans would infiltrate into Iranian territory. They said the "showdown" would not only test the extent of Russian influence in Azerbaijan but also show how far Russia planned to push "the thin edge of her wedge into the Middle East." A British foreign office spokesman said Britain regards the situation as a "purely internal affair" between the Azerbaijans and the central government.)

The government thrust began at 9 a.m. and first contact with the Azerbaijans was made a short distance north of Sarcham. The main advance was toward the torturous pass, reported fortified, where the main resistance was expected to be encountered.

At the same time columns of irregular cavalry made up of 1,500 Amiri Afshar, Zulfghari, Yamini and Aselehadarbashi tribesmen, began surprise flanking attacks on both the east and west.

The eastern flanking drive originated from the border village of Aghkand, captured a few days ago by the irregulars, while the western flank circled west and north from Rejin, five miles northwest of Sarcham. Rejin, a border village, also was captured a few days ago in a preliminary skirmish.

A fourth column drove northeastward from Takab, a large military base 75 miles west and slightly south of Zenjan, the main base of operations.

Columns Close on Mianeh

The first objective of all columns was Mianeh, first city of any size in Azerbaijan. Mianeh is five miles beyond the pass and the terminus of the railway from Tehran. Tabriz, the Azerbaijan capital, is 80 miles northwest of Mianeh.

There was no immediate indication of the reaction of the Kurds who inhabit the area to the west around Lake Urmia, near the Turkish and Iraq borders. A few months ago the Kurds were closely aligned with the rebellious Azerbaijans, but more recently some of the chieftains have shown a tendency to break away from pro-Soviet leanings.

The military developments left the election question confused. Although Qavam in his message to Javid declared the elections would not be postponed, some observers believed they necessarily would be delayed.

Qavam originally had announced that the elections would be held on five days in the two-week period beginning last Saturday.

One of the first tasks of the new parliament to be elected would be to pass upon the question of oil concessions in the north for Russia which Qavam promised Moscow.

4 Qavam Forces Fight Way Into Azerbaijan

Tehran, Dec. 10 (AP)—Four columns of Iranian Government forces thrust into truculent Azerbaijan province today in what some diplomatic sources said they considered an armed test of Soviet influence in Iran's northernmost semi-autonomous province.

As Government troops opened a battle against the Fedaies, the militia of the Azerbaijan Democrat party, Premier Ahmed Qavam sent a message to Dr. Salamollah Javid, governor general of Azerbaijan declaring that security forces had been ordered into the province to supervise parliamentary elections and would enter no matter what resistance was encountered.

Some [illegible] Killed

General Razmara, Iran's chief of staff, said casualties in the early fighting were reported to be light, with some Democrats killed and wounded. He added that some captives had been taken and that a few Democrats had surrendered.

Razmara said the attacking forces were made up of regulars and irregulars and that the main thrust began at 9 A.M. (local time) today. He reported that contact was made with the Democrat force a short distance north of Sarcham at the entrance to Grafiankooh Pass.

This pass, reported to have been fortified by Democrat forces, straddles the main route into the province. The first objective of the Government troops' drive northward was said to be Mianeh, the first sizable city on the route to the provincial capital, Tabriz.

More Violence Reported

Tehran newspapers yesterday carried fresh reports of violence in the dispute between the central Government and the semi-autonomous province.

Etelaat, semi-official newspaper, said a Government airplane dropping propaganda leaflets had been fired upon Saturday over three Azerbaijan localities but was not damaged.

The same newspaper said two members of the Fedaies had sur-

rendered along the boundary as a result of earlier leaflet appeals and reported low Democrat morale.

A correspondent on the border for *Kahan*, independent newspaper, reported Fedaies attacked Tikab, along the border between Azerbaijan and the Kurds, but had been driven off after suffering "many casualties."

The newspapers also said Government troops from Isfahan were being transferred to the Azerbaijan border forces by way of Tehran.

Iranian Azerbaijan, bordering Russian Azerbaijan, revolted last year while Soviet troops were in occupation and subsequently was granted more home rule.

Elections of deputies to the Majlis (aqliament) were scheduled throughout Iran for the two weeks which started last Saturday. Premier Ahmed Qavam has insisted he will not recognize returns from Azerbaijan unless Government troops oversee the balloting. Azerbaijan leaders have charged him with seeking to control the election in favor of his own party and have opposed the troop movement.

Surprise Advances Begun

General Razmara said columns west and east of the main force started successful surprise advances at 9 P.M. (local time) last night to secure the flanks of the Ghaflankooh Mountains.

He said the main body of Tehran troops expected to encounter the heaviest resistance in the tortuous pass through the mountains.

The General said a fourth column farther to the west was driving northeastward.

The attack started only a few days after Iran notified the Security Council of the United Nations of interference in Iran's internal affairs.

Wonder What Russia Will Do

Diplomats speculated on what action Russia would take.

There apparently was some concern in Government circles that Russia might give indirect assistance to the Azerbaijan Democrats.

Recently the Left-wing Tudeh party and Leftist Tehran newspapers have attacked Qavam, asserting he was guided by "American imperialist aims against Russia."

The attack on Azerbaijan confused the election question. The election period was supposed to have started December 7, and Qavam announced that inspectors were ordered to proceed to some districts to being establishing election machinery on that date. However, the actual polling period of five days which was to have been set some time before December 21 may now be delayed until the Azerbaijain issue is settled.

"Internal Affair," Britain Says

London, Dec. 10 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman said today that Britain regarded the dispute between Azerbaijan Democrats and the Iranian Government as "a purely internal affair."

Replying to a news-conference question, the spokesman added that Britain's attitude would remain unaltered, even if the dispute developed into a full-scale conflict.

London, Wednesday, Dec. 11 (AP)—The Moscow radio reported today that the Tehran newspaper Rahbar said the Americans [illegible] 40 four-engined bombers to the Iranian Army since November 22. The broadcast quoted a Tass dispatch from the Iranian capital.

NIGHT

Manchuria Chief Summons Leaders To Mukden Parley

Peiping, Dec. 10 (AP) — Gen. Hsiung Shih-hui, Government overall military commander in Manchuria, today called an extraordinary conference of provincial governors and army leaders at Mukden as Communist leaders here acknowledged their armies had taken the initiative in China's civil war.

Government military sources have predicted Communists soon would open a winter offensive in Manchuria aimed at Changchun, the capital. Fighting in a 50-mile radius of the city has been reported for weeks.

American military observers who returned two days ago from Changchun and Harbin disagreed strongly, however, with the Government prediction. They said the Reds were not strong enough and not equipped for a winter campaign.

Lin Strikes Across River

Latest reports from that area said Communist Gen. Lin Piao had made test thrusts across the Sungari River north of Changchun into Nationalist (Government) positions. The Nationalists hold the west bank.

Chinese press reports said 20,000 Communist troops were moving along the railroad toward Szepingkai, 60 miles southwest of Changchun.

Nationalist leaders also looked for a concerted Communist attack on Paoting, 100 miles south of Peiping. They said seventeen Red regiments had penetrated the outer defense ring of that Hopeh provincial capital and were within 10 miles of the city.

The Paoting garrison withstood a siege of more than a month last fall and Government military authorities said it was ready to meet the new assault.

Offensive Under Way

The Communist offensive in Shansi was well under way with the Reds sweeping up one city after another in the south and central parts of this province west of Hopeh. A large force was reported massed a few miles outside Tatung awaiting the signal to strike at that coal mining and railroad center 160 miles west of Peiping.

In Honan province, south of Hopeh, 80,000 Communists were reported advancing against Government-held Anyang and Hwahsien, north of Kaifeng, provincial capital.

Communist forces in Shantung province, east of Hopeh, continued attacks on the Tsingtao-Tsinian railway in an effort to open and maintain a corridor north to Chefoo, Communist-held port which the Nationalists have surrounded but have been unable to capture.

Attack Report Denied

A report by Communist headquarters in Nanking that a Nationalist army under Gen. Hut Sung-nan had launched an offensive against border cities forming the outer defenses of Yenan, Communist capital, was denied by a Government defense spokesman. The Communist announcement, originating with the Yenan radio, said the attacks began December 6 near Yaohsien, only 25 miles southwest of Yenan.

The Government spokesman, however, said there were no field reports indicating aggressive action by Nationalist armies, which have been observing Chiang Kai-shek's November 11 cease-fire order.

Chinese Munitions Blast Kills 8

Shanghai, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—Explosions continued at intervals today in a Chinese Army munitions dump here which was touched off by a dropped hand grenade Saturday, but officials announced that only eight persons had died.

DAY

Lord Killearn Under Knife

Singapore, Dec. 10 (AP)—Lord Killearn, Great Britain's special commissioner in southeast Asia, underwent an emergency operation for appendicitis last night at the Johore Bahru Hospital. A spokesman for Killearn's office said the operation was successful and his condition was satisfactory.

Taking Initiative, Chinese Reds Declare

Peiping, Dec. 10 (AP)—Chinese Communists battled to within 10 miles of Paoting, the Hopeh provincial capital, today as party leaders declared they were taking the initiative in China's civil war.

Fighting raged in four provinces —Honan, Shansi, Shantung and Hopeh—and the Communists made test thrusts in northern Manchuria, where Government officials say the Communists are prepared to throw 100,000 to 150,000 men into a new campaign.

DAY

Gen. Hsiung Shih-hui, director of Chiang Kai-shek's Manchuria headquarters, called an extraordinary conference of army commanders and provincial governors.

Red Spokesman's Views

[In Nanking, Communist spokesman Wang Ping-nan, insisting that there is no hope of a truce, told newsmen that the Government and Communists would continue fighting "until a change in the international situation and weakening of the Kuomintang (Government party, military position necessitates a fresh approach."

[He said a change of the military situation would be possible only when the United States quits aiding the Kuomintang and when China faces an economic crisis as the result of the military expenditure of men and materials."]

Government sources said they expected the Communists to launch a concerted assault on Paoting momentarily. Seventeen regiments penetrated the city's outer defenses.

Withstood Long Siege

The Government garrison there withstood a month-long siege early in the fall.

The official newspaper *Chih Shih Jih Pao* called the situation critical.

In Manchuria, Gen. Lin Piao's Communist forces made test thrusts across the Sungari River, south of Harbin. The independent newspaper *Hsin Min Poa* said 20,000 Communists from Taonang were pushing along the railway toward Szepingkai, 130 miles to the southeast.

In Honan, 80,000 Communists were reported advancing against Anyang, 80 miles north of Kaifeng, and Hwahsien, 56 miles north of Kaifeng.

Set To Strike At Tatung

They captured city after city in south and central Shansi province and in the north were poised a few miles outside Tatung for a signal to strike that coal-mining and railroad center.

Other troops, however, had been held up eleven days at Chungyang in their drive toward Taiyuan, the provincial capital.

In Shantung, the Communists continued attacks on the Tsingtao-Tsinan railroad in an effort to open a mountain corridor north to Chefoo, reported to be the only major port they still hold.

Sikh Ruler's Czech Wife Found Dead By Tower

New Delhi, India, Dec. 10 (AP)—The body of the Czech wife of the 74-year-old Maharajah of Kapurthala, ruler of a small Sikh state in India's Punjab, was found yesterday at the base of the 238-foot Qutab Minar, ancient Indian tower near Delhi.

NIGHT

Police said the Maharajah's wife had been staying at a Delhi hotel for the last month. Other sources said she had been separated from her husband for about a year. Her identity was established from a handbag which she left with a taxi driver at the monument while she climbed to the top.

She came to India with her mother as a guest of the Maharajah a few months before World War II began and married him five years ago in a Sikh ceremony. Authoritative sources said, however, she never was recognized officially as the maharanee.

Indian Assembly Picks Prasad

New Delhi, Dec. 10 (AP)—Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Food Minister of the interim Indian Government, was nominated witnout opposition today for the chairmanship of India's Constituent Assembly. Formal election will take place tomorrow.

Prasad is a member of the predominantly Hindu All-India Congress party. The Moslem League is boycotting the Assembly.

Dr. Prasad's nomination was followed by a boisterous second-day session in sharp contrast to yesterday's solemn opening of the Assembly.

DAY

Speaker Forcibly Hushed

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, leading minister of the interim government, and another delegate forcibly escorted to his seat one member who insisted on continuing a speech demanding that all proceedings be in Hindustani instead of English, despite the fact he had been ruled out of order.

In the preliminary sessions, the Constituent Assembly was expected to pass resolutions declaring India a sovereign republic and asking a Federal court interpretation of certain sections of the British Cabinet mission's plan of last May for Indian independence, under which the Assembly was called.

Parties To Dispute

These sections are in dispute between the Hindu-dominated All-India Congress of Nehru, and the Moslem League, headed by Mahomed Ali Jinnah.

No court decision was deemed likely before next April, when the Assembly is scheduled to begin a second meeting. Before then, many Delhi observers felt new negotiations and an agreement between the parties were possible.

Government officials here today confirmed reports of a new outbreak of violence on the rugged northwest border and said that this "undoubtedly" was a repercussion of Hindu-Moslem tension in British India.

Russ Communize Sakhalin, Say Japanese

Tokyo, Dec. 10 (AP)—Japanese repatriates just arrived at Hakodate from Southern Sakhalin were quoted today in the newspaper *Asahi* that the Russians are colonizing and communizing that former Nipponese territory.

Asahi said the repatriates reported:

DAY

Russian communization began with farm lands allotted to Russian immigrants. The Japanese were told to transfer ownership of their lands to the Russians.

Co-operative farming is maintained on a large scale.

All Farms Supervised

The Russians declared complete nationalization of farm lands immediately after the occupation. Harvests were delivered to a farm board which paid the farmers. All farms are under supervision of a three-pronged control.

The civil administration controls every aspect of civilian life. All sectional chiefs are Russian. Subchiefs are Japanese. All major industries are under state control.

Plants Have Farms

Each factory has its own farm. During leisure hours employés tend farms and divide the crops among themselves.

One major radio station operates in Toyohara, the former capital. It broadcasts mainly in Russian. The news chiefly is translations from Russian newspapers.

The former *Karafuto Nippo*, a Japanese newspaper, has been revived, with Russians as publisher and editor. It is exclusively a Communist party paper. No other publication is permitted.

Theater Taken Over

The only books available are by the leftist Japanese author, Takiji Kobayashi, and the Japanese Communist Sen Katayama.

The best movie theater was taken over by the Russian Army.

Mining is under control of a Soviet board. Eight mines have been reopened.

Output of the Oji paper mills is only one fourh the former production but the Maoka mill has doubled its output.

Generally, economic rehabilitation is unbalanced, especially in mills requiring sulphur.

The Russians reopened fisheries by requisitioning Japanese fishermen. All hauls are delivered to a fishing board and fishermen are paid wages. The hauls usually are limited because the Russians won't permit the Japanese to operate far from shore.

Formosans Who Fired On Japs Are Jailed

Tokyo, Dec. 10 (AP)—Thirty-six Formosans today were convicted of endangering the Allied occupation of Japan by firing on Japanese police. One was sentenced to three years and 35 to two years each at hard labor.

The Chinese member of the military court dissented and was rebuked by the chairman, Col. Sexton Berg, Carmel, Cal., who said he "violated the oath taken by members of the commission." Berg presumably referred to an oath not to divulge decisions reached on secret ballot.

DAY

Deportation Recommended

Henry Chiu, the Chinese, declared in his dissent "it is clear the evidence fails to establish the guilt of each of the accused beyond reasonable doubt."

The case arose out of a gun battle last summer in which Formosans clashed with Japanese police after being lectured on maintaing order. Several Formosans were killed or injured.

The verdict added that the Formosans should be deported.

The trial, which probably will set a precedent for cases concern-

ing occupation objectives, goes to Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, 8th Army commander, for review.

Lieut. Col. G. I. Epperson, San Francisco, was the third member of the commission.

Million Idle in Tokyo.

Tokyo, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Nearly 1,000,000 men in Tokyo are unemployed or without regular jobs, the metropolitan government's Labor Department reported today. The figures showed that there were 716,000 jobless and 231,000 living by black marketing or occasional odd jobs.

45 Koreans Put On Council

Seoul, Dec. 10 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge, United States occupation commander, today named 41 men and four women to serve with 45 elected representatives in South Korea's first occupation legislature, scheduled to open Thursday.

The appointees include Kimm Kiu Sic, rightist chairman of the South Korean Coalition Committee and chairman of the People's party; Lyuh Woon Hyung, leftist leader of the coalition committee; Won Seh Hoon, who is organizing a new political party, the Mass Labor League, and Ahn Chai Hong, publisher of the Hansung *Daily News*.

Hodge said "the selections are considered to be a fair cross-section of Korean political thought."

The Legislature will meet without representatives from Seoul or Kang Won province, where Hodge voided the elections for "inadequate preparation." New elections are being held and returns are expected late this month.

Army to Fly Santa Claus to Tokyo

St. Nicholas to Land at Imperial Palace Plaza and Lead Christmas Parade in Jeep.

Tokyo, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—Santa Claus, for the benefit of the children of American personnel in the Tokyo-Yokohama area, will land at the Imperial Palace Plaza here four days before Christmas.

After his arrival via a Pacific Air Command plane, he will board a jeep disguised, it is hoped, as a sleigh and lead the Tokyo Christmas parade. Float entries from the Tokyo-Yokohama area will make up the parade, which will be judged by a committee of children, as well as a committee of adults.

After the parade, Santa will hold a reception for the American children at the Red Cross headquarters in the Tokyo Bankers Club.

British Soldiers, Marines Switch Jobs

Kure, Dec. 10 (AP)—British soldiers and Marines switched jobs for a week to find out how the others live—and work.

An officer and twenty men from the 2d Battalion, Dorset Regiment, boarded H.M.S. Bermuda yesterday and 25 Marines from the Bermuda went to Kocki, on Shikoku Island.

The exchange was suggested by Rear Admiral C. L. Woodhouse, of the British Pacific fleet task force operating in Japanese waters.

46 Yanks In Huk Unit, Is Claim

Manila, Dec. 10 (AP)—A Filipino military police agent was quoted by Manila newspapers today as saying he had been captured by Hukbalahaps who showed him the strength of their particular unit, including 46 Americans he presumed to be deserters from the United States Army.

The agent said he was seized in Pampanga province.

The Huks, armed peasants who fought the Japanese during the war, are accused by the Government of raiding villages and rice fields in central Luzon.

In Manila, one of the Huk founders told the Associated Press: "If American troops ever leave here, we expect to get justice; the kind we have not been able to get in the courts or the Legislature.

"The way our Congress failed to seat six Hukbalahap members last summer further convinced us we need to use force to obtain our rights. Our movement is growing in the fertile soil of agrarian discontent."

DENIES U. S. HAS MILITARY PACT WITH ENGLAND

State Department Official Also Asserts There Is No Political Alliance.

ANSWERS RECURRING RUMORS

But Admits Standardization of Arms With Britain and Canada Continues.

Washington, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—A State Department official indicated today that wartime standardization of weapons, carried on to some extent with Great Britain and Canada, is continuing into peacetime—but minus any military or political alliances.

"Despite [illegible] to the contrary," he said, "there is no political, military alliance with Great Britain aimed at anybody."

British Communists have complained of the standardization program and cited it as evidence of an actual alliance. Herbert Morrison, Deputy Prime Minster, told the House of Commons today, in response to those complaints, that "informal exchanges" on the idea of continuing standardization as an economy and efficiency measure were going on, with no decision reached.

Asked about the British reports, the State Department spokesman said war time s tandardization had shown a saving in time and man power. This official, who would not be quoted by name, went on:

"Because of the effectiveness of these measures, there have from time to time been formal exchanges of views on standardization of arms, notably with the United Kingdom and Canada."

Quotes Secretary of State.

"Our close association with these two countries in the late war and the degree of standardization accomplished as a result thereof have made this logical. It would be a mistake, however, to conclude that this very natural development implies political arrangements or commitments.

"As the Secretary of State said on March 16 of this year, 'we do not propose to seek security in an alliance with the Soviet Union against Great Britain or in an alliance with Great Britain against the Soviet Union.'

"There has been no change in policy. The commitments of the United States are to the United Nations."

The official turned aside all questions as to how far standardization has gone and the extent of definite decisions in this field.

LA GUARDIA RAPS CRITICS OF UNRRA; DENIES 'POLITICS'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—(AP) Director General Fiorello H. LaGuardia vigorously defended the expiring UNRRA's allocations of food tonight and said anyone who contended his organization played politics with food was "not telling the facts accurately."

Speaking before the 48-nation UNRRA council in final session at the Shoreham Hotel, LaGuardia said:

"I do not know of a single instance, of the use of politics being played in the allocation of food."

UNRRA officially is due to die Dec. 31 though its distribution of supplies on hand will continue for some time thereafter, especially in China.

Denies Playing Politics

LaGuardia recalled that all UNRRA food shipments were decided by the nine nation central committee on which the United States has a place.

"I heard no government take any exception that politics were being played," he added.

La Guardia's statement was interpreted by delegates as a reply to acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson's speech Sunday when he asserted UNRRA had "serious faults" and that some countries receiving relief had been given too much and some others not enough.

LaGuardia maintained that both he and former director general Herbert Lehman had carried out "the spirit and letter" of UNRRA pledge to distribute foods equitably to alnations needing assistance.

The UNRRA chief, who is scheduled to resign before the three-day session ends, made no effort to reopen the bitter controversy on whether a new international agency should be established to take up where UNRRA leaves off.

The United States successfully led opposition to LaGuardia's proposal in meetings before the United Nations during the past several weeks. It insisted that future relief be made on a direct country-to-country basis.

U. S. Stand 'Discouraging'

LaGuardia said, however, the attitude of the United States toward the arrangement finally agreed upon was "a shock and rather discouraging."

A ten-nation committee would be set up under a formula approved in New York to assess food needs and to inform contributing countries.

LaGuardia said the American delegates had "prophesied," even before the committee met to survey the situation, that there would be a minority report on food conditions in needy countries.

"How can anyone say there will be a minority report before he knows the facts?" LaGuardia asked.

During the day, Acting Secretary Acheson had told a news conference that the United States probably would ask congress for funds to provide outright grants to needy countries, perhaps including Italy, Austria, Greece and others.

In a parting-shot at critics of his defeated proposals on how to continue food relief, LaGuardia said that "an overwhelming majority" favored his idea which would have "avoided degradation" of needy countries.

But, LaGuardia acknowledged, without support of the United States 'there would be no program at all." The former New York mayor appealed to the international bank to "get going" and extend financial aid to countries needing foreign exchange.

Under Secretary of State Dean Acheson made [illegible] plain in a radio address, in which he said Congress will be asked for a generous appropriation.

This country contributed $2,700,000,000 to the $3,000,000,000 United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, which expires December 31.

"The people of the United States are determined," Acheson warned," that they will not send free shipments of great quantities of food, trucks, tractors and other supplies to countries which are diverting their man power and facilities away from the production of the necessities of life which they are asking others to supply."

The Under-Secretary mentioned no nations by name, but other officials have said they expect Italy, Austria and Greece to be the main recipients of post-UNRRA aid, because their economic recovery has been slow.

Acheson spoke of serious faults in UNRRA, declaring that some nations got help when they didn't need it; some got too much when their needs were small; while others got less than they should have.

LAGUARDIA SEES ECONOMIC AID NEEDED ABROAD

Reports Only Tiny Beginning Made So Far to Replace Capital Losses.

Washington, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Asserting that "only the smallest beginnings" have been made in the replacement of capital losses in war-devastated nations, Fiorello H. LaGuardia, director of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, called today for continued assistance to them to avert "grave" economic setbacks.

His plea was contained in a prologue to the agency's quarterly report, which said that shipments in all commodity categories during the July-September period "constituted the largest quarterly shipments in the history of UNRRA." The shipments totaled 4,676,075 gross long tons.

Expanding his prologue to include fourth quarter figures for the period ended November 18, LaGuardia said that as of that date UNRRA had fulfilled 72 per cent of its program of operations. His figures showed that the agency, which goes out of existence officially on December 31, has shipped a total of 17,843,953 tons of commodities valued at $2,117,653,000. The percentage of quotas fulfilled for individual countries was listed as:

Finland, 91; Greece, 90; Dodecanese Islands, 88; Poland, 83; Yugoslavia, 81; Czecho-Slovakia and Byelorussia, 79; the Ukraine, 77; Austria, 74; Hungary, 68; Albania, 67; Italy, 64; China, 44; the Philippines, 24, and Ethiopia, 16.

Reports Starvation Averted.

Summing up UNRRA accomplishments, LaGuardia said in part:

"Starvation has been averted. A substantial recovery has been achieved in agricultural production. Transportation has been greatly improved and industry has begun to recover in most countries. No serious epidemics have occurred."

But on the debit side of the ledger, he cautioned that "it must be borne in mind that only the smallest beginnings have been made in the replacement of capital losses such as railroad rolling stock, livestock, industrial equipment and housing."

"In all UNRRA-assisted countries," he continued, "production is still below pre-war levels and consumption is precariously maintained. Thus the task of re-

U. S. to Run Foreign Aid Alone

Plans Relief Job After End of UNRRA, but Only for Countries Proving Their Need.

Washington, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—The United States plans to carry on alone its relief work abroad, when UNRRA folds up at the month's end—but only in those countries that can prove their need.

lief and rehabilitation, although well advanced, is not finished."

Dean Acheson, Under-Secretary of State, welcomed the delegates of forty-eight nations to the sixth and final session of UNRRA today with a statement that "new means both national and international" are available for dealing with world relief problems in 1947.

He noted that there are "still serious problems ahead" for war-shattered nations and added: "The machinery of individual governments and of private commerce also stand ready to carry us further along the road to recovery."

MONETARY FUND TO FIX RATES

World Exchange Values Expected Within Week.

Washington, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—The International Monetary Fund will fix initial exchange rates for various national currencies within a week as a major step in its mission to stabilize moneys as an aid to world peace, prosperity and employment. Officials said today, however, that the fund is unlikely to begin making transactions in these countries immediately in support of the rates it establishes.

First, they said, it will call upon its thirty-nine member countries to pay in their quotas toward its $7,397,500,000 capital, of which the United States' share—more than twice the size of any other m[illegible]s $2,750,000,000.

There are indications that fixing of rates for some of the countries worst hit by war and its aftermath may be postponed until their economic and monetary situation becomes more stable, but rates will be fixed for most currencies, including the more important ones.

Dollar Value Maintained.

Both the United States and Britain, whose currencies serve as the exchange medium in some 70 per cent of all world trading, have declared for maintenance of current rates for the dollar and pound.

In the case of the former, that is $35 to the ounce of gold, the valued fixed in 1934 by President Roosevelt in lowering the gold content of the dollar — a step that netted the Government a profit which will be used largely in meeting its quota in the fund.

Some $1,800,000,000 of that "increment" resulting from the 1934 revaluation will be shifted out of the United States Stabilizbation Fund to the fund, along with $950,000,000 more to make up the full United States subscription.

The entire $2,750,000,000 will be charged against the United States budget for the current fiscal year, although only the $950,000,000 will be tacked onto the public debt now standing at $262,385,000,000. The other $1,800,000,000 is already included in the debt figure.

The fund, which came into existence when the Bretton Woods agreements were signed last December 27, was formally launched late last March at Savannah, Ga., but its early months have been confined largely to staff organization and preliminary work. For almost three months, however, it has been engaged in conversations with its various members over the exchange value of their currencies.

One of the hopes of the founders of the institution is that it can help avert the international monetary fluctuations and currency wars credited with being a factor in world economic hostiliy.

France to Buy 75 Surplus U.S. Liberty Ships

21 of Record Purchase Delivered; Payment in 20 Years Agreed Upon

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP).—France held a contract today for purchase of fifty-three surplus Liberty ships, of which twenty-one already have been delivered, and the Maritime Commission said another twenty-two would be added to that number soon.

The contract, covering the largest single sale of Liberties to a foreign government under the merchant ship sales act of 1946, designed to dispose of this country's big war-built fleet, was signed by French Ambassador Henri Bonnet and Vice-Admiral W. W. Smith, Maritime Commission chairman.

The thirty-two still-undelivered ships it covers are undergoing repairs. The twenty-two ships to be added, bringing the total of ships bought by France to seventy-five, are yet to be selected and put into shape.

Terms called for France to pay 10 per cent upon signing of the contract, and another 15 per cent on delivery. The rest is covered by mortgage aid to the French government, with repayment over twenty years at an interest rate of 3½ per cent.

Actually, France will not have to pay any funds for some time because it has received a $17,500,000 credit for the ruined Normandie and other shipping claims.

The Liberties, 10,800-tonners which the Maritime Commission says are in great demand by foreign governments, will cost the French in the vicinity of $550,000 each, a commission spokesman said, adding that the price was set by the merchant ship sales act.

Their cost to the United States was about three times that much, he said.

ROW OVER AUSTRIA

Washington, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—The United States is taking the official position that only the Russians are to blame if denazification in Austria is not going ahead as fast as they want.

A State Department official when asked today about a published report from Vienna that danazification is being held up by Russian efforts to continue concentration camps, said he did not know about this but noted that the Austrian Government passed a denazification law on August 24, and that it was supported by all parties, including the Communists. But the law has not been put into effect because of Soviet refusal to approve it, he said. It has not been approved by the Allied Control Council because that council has to act unanimously.

U.S. Turning Over Airfield To Egypt

Washington, Dec. 10 (AP)—Payne Field at Cairo, Egypt, will be turned over to the Egyptian Government December 15, the Army Air Forces reported today.

Maj. Gen. Robert M. Webster, ATC commander, said that by that date all American uniformed personnel will have cleared the field, a pivotal point for thousands of planes carrying men and supplies to the Middle East and the Pacific during the war.

Some 30 American civilians will remain about three months to complete the training of Egyptian nationals in operation of technical equipment. This equipment, along with buildings and supplies remaining there on the transfer date, will become the property of the Egyptian Government under terms of a diplomatic agreement signed June 15.

Early WAA-NHA Peace Sought

Washington, Dec. 10 (AP)—Representatives of the War Assets Administration and the National Housing Administration sought today to arrange an early conference to iron out one of the inter agency disputes that led to Wilson W. Wyatt's resignation as housing expediter.

An official said the WAA would ask the NHA to withdraw Wyatt's directives ordering the $171,000,000 Dodge-Chrysler war plant at Chicago made available to the Lustron Corporation for the construction of prefabricated housing.

Legality Questioned

The WAA took the position that it had already leased the plant to the Tucker Corporation of Chicago, for the manufacture of a new-type automobile. The agency has referred the matter to the Attorney General for an opinion on the legality of the directives.

Meanwhile, Wyatt lost his battle to persuade the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make a $32,000,000 loan to Lustron. Later, the company said it would try to carry on a smaller operation than originally planned, even without the Dodge-Chrysler plant.

One Government official said that even though Lustron did not have the financing necessary to take over the disputed plant, it would be necessary to clear up formally the question of the NHA's directives before the property could be used for any other purpose.

Policy Decisions Delayed

Housing officials said it is doubtful that any major policy decisions will be made pending the appointment of Wyatt's successor.

Also inlvolved in the housing program is the formation of a new agency to liquidate the affairs of the OPA and the Civilian Production Agency.

Among the controls administered by the CPA are priority and other restrictions on the building industry, at least some of which are to be discarded under the decontrol program.

RFC to Finance 8500 Homes

Contract Is Signed for Construction of New Plywood Houses for Veterans.

Washington, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—The office of the Federal Housing Expediter announced today that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has signed a guaranteed market contract with the General Panel Corporation of Los Angeles for production of 8,500 factory built plywood houses by the end of 1947.

The agency said that the RFC had approved a $1,500,000 loan application from the company more than a month ago on the recommendation of the housing expediter.

This was the fifth guaranteed market contract executed under the housing program. It brought to 51,400 the number of factory-made houses to be built under the guaranteed market provision of the veterans emergency housing act.

The housing agency said that the General Panel Company contract calls for production of 1,000 houses in the first quarter of 1947 and 2,500 during each of the remaining three-quarters, based on a one shift operation. The agency added that larger production might be achieved by operating two shifts.

The company, the announcement said, will fabricate the houses in a war surplus plant at Burbank, Cal., which was used during the war by the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation. The houses will be marketed principally in southern California, Arizona and Nevada, by the Celetox Corporation.

The housing agency said the house will be a one-story, two-bedroom bungalow type of 714 square feet of floor area, to sell complete, including an allowance of $900 for a lot, for approximately $5,875.

U.S. AGENCIES DIFFERING ON SUGAR RATION

OPA Predicts Increase, But Agriculture Department Holds it Unlikely

Washington, Dec. 10 (AP)—OPA told consumers today they might expect some increase in sugar rations next year, but the Department of Agriculture reported it was "unlikely" that any increase could take place before April 1.

Both statements were based on a civilian sugar allocation of 1,260,000 short tons, fixed by the Department of Agriculture for the first quarter of next year. This compares with 1,185,000 tons for the previous quarter.

Greater Number Of Consumers

The department said the increase in allocation was based on a greater number of individual consumer and greater industrial use. It added that an increased ration for individual consumers is not likely until the size of the new crop had been more accurately fixed and imports from Cuba have reached the market.

OPA announced that a new individual consumer stamp, one of the unused "spares" in the consumer's ration book, will be valid from January 1 to April 30, 1947. The present individual stamp, also for five pounds, became valid on September 1, 1946, and will expire on December 31, 1946. Home-canning sugar stamps 9 and 10, each good for five pounds additional, have been extended twice and will remain valid until December 31.

Industrial Allotments

OPA said that "it is anticipated" that the second consumer stamp for 1947 will be made good before the January 1 stamp expires, "thus increasing the present consumer ration of five pounds of sugar for each four months."

Industrial sugar allotments for the first quarter of 1947 were fixed by OPA at the same level as for the last quarter of 1946. January-February allotments for institutional users were also maintained at the present level.

Wide Price Scale Found In Wake Of The OPA

[By the Associated Press]

If you would like to buy your butter and bacon at the lowest price of any city in the country, you'd do well to start in Omaha. But don't jump too fast.

A survey of rising costs and continuing scarcities in 35 cities disclosed that the same Nebraska city had suffered a greater percentage of increase in the over-all cost of living than any other of the reporting areas—35.9 per cent in the last year.

This was only one facet in a patchwork of varying costs spread across an OPA-less country.

Other Butter Prices

Butter would cost you $1 a pound in Charlotte, N.C., and 98 cents in both Pittsburgh, Pa., and San Diego, Cal., for the better grades, about the cheapest you could do would be 85 cents in Jacksonville, Fla., or Rochester, N.Y. In Washington, you could get the cheapest brand for 81 cents and in Omaha for 74 cents.

The lows established under the OPA were 44 cents a pound at Kansas City [illegible] 47 cents in New Haven, Conn.

The best buy on bacon would be in Omaha at 59 cents a pound. From there the prices climb to a national peak of 95 cents in Albany, N.Y. Albuquerque, N.M.; Denver, Col.; Helena, Mont.; Portland, Ore., and San Diego all reported 85 cents or above.

41 Cents In OPA Days

In the waning days of the OPA the lowest price was 41 cents in

Chicago and Providence, R.I.

Sirloin can be bought in Oklahoma City at 53 cents a pound, an increase of only 3 cents since the OPA, or again in Omaha or Milwaukee at 55 cents. Denver, with a low of 36 cents under the OPA, reported present choice cuts at 59 cents. However, in New Orleans they cost 91 cents and in San Francisco, 90 cents.

The best shopping for hamburger could be done in Milwaukee at 33 cents a pound, in Chicago and a number of other cities at 35 cents, or at a single store in Jacksonville, Fla., at 29 cents, although other retailers there are charging 49. Top prices would be found in Providence, R.I., and New Haven, Conn., at 59 cents.

Overall Costs

The survey showed that most of the cities do not know how much their overall cost of living has increased.

In many of the cities reporting, the statistics were current only up to October 15, the last reporting date of the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics. This was before President Truman lifted most of the remaining OPA controls on November 9.

For the country as a whole, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported a 15.1 per cent increase as of October 15 over a year ago.

The high Omaha figure was given as a BLS report. The same agency gave an eighteen per cent increase for San Francisco.

Up 19 P.C. At Dallas

The University of Texas figured out a nineteen per cent increase for Dallas this year, and the AFL Carpenters Council in San Diego said costs in that city had gone up nineteen per cent since January. Business organizations there have declined to accept this figure.

In New York city, the Commerce and Industry Association said the living index had risen from 131.4 in January to 152.6 in October. The BLS placed the rise in Chicago at from 128.1 to 149.2 up to October, and added that it had probably gone up another two points since then.

Soap and toilet tissue continued to lead the scarcity field. Twenty-one cities listed soaps as among the top two scarcities, while thirteen gave toilet tissue, ten, shortening, and five, sugar.

TAFT LISTS BUDGET AS TOP PROBLEM

Washington, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—Senator Taft (R.-Ohio) said today that the two high priority problems for Congress are preparation of a governmental budget before February 15, and a decision on the termination of wartime controls.

Tax Legislation Should await an examination of the budget problem, he told reporters.

Taft said no reduction of corporate taxes is under consideration. The size of any income tax reduction hinges on the total of the 1948 operating budget which Taft estimates at around $30,000,000.

Taft returned from a vacation in Central America in time for a meeting of the Republican Committee on committees this afternoon, but expressed doubt that the group could do much more than outline the major problems in assigning committee memberships and chairmanships.

Taft took occasion to deny that he has decided to take the chairmanship of the labor committee rather than finance. He simply has not made any decision on the matter, he said.

Veterans Administration Gets Halloran On Order of Truman for Temporary Use

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Veterans Administration announced today President Truman has approved transfer of the Army's Halloran General Hospital on Staten Island, N. Y., to the administration for temporary use as a 1,500-bed hospital for veterans.

President Truman also approved transfer of 48 acres of land at the Fort George Wright General Hospital Reservation, Spokane, Wash., to the agency for use as the site for a 200-bed hospital.

Halloran, formerly the Willowbrook State School, is owned by New York State. It was leased to the War Department during the war and used as an Army hospital.

The Veterans Administration will operate it, starting early in January, pending completion of a permanent hospital planned for construction in the New York area. The agency will take charge at Halloran of 300 Army patients who will be discharged from the service.

U.S. ROCKET PLANE GETS FLIGHT TEST

First Such American Craft Is Designed For 1,700 M.P.H.

Los Angeles, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Army Air Forces disclosed today a successful test flight of America's first rocket-propelled plane, the Bell XS-1, designed for supersonic speed of 1,700 miles an hour, but which in its test hop at Murdoc Army Airbase yesterday was held down to 550 miles an hour.

The little plane, which measures only 31 feet in length and has a wingspan of 28 feet, was piloted by Chalmers (Slick) Goodlin, 23-year-old test pilot for Bell and a former Navy aviator who now lives in New Alexandria, Pa.

Cut Loose At 25,000 Feet

The rocket plane was cut loose at 25,000 feet from an Army B-29 bomber. Seconds after its release, Goodlin turned on a fraction of his power and said he shot forward with a momentum comparable to a carrier plane leaving a flight deck under propulsion of a catapult.

Goodlin said he first turned the power on only one cylinder, then two, and finally on all four.

The flight on four cylinders lasted only a few seconds, however, as the Army and the plane manufacturers are not yet ready to see what the little craft will do under full power.

"The plane, the engine—in fact everything about the flight—was beautiful," Goodlin said at a press conference today. "It was all very quiet, with absolutely no noise at all in the cockpit, no sensation of the roar of an engine."

Goodlin said that after he dropped from the B-29 and turned on the power on one cylinder, "it was like getting a gentle boost. It was not until I turned on the fourth cylinder that I got a noticeable shove forward."

He added he had no doubt that the plane will reach the 1,700 miles and hour speed which the engineers' drawing board indicated it should attain.

After cutting loose from the B-29 at 25,000 feet, Goodlin took the plane up to 35,000 feet and held it in sustained flight for almost seven minutes, when his fuel became exhausted.

He landed without power and said the plane, handling admirably, came down as light as a feather.

It was "as easy as scraping gravy off your vest," he commented.

Carries Own Oxygen

The plane was designed and built under joint supervision of the Bell Aircraft Corporation, of Buffalo, and the Army Air Forces Air Materiel Command, in co-ordination with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

A condition of its acceptance by the Army is that it travel at .8 of the speed of sound, which ranges from 660 miles an hour to 763 miles an hour, depending upon temperature and altitude.

Air Forces officers said yesterday that a speed of .75 of the speed of sound was made.

Chief engineer and designer of the plane was R. M. Stanley, of Morrow, Ga. Designer of the engine was John Petchnik, of Morristown, New Jersey.

The rocket plane is distinguished from a jet propulsion craft, Stanley explained, by the fact that it carries both its own fuel and oxygen.

Jet Relies On Atmosphere

A jet plane depends upon the atmosphere for its oxygen, and hence is unable to fly at the extreme height which can be obtained by a rocket plane.

The engines in the XS-1 burn ethyl alcohol. This particular plane carries 600 gallons, sufficient for only a few minutes' flight under full power. The plane is designed to fly at altitudes up to 80,000 feet.

Air Forces officers said it probably will be next summer before an attempt is made to vault the barrier of sonic speed. Translated into horsepower, Bell officials said, the thrust of the plane's four cylinders could be compared to 30,000 horsepower.

FIVE TROOP SHIPS DUE TODAY IN N. Y.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Five ships bringing 3,608 troops, 608 patients and 13 wives and children of servicemen are listed for arrival in New York today the only scheduled arrivals in the U. S.

Arrivals are: Charles Stafford from Bremerhaven with 608 patients; General Sturgis, Bremerhaven, 2,096 troops; Westerly Victory, Bremerhaven, 1,456 troops, and the Consolation, Cristobal, Canal Zone, 56 troops and 13 dependents.

The General C. H. Muir with 1,898 service personnel, and the Elgin Victory with 1,451, both from Bremerhaven, and the Antioch Victory, with 1,360 troops from Leghorn, arrived in New York yesterday.

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PERSONS PRESENT AT THE CLOSED COMMITTEE MEETING ON DISARMAMENT SAID TWO PRINCIPAL AGREEMENTS WERE ACHIEVED. THEY WERE SAID TO BE:

1. TO REDUCE ARMIES BY WITHDRAWING THEM FROM FOREIGN STATIONS AND IN EFFECT, DISBANDING THEM WHEN THEY REACHED HOME. THIS WOULD NOT AFFECT FORCES ALREADY STATIONED ON HOME SOIL. RUSSIA WAS SAID TO HAVE INSISTED ON THIS POINT WHILE THE BRITISH OPPOSED IT.

2. TO GIVE THE SECURITY COUNCIL A VIRTUAL FREE HAND TO SET UP SUCH BODIES AS ARE NECESSARY TO CONTROL AND INSPECT ARMS REGULATIONS.

THE BRITISH ON THIS SECOND POINT GAVE UP THEIR DEMAND THAT THE ORGANIZATIONS ACT INDEPENDENTLY AND ACCEPTED THE PROVISION THAT THEY BE WITHIN THE "FRAMEWORK" OF THE COUNCIL. RUSSIA ON THIS POINT LOST ITS FIGHT TO HAVE TWO DISTINCT AND SPECIFIC COMMISSIONS ESTABLISHED, ONE TO DEAL WITH REGULATIONS ON ATOMIC WEAPONS AND THE OTHER TO DEAL WITH GENERAL REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

THE UNITED STATES WAS SAID TO FEEL THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL SHOULD HAVE SUFFICIENT LEEWAY TO SET UP WHATEVER CONTROL ORGANIZATIONS IT DEEMS NECESSARY FOR THE PROBLEM AT HAND. THEY POINTED OUT IT MIGHT DESIRE TO ESTABLISH ONE ORGANIZATION FOR ATOMIC WEAPONS, ANOTHER FOR ROCKET WEAPONS, AND A THIRD FOR OTHER ARMAMENTS.

ONE DELEGATE SAID AFTER THE MEETING THAT "PROGRESS" HAD BEEN MADE AND THAT HE EXPECTED THE DRAFTING GROUP TO FINISH ITS TASK QUICKLY TOMORROW.

THE U.N. PRESS DEPARTMENT REPORTED THAT THE COMMITTEE FINALLY AGREED ON THIS PROCEDURE ON TROOP REDUCTIONS:

1. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY WOULD RECOMMEND TO THE MEMBER GOVERNMENTS TO WITHDRAW FORCES FROM EX-ENEMY TERRITORIES ACCORDING TO THE OCCUPATION NEEDS.

2. THE ASSEMBLY WOULD RECOMMEND THE WITHDRAWAL WITHOUT DELAY OF FORCES STATIONED "IN THE TERRITORIES OF MEMBER STATES WITHOUT THEIR FREE CONSENT EXPRESSED IN TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS OR ANY ARRANGEMENTS CONSISTENT WITH THE CHARTER AND NOT IN CONTRADICTION WITH INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND AGREEMENTS. THIS PROVISION WAS BACKED IN EARLIER DEBATE BY EGYPT AND INDIA.

3. THE ASSEMBLY WOULD RECOMMEND A REDUCTION OF NATIONAL ARMED FORCES CORRESPONDING TO THE WITHDRAWAL FROM ABROAD, AND A GENERAL PROGRESSIVE AND BALANCED REDUCTION OF NATIONAL ARMED FORCES.

SOURCES WHO LISTENED TO THE DEBATE IN THE COMMITTEE SAID THIS THIRD POINT WAS INTERPRETED TO MEAN THAT TROOPS BROUGHT HOME FROM FOREIGN DUTY WOULD BE DISBANDED WHEN THEY REACHED HOME SOIL.

THIS SECTION, WHICH MADE UP PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE RESOLUTION, ALSO TIED UP THE QUESTION OF A U.N. POLICE FORCE WITH DISARMAMENT.

IT STATED THAT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, "REGARDING THE PROBLEMS OF SECURITY AND DISARMAMENT AS CLOSELY CONNECTED, RECOMMENDS TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO ACCELERATE THE PLACING AT ITS DISPOSAL THE ARMED FORCES MENTIONED IN ARTICLE 43 (PROVIDING FOR THE POLICE FORCE) OF THE CHARTER."

IN COMMITTEE DEBATE, THE BRITISH AND OTHER DELEGATIONS HAVE ARGUED THAT IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE FOR ANY NATION TO DETERMINE THE EXTENT OF DISARMAMENT UNTIL IT HAD BEEN TOLD WHAT FORCES IT WOULD HAVE TO FURNISH THE SECURITY COUNCIL FOR THE POLICE BODY SET UP UNDER THE CHARTER TO MAINTAIN INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

THE U.N. PRESS DEPARTMENT REPORTED THAT THE RESOLUTION AS APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY AT THIS STAGE CONTAINED THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPAL PARAGRAPHS:

1. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL PROMPT CONSIDERATION OF PRACTICAL MEASURES FOR GENERAL REGULATION AND REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS AND ARMED FORCES.

2. RECOGNIZING THAT AN ESSENTIAL STEP IS THE ELIMINATION OF ATOMIC WEAPONS AND ALL OTHER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION, THE ASSEMBLY URGES EXPEDITIOUS FULFILMENT BY THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION OF ITS TASK. FURTHER, IT RECOMMENDS THAT SECURITY COUNCIL EXPEDITE CONSIDERATION OF A CONVENTION OR CONVENTIONS FOR CREATING AN INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM OF CONTROL AND INSPECTION FOR THE PROHIBITION OF ATOMIC AND OTHER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION.

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3. THE ASSEMBLY, RECOGNIZING THAT EFFECTIVE SAFEGUARDS ARE ESSENTIA, RECOMMENDS ESTABLISHMENT "WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AN INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM OF CONTROL AND INSPECTION AS MENTIONED IN PARAGRAPH 2, OPERATING THROUGH SPECIAL ORGANS WHICH SHALL DERIVE THEIR POWER AND STATUS FROM THE CONVENTION OR CONVENTIONS UNDER WHICH THEY ARE ESTABLISHED."

4. THIS DEALT WITH THE WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM ABROAD AND THE REDUCTION OF ARMED FORCES.

5. THIS PARAGRAPH REMAINS TO BE COMPLETED. ORIGINALLY ADVANCED BY RUSSIA, IT WOULD HAVE THE ASSEMBLY CALL UPON ALL STATES TO SUBMIT INFORMATION REGARDING ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENTS IN THEIR OWN TERRITORY TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL WHEN THE COUNCIL TAKES UP THE GENERAL REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

6. THE FINAL PARAGRAPH, ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY, CALLS ON THE GOVERNMENTS OF ALL STATES TO RENDER EVERY POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION IN ORDER TO PROMOTE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY.

MEANWHILE, THE WHOLE U.N. ESTABLISHMENT HERE WAS DRIVING HARD TO COMPLETE ASSEMBLY BUSINESS BY FRIDAY. TWO PLENARY SESSIONS ARE SCHEDULED TOMORROW AS WELL AS A NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

[redacted] DAY U.N. (140)

BY MAX HARRELSON — ARMS LIMITATION

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC. 10-(AP)-AGREEMENT ON ALL SECTIONS OF A UNITED NATIONS ARMS LIMITATION PLAN EXCEPT A FINAL PROVISION RELATING TO FREQUENCY OF REPORTS OF THE NUMBER OF TROOPS UNDER ARMS WAS REPORTED AUTHORITATIVELY TODAY AT THE END OF A 4 1/2-HOUR MEETING OF THE DRAFTING SUB-COMMITTEE.

AN INFORMED SOURCE SAID MUCH OF THE COMMITTEE DISCUSSION WAS WHETHER TO PROVIDE FOR "DEMOBILIZATION" OF TROOPS OR A "GENERAL REDUCTION OF ARMS." IT FINALLY WAS AGREED, THIS SOURCE ADDED, TO LEAVE THE LATTER PHRASE IN THE RESOLUTION.

GREAT BRITAIN WAS REPORTED TO BE PROPOSING VIGOROUSLY THAT PERIODIC REPORTS BE MADE ON TROOPS STRENGTHS WHILE RUSSIA WAS SAID TO BE STANDING FOR ONE REPORT ON THE NUMBERS OF TROOPS.

THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE WILL MEET AGAIN TOMORROW AT 9:30 A.M. (EST) AND THE SUB-COMMITTEE WHICH HAS BEEN DEBATING DISARMAMENT WAS CALLED TO MEET AT 10:30 A.M. (EST).

AGREEMENT WAS MADE VIRTUALLY CERTAIN AS THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA WERE REPORTED TO HAVE CONCURRED SUBSTANTIALLY ON ALL POINTS OF THE CONTROLVERSIAL INSPECTION AND CONTROL QUESTION. more

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THIS INFORMATION CAME FROM AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES AS AN 8-NATION DRAFTING COMMITTEE WORKED BEHIND CLOSED DOORS IN AN EFFORT TO WORK OUT A RESOLUTION ACCEPTABLE TO BOTH RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

AN INFORMANT SAID THE DRAFTING GROUP HAD HURDLED THE LAST MAJOR OBSTACLE WHEN RUSSIA AGREED TO DROP HER INSISTENCE THAT THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONTROLS AND INSPECTION BE VESTED IN TWO COMMISSIONS ONE TO WATCH OVER ATOMIC WEAPONS AND THE OTHER TO DEAL WITH OTHER WEAPONS.

THE DELEGATES WERE SAID TO HAVE AGREED TO DROP THE REFERENCE TO THE TWO COMMISSIONS AND PROVIDE SIMPLY FOR AN INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM OF CONTROL. THIS WOULD MEET UNITED STATES DEMANDS THAT THE DETAILS OF THE INSPECTION AND CONTROL MACHINERY SHOULD BE WORKED OUT LATER.

THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE WAS EXPECTED TO SUBMIT ITS REPORT TO A 20-NATION SUB-COMMITTEE AT 2:30 P.M (EST) FOR APPROVAL BY THE LARGER GROUP. IT WILL THEN GO TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S POLITICAL COMMITTEE AND FINALLY TO THE ASSEMBLY ITSELF FOR FINAL ACTION.

AS THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE WENT INTO SESSION THE CONTROL AND INSPECTION MACHINERY HAD CONSTITUTED THE ONLY MAJOR POINT OF DISAGREEMENT.

AN INFORMANT WHO WOULD NOT BE IDENTIFIED SAID THAT THE UNITED STATES DESIRED THAT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN ITS DISARMAMENT RESOLUTION LEAVE A FREE HAND TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN SETTING UP THE INSPECTION AND CONTROL ORGANIZATIONS. THE UNITED STATES, IT WAS SAID, DOES NOT DESIRE THAT THE RESOLUTION LAY DOWN SPECIFIC DECISIONS ON THE NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS OR THEIR NAMES.

THIS SOURCE SAID THAT RUSSIA HAS INSISTED THAT THE RESOLUTION SPECIFICALLY PROVIDE FOR A COMMISSION FOR CONTROLLING THE EXECUTION OF DECISIONS TAKEN ON THE REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS AND A SECOND COMMISSION FOR CONTROLLING THE DECISION ON PROHIBITING ATOMIC ENERGY FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

THE UNITED STATES WAS SAID TO FEEL THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL SHOULD HAVE A FREE HAND IN ORDER TO SET UP MORE THAN TWO COMMISSIONS IF IT WAS FOUND TO BE NECESSARY.

BOTH THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA ARE AGREED THAT THERE SHALL BE NO VETO WITHIN THE COMMISSIONS, THAT THEY SHALL WORK BY MAJORITY DECISIONS ON THEIR DAY-TO-DAY TASKS. THE VETO WILL REMAIN IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL, HOWEVER, AS THAT BODY HAS THE FINAL SAY ON ANY SANCTIONS THAT MIGHT BE VOTED AS A RESULT OF ANY VIOLATIONS DISCOVERED BY THE CONTROL COMMISSIONS.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE WAS DRIVING HARD FOR AN ACCEPTABLE RESOLUTION ON DISARMAMENT. A NUMBER OF THE DELEGATES FELT THAT THE DISARMAMENT PROPOSAL IS THE PRINCIPAL CONCRETE MATTER THAT THIS ASSEMBLY HAS YET CONSIDERED.

THE NOON MEETING OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE WAS DELAYED AS THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE CONTINUED TO WORK BEHIND CLOSED DOORS IN AN EFFORT TO RESOLVE THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE U.S. AND RUSSIAN DELEGATIONS.

REPORTS COMING FROM THE CONFERENCE ROOM, HOWEVER, INDICATED THAT SOME PROGRESS WAS BEING MADE.

AN UNOFFICIAL SURVEY X X X AS BEFORE.

JP153PES

U.N.-CONNALLY

NEW YORK, DEC.10-(AP)-SEN.TOM CONNALLY (D-TEX) GAVE THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY A LAUGH TONIGHT IN DEBATE ON WHETHER DOMESTIC ARMED FORCES SHOULD BE COUNTED ALONG WITH THOSE ON FOREIGN SOIL IN A PROPOSED WORLD-WIDE TROOP CENSUS.

THE SOVIET UNION BALKED AT REPORTING TROOPS AT HOME.

"WHY," SAID CONNALLY, ARMS SWINGING, "THAT'S LIKE SAYING 'COME ON INTO THE HOUSE. TAKE A LOOK AROUND THE LIVING ROOM, TAKE A LOOK AROUND THE DINING ROOM, TAKE A LOOK IN THE KITCHEN. BUT YOU CAN'T GO UPSTAIRS. THAT'S WHERE THE LADIES ARE. THAT'S THE LIVING QUARTERS.'"

EVEN THOSE SECTIONS OF THE FLOOR WHICH ARE OFFICIALLY NON-ENGLISH-SPEAKING JOINED IN THE LAUGHTER. ONE OF THE MOST CONVULSED WAS VLADIMIR N.PAVLOV WHO TRANSLATES INTO SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER MOLOTOV'S EAR.

HP10 PES

NEW YORK, DEC.10-(AP)-RESUMPTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEBATE ON TROOP REPORTS WAS HELD UP FOR SEVERAL MINUTES TODAY WHILE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN PLENARY SESSION WAITED FOR SEN.TOM CONNALLY (D-TEX), AMERICAN DELEGATE AND THE FIRST SPEAKER.

CONNALLY APOLOGIZED FOR BEING LATE AND SAID BECAUSE OF PRESS OF MEETINGS HE HAD NO LUNCH AND HAD HOPED TO HAVE "TIME FOR A GLASS OF MILK" BEFORE SPEAKING.

HE FOUND HE HADN'T TIME EVEN FOR THE MILK.

WW907PES

DAY U.N.-PLENARY

BY LARRY ALLOCK

NEW YORK, DEC. 10-(AP)-SEN. TOM CONNALLY (D-TEX) URGED THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY LATE TODAY TO APPROVE A WORLD-WIDE TROOP CENSUS COVERING FORCES ON HOME AND ALIEN SOIL AND CHIDED SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M. MOLOTOV FOR "VOTING AGAINST HIS OWN RESOLUTION." MOLOTOV AND HIS TOP FLIGHT STAFF LISTENED IMPASSIVELY.

CONNALLY, THE UNITED STATES DELEGATE TO THE POWERFUL POLITICAL COMMITTEE, NOTED THAT THE TROOP RESOLUTION HAS BEEN PASSED IN THAT BODY 34 TO 7 OVER RUSSIAN OPPOSITION. HE SPOKE BEFORE A PLENARY SESSION IN FLUSHING MEADOW PARK.

"CURIOUSLY ENOUGH THE SOVIET UNION INTRODUCED THE ORIGINAL RESOLUTION," CONNALLY SAID. "WE LOST THE SUPPORT OF MR. MOLOTOV WHEN THE UNITED STATES BROADENED IT TO INCLUDE HOME FORCES. HE (MOLOTOV) VOTED AGAINST HIS OWN RESOLUTION."

A16UA

"YOU WILL REDUCE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THIS INFORMATION IF HOME TROOPS ARE NOT INCLUDED," HE SHOUTED.

"WE HAVE NO SKELETONS IN OUR CLOSET. WE WILL TELL THE WORLD ABOUT ALL OUR FORCES. WE DEMAND THAT OTHER COUNTRIES DO THE SAME."

PAUL HENRI-SPAAK, ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT, SUGGESTED THAT A DECISION ON THE ENTIRE QUESTION BE DEFERRED AND THAT THE NEW BRITISH PROPOSAL BE

SENT TO THE 54-MEMBER U.N. SUB-COMMITTEE ON ARMS REDUCTION. THE BIG POWERS AGREED TO THIS AND THE MATTER WAS SENT TO THE SUB-COMMITTEE K WHERE SPAAK SAID HE HOPED IT COULD BE SETTLED WITHIN THE NEXT 24 HOURS AND BROUGHT BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY AGAIN.

MOST DELEGATES BELIEVED THE VETO WOULD OPERATE ONLY BEFORE THE VERIFICATION AND INSPECTION COMMISSION IS ESTABLISHED. ONCE THE COMMISSION IS ESTABLISHED, THEY SAID, THE VETO COULD NOT OPERATE SINCE THE MAJOR POWERS HAVE ALREADY AGREED THAT THE ARMS REDUCTION PROGRAM ONCE SET INTO OPERATION WOULD BE FREE OF THE VETO.

CONNALLY ALSO ASSAILED MOLOTOV'S PREVIOUS ARGUMENTS THAT REPORTS ON TROOPS AT HOME WOULD DELAY SUBMISSION OF DATA ON FORCES ABROAD.

HE SAID ARMS REDUCTION WAS BEING DISCUSSED IN THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE NOW IN REPLY TO RUSSIAN CONTENTIONS THAT INFORMATION ON HOME FORCES SHOULD BE MADE ONLY WHEN THE ARMS PROGRAM WENT INTO OPERATION.

THE TEXAN DECLARED "THERE IS NO QUESTION OF VETO BEING USEDSAPMCYM

THE TEXAN DECLARED "THERE IS NO QUESTION OF VETO BEING USED ON THIS SUBJECT."

CONNALLY ALSO REITERATED FLAT OPPOSITION OF THE UNITED STATES TO A BRITISH AMENDMENT PROVIDING FOR INSPECTIONS AND VERIFICATION OF TROOP REPORTS.

HE CONCLUDED, AMID APPLAUSE, BY SHOUTING TO THE DELEGATES:

"GIVE US A COMPLETE REPORT ON YOUR ARMIES WHEREVER THEY ARE. THIS IS WHAT WE WANT. I ASK YOU TO APPROVE THIS RESOLUTION."

B520PES

EDITORS:

NEW YORK--[redacted] NIGHT LEAD U.N.-PLENARY [redacted] ENDING XXX TO THE COUNCIL."

THE SOVIET PROPOSAL MUSTERED ONLY THE SUPPORTING VOTES OF MEXICO AND POLAND, HOWEVER, AND THE COUNCIL DECIDED TO BEGIN DISCUSSIONS OF THE GREEK CHARGES ON THURSDAY. GREECE AND YUGOSLAVIA WERE INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE DEBATE AND BULGARIA AND ALBANIA TO MAKE DECLARATIONS.

LEV MEDVED OF THE SOVIET UKRAINE CHARGED THAT CONNALLY WAS ATTEMPTING TO DIVERT ATTENTION FROM TROOPS ON FOREIGN SOIL. THEN RENEWING SOVIET CONTENTIONS THAT INFORMATION OF ARMAMENTS ALSO SHOULD BE GIVEN, HE DECLARED:

"THE NUMBER OF TROOPS IS LESS IMPORTANT THAN THE NUMBER OF VESSELS, THE NUMBER OF ATOMIC BOMBS. HIROSHIMA WAS DESTROYED WITHOUT THE EHLP OF A SINGLE INFANTRYMAN."

MEDVED SAID RUSSIA, GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND CHINA ALREADY HAD LISTED IN DEBATE THE COUNTIRES WHERE THEY HAD TROOPS BUT THAT THE UNITED STATES "WAS HOLDING BACK INFORMATION."

WB805PES

U.N.-GREEK SECURITY COUNCIL (180)

LAKE SUCCESS,N.Y.,DEC.10-(AP)-RUSSIA DEMANDED TODAY THAT THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL POSTPONE DISCUSSION OF GREECE'S COMPLAINT AGAINST YUGOSLAVIA, BULGARIA AND ALBANIA UNTIL THE THREE ACCUSED GOVERNMENTS HAD A CHANCE TO BE HEARD.

SOVIET DELEGATE ANDREI A.GROMYKO RAISED HIS OBJECTION TO IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATION OF THE CASE A FEW MINUTES AFTER THE COUNCIL PRESIDENT, HERSCHEL V.JOHNSON OF THE UNITED STATES, HAD SUGGESTED THAT A REPRZ-SENTATIVE OF GREECE BE PERMITTED TO TAKE PART IN THE DISCUSSIONS.

JOHNSON SAID HE HAD RECEIVED REQUESTS FROM YUGOSLAVIA, BULGARIA AND ALBANIA FOR PERMISSION TO HAVE THEIR REPRESENTATIVES APPEAR BEFORE THE COUNCIL, AND ASKED THE DELEGATES WHETHER PERMISSION SHOULD BE GRANTED.

GROMYKO THEN SAID THESE COUNTRIES SHOULD NOT ONLY BE INVITED TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES, BUT THEY SHOULD BE HEARD BEFORE THE COUNCIL BEGAN ANY DISCUSSION OF THE SUBSTANCE OF THE COMPLAINT.

GREECE HAS CHARGED THAT ALL THREE OF THE COUNTRIES ALONG HER NORTHERN FRONTIER WERE CAUSING INTERNATIONAL FRICTION BY AIDING GUERRILLA FIGHTERS IN NORTHERN GREECE AND THAT THEIR ACTION WAS LIKELY TO LEAD TO A THREAT TO WORLD PEACE.

MJ451PES

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC.10-(AP)-U.N. DELEGATES AND SECRETARIAT KEPT UP A TERRIFIC SCHEDULE TODAY IN AN ATTEMPT TO COMPLETE THE ASSEMBLY'S BUSINESS BY FRIDAY.

THE TRUSTEESHIP COMMITTEE IS STILL BOGGED DOWN ON CREATING A TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL AND APPROVING EIGHT TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENTS. THE BUDGETARY GROUP HAS STILL TO COMPLETE THE BUDGET.

THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE WILL FINISH WHEN IT ACTS ON A DISARMAMENT RESOLUTION NOW BEING DRAFTED.

THE ECONOMIC AND THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS GROUPS HAVE FINISHED.

THE SOCIAL PROBLEMS COMMITTEE MAY COMPLETE WORK TOMORROW. THE LEGAL COMMITTEE WINDS UP IN ITS NEXT SESSION.

THE HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE WILL MEET TOMORROW.

THE BURDEN OF WORK NOW SWINGS TO THE PLENARY SESSIONS. THE ASSEMBLY STILL MUST ACT ON MOST OF THE MATTERS COMPLETED BY COMMITTEES.

WB909PES

U.N. SITE (550)

BY MARC PURDUE

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC 10-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE, STILL DIVIDED IN SUPPORT OF THE EAST AND WEST COASTS AS LOCATION OF THE U.N.'S PERMANENT HOME, FOUND ITS EFFORTS TO REACH A DECISION STALLED TODAY BY A UNITED STATES MOVE TO POSTPONE ANY VERDICT UNTIL NEXT YEAR.

THE PROPOSAL TO DEFER DECISION UNTIL THE NEXT SESSION OF THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY PRESENTED LAST NIGHT BY CHIEF U.S. ELEGATE WARREN R. AUSTIN GOT A DECIDEDLY COOL RECEPTION FROM HIS FELLOW MEMBERS OF THE 54-NATION COMMITTEE, BUT NO VOTE WILL BE TAKEN ON IT UNTIL THE COMMITTEE'S NEXT MEETING, TENTATIVELY SET FOR TOMORROW.

THE COMMITTEE BEGAN ITS SESSION YESTERDAY WITH THE EXPECTATION OF MAKING AT LEAST A DECISION ON WHETHER THE PERMANENT PEACE CAPITAL SHOULD BE LOCATED AT THE PRESIDIO IN SAN FRANCISCO ON THE EAST COAST, BUT AUSTIN'S MOVE FOR POSTPONEMENT OF THE ENTIRE QUESTION PROVOKED

FRESH DEBATE WHICH PREVENTED ANY VOTING.

ONLY L.D.WILGRESS OF CANADA SUPPORTED THE AMERICAN MOVE TO LET THE SITE ISSUE RIDE ANOTHER YEAR. HE SAID THAT THE U.S. GOVERNMENT MUST HAVE SUFFICIENTLY GOOD REASONS FOR ASKING POSTPONEMENT AND THAT THE COMMITTEE SHOULD RESPECT THE WISHES OF A GOVERNMENT THAT IS TO BE HOST TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

AUSTIN HAD ANNOUNCED HIS INTENTION OF MOVING POSTPONEMENT AT THE AFTERNOON SESSION, SAYING HE WOULD ASK FURTHER EXAMINATION OF EAST COAST SITES, ELIMINATING SAN FRANCISCO FROM CONSIDERATION. BUT WHEN HE PRODUCED HIS MOTION AT THE NIGHT SESSION, HE HAD BOWED TO THE DEMANDS OF SAUDI ARABIA AND OTHERS THAT SAN FRANCISCO BE RETAINED IN THE LIST OF POSSIBLE SITES.

AUSTIN'S PROPOSAL WOULD KEEP BEFORE THE U.N. THE PRESIDIO AT SAN FRANCISCO AND THE BELMONT-ROXBOROUGH AREA IN PHILADELPHIA, THE TWO SITES RECOMMENDED AS "OF EQUAL MERIT" BY A HEADQUARTERS SUB-COMMITTEE, BUT WOULD ADD POSSIBLE SITES IN THE NEW YORK AND BOSTON AREA.

HE PROPOSED THAT BETWEEN NOW AND JULY 1, 1947, THE U.N. SECRETARIAT MAKE STUDIES OF POSSIBLE SITES IN THE NEW YORK AND BOSTON AREAS AND PREPARE A RECOMMENDATION OF A SPECIFIC SITE IN EACH OF THE TWO WHICH MIGHT BE VOTED ON ALONG WITH THE PRESIDIO AND ROXBOROUGH BELMONT.

B11 (S E C G)

P.N.SAPTU OF INDIA LED THE ATTACK ON POSTPONEMENT, DEMANDING, "WHY CAN'T WE REACH A DECISION NOW? PRACTICALLY ALL THE SPEAKERS DURING OUR LONG DISCUSSIONS HAVE SAID IT WAS OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE TO REACH A DECISION IN THIS SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO MAKE US CHANGE OUR MINDS? WE ARE ENTITLED TO KNOW IF ANYTHING HAS HAPPENED TO REQUIRE A POSTPONEMENT."

KENNETH YOUNGER OF GREAT BRITAIN VOICED AGREEMENT WITH SAPTU, SAYING THE CALM HE TRIED TO MAINTAIN IN THE DEBATE WAS "MINGLED WITH EXASPERATION" AND ASKING, "ARE WE NEVER TO KNOW WHERE WE STAND? ARE WE NEVER, HAVING JUST GOT UP TO THE FENCE, NEVER TO GET OVER IT?"

YOUNGER DECLARED FAILURE TO MAKE A DECISION DURING THE CURRENT ASSEMBLY SESSION WOULD BRING A BAD PUBLIC REACTION.

"NOBODY ADMIRES A BODY, PARTICULARLY A PARLIAMENTARY BODY, THAT SUFFERS FROM CHRONIC INDECISION," HE SAID.

THAT VIEW WAS SUPPORTED BY THE DELEGATES OF NEW ZEALAND, IRAQ AND COLOMBIA, WHO SAID PUBLIC OPINION WOULD TURN AGAINST THE U.N. IF ITS MEMBERS COULD NOT, IN MORE THAN A YEAR, DECIDE WHERE ITS HOME WOULD BE.

CHAIRMAN EDUARDO ZULETA ANGEL OF COLOMBIA, ASKED MEMBERS TO COME TO THE NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING PREPARED TO VOTE AND WON AGREEMENT THAT SPEECHES AT THAT MEETING SHOULD BE LIMITED TO THREE MINUTES.

MK405AES

30 24 - 6871

U.N.-SITE

NEW YORK, DEC.10-(AP)-MAYOR ROGER D.LAPHAM OF SAN FRANCISCO TONIGHT ASKED THE UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE TO VOTE DOWN A UNITED STATES PROPOSAL THAT WOULD DEFER FOR A YEAR THE SELECTION OF A PERMANENT PEACE CAPITAL SITE.

IN A LETTER SUBMITTED TO ALL THE 54 DELEGATIONS, LAPHAM CRITICIZED WARREN R.AUSTIN, CHIEF AMERICAN DELEGATE, FOR REVERSING AN ORIGINAL DEMAND FOR A DECISION AT THIS SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THE MAYOR ALSO ASKED THAT THE FOUR CITIES UNDER CONSIDERATION--SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON--BE VOTED ON SEPARATELY AND THAT THERE BE NO PRELIMINARY EAST-WEST BALLOT AS FIRST ADVOCATED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE COMMITTEE WILL MEET TOMORROW TO TAKE UP AUSTIN'S RESOLUTION WHICH ASKS THAT THE COMMITTEE PUT OFF A DECISION UNTIL NEXT SEPTEMBER'S ASSEMBLY MEETING, MEANWHILE ASSIGNING EXPERTS TO RECOMMEND ONE SITE FROM EACH OF THE FOUR CITIES FOR FINAL CONSIDERATION.

"THIS LETTER IS WRITTEN TO EXPRESS THE HOPE THAT THE RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY SENATOR AUSTIN AND NOW BEFORE YOU WILL BE VOTED DOWN," LAPHAM WROTE.

"I AGREE WITH THE OPINION EXPRESSED BY CERTAIN DELEGATES THAT TO DELAY FINAL DETERMINATION OF THE SITE WOULD SERIOUSLY AFFECT THE GENERAL WELFARE OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND WOULD BE MOST DISTURBING TO THE PERMANENT SECRETARIAT WHO HAVE TO MAKE THEIR OWN PLANS FOR THEIR FUTURE.

"IT IS MY CONSIDERED OPINION THAT IRRESPECTIVE OF WHETHER THE PRESIDIO, PHILADELPHIA OR THE WHITE PLAINS-HARRISON SITE (NEW YORK) IS FINALLY CHOSEN, THE CHOICE SHOULD BE MADE BEFORE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ADJOURNS THIS MONTH."

LAPHAM REITERATED THAT HE CONSIDERED SAN FRANCISCO'S PRESIDIO "THE BEST LOCATION FOR THE LONG RANGE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS."

WW906PES

UN-PRESIDIO

SAN FRANCISCO, DEC.10-(AP)-THE SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS EXPRESSED ITS OPPOSITION TODAY TO PROPOSED USE OF THE SAN FRANCISCO PRESIDIO AS A PERMANENT HOME FOR THE UNITED NATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO'S CHANCES OF BECOMING THE HOME OF UN BECAME VERY SLIM LAST WEEK WHEN RUSSIA AND BRITAIN DEMANDED A SITE ON THE EASTERN SEABOARD. THE UNITED STATES ALSO HAS INDICATED IT FAVORS AN EASTERN SITE.

THE VFW COUNCIL, SAYING IT REPRESENTED 32 LOCAL POSTS AND MORE THAN 10,000 MEMBERS, WENT ON RECORD AS "OPPOSED TO THE DISMANTLING OR REMOVAL OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS THAT ARE OF SUCH VITAL IMPORTANCE TO THE PROPER DEFENSE OF THIS COUNTRY, FOR USE BY THE UNITED NATIONS."

THE RESOLUTION ASKED THAT THE PRESIDENT, WHO ASSURED UN OF THE AVAILABILITY OF THE PRESIDION, RECONSIDER HIS ACTION "TO THE END THAT THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO BE LEFT UNTOUCHED."

IT ASKED ALSO "THAT THE ARMY BE ALLOWED TO REMAIN IN CONTROL, THAT THEY CONTINUE AN EFFICIENT EFENSE OF THIS COUNTRY; AND THAT THE SLEEP OF THOSE COMRADES IN THE NATIONAL CEMETERY (AT THE PRESIDIO) BE UNDISTURBED FOR ALL TIME."

U.N. -- SIDEBAR

BY FRANCIS W. CARPENTER

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC 10-(AP)-THE POWER OF WORLD PUBLIC OPINION IS BEING SHOWN MORE AND MORE IN THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

DIPLOMATS OFTEN SPEAKIOF THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE AND HOW THE UNITED NATIONS MUST BE GUIDED BY IT WITHOUT GIVE EVIDENCE, SOMETIMES, THAT THEY HAVE KEPT THEIR EAR TO THE GROUND.

BUT IT REMAINED FOR THE ACTING CHIEF BRITISH DELEGATE, SIR HARTLEY SHAWCROSS, TO BRING THE DELEGATES UP WITH A START DURING AN INVOLVED DISCUSSION OF SECURITY FORCES AND DISARMAMENT IN THE U.N. SUB-COMMITTEE CONSIDERING DISARMAMENT YESTERDAY.

SHAWCROSS SPOKE AT A MOMENT WHEN A RECOMMENDATION THAT THE U.N. STATES UNDERTAKE THE PROGRESSIVE AND BALANCED WITHDRAWAL OF FORCES STATIONED IN NON-NATIONAL TERRITORIES HAD BEEN LOST BECAUSE OF A TIE VOTE, 8 TO 8, IN THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF 20 DELEGATES.

"GENTLEMEN," HE SAID, "WE ARE MAKING OURSELVES A COMPLETE LAUGHING STOCK."

SHAWCROSS SAID THE DELEGATES SHOULD CONSIDER WHAT THE NEWSPAPERS WOULD SAY "TOMORROW MORNING" ABOUT THAT MEETING.

ONCE IN AN EARLIER DISCUSSION IN THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE SHAWCROSS HAD URGED THE DELEGATES NOT TO MAKE THEMSELVES A "LAUGHING STOCK."

BEFORE SHAWCROSS TOOK UP THE CUDGELS, PAUL-HENRI SPAAK, ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT, BECAME VISIBLY ANNOYED AT THE TURN OF EVENTS AND QUITE SEVERELY CHIDED THE DELEGATES.

SPAAK, WHO HAS BEEN OFTEN COMMENDED BY VARIOUS DELEGATES FOR HIS EXPERT HANDLING OF COMMITTEES AND THE ASSEMBLY ITSELF, EXPLODED AFTER ABOUT TWO HOURS OF WRANGLING.

"I HAVE SEVEN SPEAKERS ON MY LIST NOW," HE SAID. "AFTER MAKING A GOOD START AT THE FIRST TWO DAYS OF OUR MEETINGS, WE ARE NOW MARKING TIME.. I WONDER WHETHER WE EVER WILL MAKE PROGRESS IF WE GO ON LIKE THIS."

AFTER TELLING THE DELEGATES THAT THEY ARE BRINGING UP TOO MANY IRREVELANT TOPICS, SPAAK WARNED THAT "WE WILL CONCLUDE BY LEAVING THE IMPRESSION WE CANNOT REACH OUR GOAL."

SPAAK SAID THE COMMITTEEMEN WERE "WASTING" TOO MUCH TIME.

ARGENTINA, BRITAIN, SYRIA AND THE UNITED STATES QUICKLY COMPLIMENTED SPAAK FOR HIS LECTURE.

IN VARIOUS OTHER WAYS THE DELEGATES HAVE SHOWN THAT THEY ARE CONSCIOUS OF WHAT THE PEOPLE AT HOME ARE THINKING. THERE ARE NUMEROUS REFERENCES TO WORLD OPINION--AND QUITE A FEW APPEALS TO IT, TOO.

MK414AES

EDITORS

NEW YORK--INSERT AFTER SECOND GRAPH FOREIGN MINISTERS (A18), X X X THEIR VIEWS.

MOLOTOV SAID LAST NIGHT THAT HE WOULD CONSIDER FULLY THE DESIRABILITY OF APPOINTING DEPUTIES TO WORK ON BOTH GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN SETTLEMENTS BEFORE THE NEW YORK MEETING ENDS LATE THIS WEEK. THIS INDICATED THE POSSIBILITY THAT HE WOULD ABANDON HIS RESISTANCE TO THE PROCEDURE URGED BY BOTH BYRNES AND BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN--THE APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS WHO COULD HOLD HEARINGS FOR THE SMALLER POWERS BEFORE THE MOSCOW MEETING.

MEANWHILE, THE COUNCIL X X X FOURTH GRAPH AS BEFORE.

JP1249PES

MEANWHILE, PERSONS FAMILIAR WITH TODAY'S WORK REPORTED THESE ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND FAILURES TO AGREE:

1. THE BIG FOUR AGREED ON APPOINTMENT OF A DIRECTOR FOR THE TRIESTE FREE PORT WHO WILL SERVE UNDER THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT AND ALSO PROVIDED FOR CREATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION TO BE MADE UP OF ONE REPRESENTATIVE OF TRIESTE AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE U.S., RUSSIA, UNITED KINGDOM, FRANCE, YUGOSLAVIA, ITALY, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AUSTRIA, HUNGARY, POLAND, AND SWITZERLAND.

2. THE COMMISSION, IT WAS AGREED, WILL HAVE SWEEPING POWERS TO INVESTIGATE AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS ON ALL QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE USE AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE FREE PORT AS WELL AS TRANSIT OF GOODS THROUGH TRIESTE, SO THAT ITS POWER AND INFLUENCE IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE AREA WILL BE CONSIDERABLE.

3. THE BIG FOUR STALLED ON A QUESTION WHICH MOLOTOV SAID SHOULD BE APPLIED TO ALL FIVE SATELLITE TREATIES, THAT IS, WHETHER CIVIL AIRCRAFT IN DISTRESS SHOULD HAVE THE RIGHT OF LANDING FOR GAS AND REPAIRS GUARANTEED BY TREATY. BYRNES AND BEVIN SAID IT SHOULD BE IN THE TREATIES, AND MOLOTOV SAID NO, THAT THE MAIN THING WAS THAT HE DID NOT WANT A LOT OF PRIVATE PLANES MAKING DISTRESS LANDINGS.

INDICATIONS WERE THAT THE MEMBERS WERE PLANNING ON WINDING UP THEIR WORK HERE ON FRIDAY. BEVIN SAID HE WAS PLANNING TO SAIL SATURDAY.

MJ433PES

U. N.-AT-A-GLANCE (170)

NEW YORK, DEC.10-)AP)-IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS TODAY AT THE UNITED NATIONS INCLUDED:

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV AGREED TO A SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL MILITARY INSPECTIONS BUT ONLY ON CONDITION THAT ALL NATIONS MADE A FULL REPORT BY JAN. 1 ON TROOPS AND ARMAMENTS, INCLUDING THE ATOMIC BOMB.

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SIR HARTLEY SHAWCROSS OF GREAT BRITAIN APPEALED TO RUSSIA TO ABOLISH A "POLICY OF ISOLATION" AND JOIN OTHER POWERS IN "LIFTING THE CURTAIN" ON TOTAL MILITARY STRENGTH.

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IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL, RUSSIA WAS VOTED DOWN ON EFFORTS TO DELAY ACTION ON A GREEK BORDER COMPLAINT AGAINST YUGOSLAVIA, BULGARIA AND ALBANIA. DEBATE WAS SCHEDULED TO BEGIN THURSDAY.

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AN ARMS REDUCTION PLAN CARRYING THE FULL SUPPORT OF THE FIVE GREAT POWERS NEARED COMPLETION IN COMMITTEE WITH THE ONLY UNDECIDED ISSUE A QUESTION OF HOW OFTEN TROOP REPORTS SHOULD BE MADE.

-0-

THE HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE PREPARED TO VOTE TOMORROW ON A UNITED STATES PLAN TO PUT OFF A DECISION ON A PERMANENT HOME FOR THE PEACE AGENCY UNTIL NEXT YEAR. MAYOR ROGER LAPHAM OF SAN FRANCISCO, ONE OF FOUR CITIES UNDER CONSIDERATION, DEMANDED AN IMMEDIATE VOTE.

HP1114PES

A121 NYC OUT

NEW YORK, DEC.10-(AP)-DR.EMMY CARLSON EVALD, 89, WHO DEVOTED A LIFETIME TO LUTHERAN MISSIONARY AND WELFARE WORK THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, DIED TODAY AT HER HOME HERE. SHE WAS PRESIDENT EMERITUS OF THE WOMEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN AUGUSTANA SYNOD.

HP1115PES

30 24-6873

U.N.-TIMETABLE

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC. 10-(AP)-UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY SESSIONS SCHEDULED FOR TODAY (E.S.T.):

10:30 A.M.--DISARMAMENT SUBCOMMITTEE; NARCOTIC COMMISSION; JOINT MEETING ECONOMIC AND FINANCE COMMITTEE AND SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND CULTURAL COMMITTEE.

11 A.M.--TRUSTEESHIP COMMITTEE; ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY COMMITTEE.

2:30 P.M.--NARCOTIC COMMISSION.

3 P.M.--ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL; TRUSTEESHIP COMMITTEE; SECURITY COUNCIL.

4 P.M.--ASSEMBLY PLENARY SESSION.

7:30 P.M.--TRUSTEESHIP COMMITTEE.

8 P.M.--PLENARY SESSION.

JR526AES

LONDON, DEC.10-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE DECLINED TODAY TO SAY HOW FAR ARMS STANDARDIZATION TALKS BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MILITARY EXPERTS HAD PROGRESSED OR WHETHER THE JOINT USE OF NAVAL AND AIR BASES BY THE U.S. AND THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND EMPIRE WAS CONTEMPLATED.

QUESTIONED ALONG THESE LINES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BY LEFTWING LABORITE KONNI ZILLIACUS, WHO SAID THERE WAS "APPREHENSION AND RISING DISQUIET ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ATLANTIC AS TO THE PRESENT SITUATION," THE PRIME MINISTER SAID:

"I DO NOT THINK THERE IS ANY APPREHENSION EXCEPT I GATHER THAT THE QUESTION ASKED BY MR.ZILLIACUS IS APT TO CAUSE APPREHENSION IN SOME QUARTERS."

ATTLEE REFERRED HIS INTERROGATOR TO DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER HERBERT MORRISON'S STATEMENT YESTERDAY THAT "INFORMAL EXCHANGES" OF VIEWS WERE TAKING PLACE BETWEEN THE U.S. AND BRITAIN ON THE QUESTION OF CONTINUING WARTIME STANDARDIZATION OF WEAPONS.

MORRISON SAID THE DISCUSSIONS WERE GOING ON IN THE INTERESTS OF ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY. HE EMPHASIZED THAT NO DECISIONS HAD BEEN REACHED.

ZILLIACUS SAID MORRISON--AND ATTLEE HIMSELF IN A NOV.18 STATEMENT --HAD FAILED TO STATE "WHETHER ANY MEASURES ARE IN CONTEMPLATION FOR THE STANDARDIZATION OF TRAINING MANUALS, EXCHANGE OF OFFICERS AND JOINT USE OF NAVAL AND AIR BASES BY THE U.S.A. AND THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND EMPIRE."

THE PRIME MINISTER SAID MORRISON'S STATEMENT SET OUT THE PRINCIPLES "WHICH GOVERN THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT." HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT PUBLISHED STATEMENTS TO THE EFFECT THAT CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER W.L. MACKENZIE KING RECOMMENDED ARMS STANDARDIZATION WERE "WITHOUT FOUNDATION."

(AUTHORITATIVE BRITISH SOURCES TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS LAST OCT.30 THAT MACKENZIE KING "BROACHED" THE SUBJECT AT THE EMPIRE CONFERENCE IN LONDON IN APRIL).

LABORITE RONALD CHAMBERLAIN ASKED THE PRIME MINISTER WHETHER, IN VIEW OF THE 20-YEAR ANGLO-RUSSIAN FRIENDSHIP TREATY, PARALLEL TALKS ON ARMS STANDARDIZATION WERE GOING ON BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE SOVIET UNION.

"WE WOULD WELCOME ANY EXCHANGE OF VIEWS WITH RUSSIA, BUT WE HAVE NOT BEEN VERY SUCCESSFUL IN GETTING ANY FROM THAT SIDE," ATTLEE REPLIED.

TODAY'S QUESTION AND ANSWER EXCHANGE FOLLOWED A SHARP ATTACK ON MORRISON IN THE COMMUNIST DAILY WORKER, WHICH SAID: "AN ARMS UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN TWO GREAT POWERS MUST HAVE A POLITICAL AND MILITARY SIGNIFICANCE. TO DESCRIBE IT AS AN ECONOMY MEASURE IS NOTHING BUT A TRIVIAL ATTEMPT TO MISLEAD PARLIAMENT."

JP1254PES

LONDON, DEC.10-(AP)-THE EVENING NEWS SAID TODAY THAT A GROUP OF LABOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT WOULD CALL ON FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN WHEN HE RETURNS FROM NEW YORK TO PRESS FOR "REFORM" OF THE BRITISH FOREIGN SERVICE.

THE PAGE ONE STORY, FOR WHICH NO SOURCE WAS GIVEN, SAID CHARGES WOULD BE MADE THAT ANTI-SOVIET "INTRIGUE AND PROPAGANDA" WERE BEING CONDUCTED BY SOME BRITISH LEGATIONS AND THAT "REACTIONARY ELEMENTS OF THE OLD ORDER" WERE FETED BY BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD.

SIMILAR ALLEGATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE PAST BY MEMBERS OF A LABOR PARTY MINORITY FACTION.

N1122AES

LONDON, DEC.10-(AP)-REJECTING A MOSCOW CHARGE THAT DR.KURT SCHUMACHER, SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LEADER, WAS BEING GROOMED IN LONDON TO BECOME A NEW GERMAN FUEHRER, A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY BRITAIN WOULD OPPOSE ANY TENDENCY TOWARDS THE REVIVAL OF GERMAN NATIONALISM OR MILITARISM.

A PRAVDA WRITER, DAVID ZASLAVSKY, DECLARED YESTERDAY SCHUMACHER WAS UNDERMINING GERMAN DEMOCRACY. SCHUMACHER IMMEDIATELY COUNTERED BY SAYING: "I HAVE A FEELING THAT IN CERTAIN CIRCLES IN MOSCOW I WOULD BE FORGIVEN FOR BEING A FUEHRER BUT NEVER FOR BEING A DEMOCRAT."

THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN ADDED: "BRITAIN, WITH FRANCE AND THE DOMINIONS, SHARED THE HONOR OF TAKING PART IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST NATIONALIST GERMANY AT A TIME WHEN FIGHTERS FOR FREEDOM WERE FEW. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT NOW HAVE NO INTENTION OF REVIVING THE SINGLE PARTY OR DICTATORSHIP SYSTEM IN GERMANY. NOTHING IS FURTHER FROM OUR MINDS THAN THE CREATION OF A NEW FUEHRER."

JP148PES

LONDON, DEC. 10-(AP)-THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION SAID TONIGHT THAT THE REVOLT OF LEFTIST LABORITES AGAINST FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN'S POLICIES "LINGERS ON" DESPITE THE LEADERS' REPORTED APOLOGIES TO THE GOVERNMENT TWO WEEKS AGO AFTER AN OPEN BREACH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE NEWS AGENCY'S LOBBY CORRESPONDENT, E. P. STACKPOOLE, SAID THE REBELS NOW WERE PROTESTING THAT SOME BRITISH DIPLOMATS WERE "REACTIONARY." THE GROUP ALSO IS CONCERNED, STACKPOOLE WROTE, OVER BRITISH-AMERICAN ARMS UNIFICATION DISCUSSIONS.

"THE CRUX OF IT IS THE CRITICS THINK WE ARE LEANING TOO MUCH TOWARD AMERICA AND AWAY FROM RUSSIA," THE CORRESPONDENT SAID.

HJ1157PES

FIRST LEAD UNESCO

PARIS, DEC.10-(AP)-EFFORTS TO RAISE THE UNITED NATIONS SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION BUDGET ABOVE THE $7,000,000 FIGURE TO WHICH IT HAD BEEN PARED FAILED TODAY.

A UNITED STATES AND BRITISH COMMONWEALTH PROPOSAL TO INCREASE THE BUDGET FOR NEXT YEAR TO $8,000,000 WAS REJECTED 20 TO 8.

A FRENCH PROPOSAL TO SET THE FIGURE AT $7,500,000, EARMARKING ABOUT $1,000,000 FOR EDUCATIONAL RELIEF AND REHABILITATION, WAS BEATEN 18 TO 10. THE ORIGINAL $7,500,000 BUDGET WAS TRIMMED $500,000 BY PREVIOUS ACTION.

THE CONFERENCE CHOSE MEXICO FOR ITS MEETING PLACE NEXT YEAR AND CONCLUDED THE SESSION.

BRITISH DELEGATES LED THE FRUITLESS FIGHT TO RESTORE BUDGET CUTS.

DR.DAVID X X X TO SECOND GRAPH PREVIOUS (BAG)

B138PES

1946

PARIS, DEC.10-(AP)-MORE THAN 100 LABOR DELEGATES REPRESENTING INTERNATIONAL TRADE SECRETARIATS, THE AMERICAN CIO AND THE RUSSIAN INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATES MET IN PARIS TODAY TO JOIN TOGETHER IN A WORLDWIDE BUREAU.

THE NEW BUREAU IS SPONSORED BY THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS, WHICH INTENDS IT TO ASSUME THE FUNCTIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE SECRETARIATS. THESE ARE A GROUP OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE-BY-TRADE BUREAUS WHICH REPRESENTED NATIONAL UNIONS IN 21 INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE NOW DORMANT INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, AN AFFILIATE OF THE WFTU, WAS NOT REPRESENTED AT THE CONFERENCE. IT HAS CHARGED THAT COMMUNISTS DOMINATE THE WFTU.

N913AES

1946

FIRST LEAD FRENCH (150)
BY ROBERT WILSON

DAY

PARIS, DEC.10-(AP)-FRENCH POLITICAL LEADERS AGREED TONIGHT ON THE PRINCIPLE OF A NATIONAL UNION GOVERNMENT TAKING IN ALL PARTIES FROM THE COMMUNISTS TO THE FAR RIGHT.

THE RIVAL PARTIES ALSO COMMITTED THEMSELVES TO SLASHING 125,000,000,000 FRANCS ($1,080,000,000) FROM THE BUDGET AND EFFECTING OTHER STRINGENT ECONOMIES.

HOWEVER, THE LEADERS FAILED TO REACH AN ACCORD ON WHO WILL BE THE PREMIER OF THE PROVISIONAL REGIME WHICH WILL SERVE UNTIL FORMATION OF A NEW GOVERNMENT IN MID-JANUARY. RADICAL-SOCIALIST EDOUARD HERRIOT AND A LITTLE-KNOWN SOCIALIST DEPUTY, PAUL RAMADIER, WERE AMONG THE POSSIBLE CANDIDATES. THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AWAITED DEVELOPMENTS BEFORE TRYING FOR THE THIRD TIME TO ELECT AN INTERIM PREMIER.

IT WAS AGREED THAT THE GOVERNMENT TO BE FORMED IN JANUARY WOULD BE AN ENTIRELY NEW ONE. THE NEW CONSTITUTION WILL BE IN FORCE AT THAT TIME, AND A PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC WILL BE ELECTED.

1946

THE ECONOMY PROGRAM ALSO CALLS FOR REDUCTION OF COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE FROM ONE YEAR TO SEVEN MONTHS, ELIMINATION OF THE FOOD AND INFORMATION MINISTRIES, ELIMINATING OF MANY STATE ECONOMIC SUBSIDIES (SUCH AS BREAD, COAL, RAILROADS), AND A ONE-THIRD SLASH IN THE STATE EMPLOYMENT ROLLS.

ON FOREIGN POLICY, THE PARTIES AGREED ON:

"NO ADHESION TO ONE GROUP OF POWERS AGAINST ANOTHER; CONFIDENT AND FRIENDLY COLLABORATION WITH ALL THE FREE PEOPLES WITH RESPECT FOR THE NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE OF EACH ONE; AFFIRMATION OF THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE AND PURSUIT OF COMPLEMENTARY PACTS WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES; SUPPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND ARMAMENT REDUCTION; MAINTAINING OF THE OCCUPATION OF GERMANY; ITS TOTAL DISARMAMENT; AND INTERNATIONALIZATION OF THE RUHR BASIN."

JP1222PES

1946

EDOUARD HERRIOT, VETERAN RADICAL SOCIALIST, AND PAUL RAMADIER, A LITTLE-KNOWN SOCIALIST, WERE THE OUTSTANDING POSSIBILITIES FOR PREMIER AT THIS STAGE.

ALREADY THE PARTY LEADERS HAD AGREED ON SEVERAL POINTS OF A GOVERNMENT PROGRAM, INCLUDING A $1,080,000,000 SLASH IN THE BUDGET, A REDUCTION IN COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE FROM ONE YEAR TO SEVEN MONTHS, ELIMINATION OF THE FOOD AND INFORMATION MINISTRIES, ELIMINATION OF SEVERAL SUBSIDIES SUCH AS BREAD, COAL AND RAILROADS, A ONE-THIRD SLASH IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT ROLLS, AND SEVERAL POINTS OF FOREIGN POLICY. ADD Paris (NL-French) X X X Thursday (wilson)

1946

THE AGREED FOREIGN POLICY CALLED FOR "NO ADHESION TO ONE GROUP OF POWERS AGAINST ANOTHER; CONFIDENT AND FRIENDLY COLLABORATION WITH ALL THE FREE PEOPLES WITH RESPECT FOR THE NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE OF EACH ONE; AFFIRMATION OF THE FRENCH-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE AND PURSUIT OF COMPLEMENTARY PACTS WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES; SUPPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND ARMAMENT REDUCTION; MAINTAINING OF THE OCCUPATION OF GERMANY; ITS TOTAL DISARMAMENT, AND INTERNATIONALIZATION OF THE RUHR BASIN."

THERE WAS NO UNANIMITY, HOWEVER, ON SUCH QUESTIONS AS THE SAAR AND THE RHINELAND AND SUCH DOMESTIC QUESTIONS AS NATIONALIZATION OF THE STEEL INDUSTRY.

MJ347PES

NUERNBERG, GERMANY, DEC.10-(AP)-EVIDENCE THAT FIELD MARSHAL ERHARD MILCH, DEPUTY TO HERMANN GOERING, WAS INTERESTED IN EXPERIMENTS ON HUMAN BEINGS TO HELP HIS AIR FORCE WAS INTRODUCED BY AMERICAN PROSECUTORS TODAY.

ATTORNEY JAMES MCHANEY PRESENTED AN AFFIDAVIT OF ONE OF 23 NAZIS DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH INHUMAN CRUELTIES LINKING MILCH WITH THE EXPERIMENTS AT DACHAU.

MILCH WILL BE TRIED SEPARATELY, PROBABLY NEXT WEEK.

THE AFFIDAVIT WAS MADE BY HANS ROMBERG, NAZI DOCTOR ASSIGNED TO STUDY PROBLEMS OF ALTITUDE AND VELOCITY FOR THE AIR FORCE.

IN THE STATEMENT HE DESCRIBED HOW JEWS, POLES OR RUSSIANS WERE SUBJECTED TO HIGH ALTITUDE CONDITIONS IN A SPECIAL CELL AT DACHAU TO STUDY THE EFFECTS WHICH OFTEN WERE FATAL AND ALWAYS WERE PAINFUL.

RESULTS OF THE EXPERIMENTS ALWAYS WERE PASSED ON TO THE AIR FORCE, ROMBERG SAID, AND ESPECIALLY TO MILCH.

THE DEFENDANT SAID HE MADE SEVERAL TRIPS HIMSELF TO DACHAU DURING THE PERIOD OF THE EXPERIMENTATION.

THIS WAS ONE OF TWO SCORE AFFIDAVITS INTRODUCED BY THE PROSECUTION AS THE PRESENTATION OF EVIDENCE AGAINST THE DOCTORS GOT INTO FULL SWING.

MOST OF THE STATEMENTS WERE INTENDED TO SHOW HOW THE DOCTORS WHO EMBRACED NAZISM PURSUED SUCCESSFUL CAREERS IN THE BLOODLETTING S.S.

B1258PES

1946

30.24-6875

NUERNBERG, GERMANY, DEC.10-(AP)-GRAND ADM.ERIC RAEDER, UNDER SENTENCE AS A WAR CRIMINAL, HAS REFUSED TO UNDERGO AN OPERATION FOR HERNIA, MAKING CLEAR THAT HE FEARED HE WOULD DIE OF THE OPERATION. HE IS 70.

WHEN THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL SENTENCED HIM TO LIFE, HE APPEALED TO THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL TO BE SHOT. AN OFFICER WHO KNOWS THE OLD AND DISAGREEABLE ADMIRAL COMMENTED:

"HE NEVER WANTED TO BE SHOT AND HE WANTS TO LIVE TODAY. RAEDER WAS SMART ENOUGH TO KNOW THE CONTROL COUNCIL COULD NOT INCREASE HIS SENTENCE. THAT WAS JUST A PLAY FOR SYMPATHY AND HE HEROIZED HIMSELF."

JP1223PES

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, DEC. 10-(AP)-EUGENE J. RISSE OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, 60-YEAR-OLD VETERAN OF TWO WORLD WARS, IS GOING TO RETIRE NEXT WEEK AFTER 37 YEARS IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

"I'M GOING TO GIVE THE YOUNG SOLDIERS A CHANCE," RISSE SAID AS HE PREPARED TO LEAVE BAD NAUHEIM, GERMANY, WHERE HE IS ASSISTANT ORDNANCE OFFICER IN THE CONTINENTAL BASE SECTION.

RISSE FIRST JOINED THE ARMY IN 1909 AND HAS SERVED IN HAWAII, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, ENGLAND, FRANCE AND GERMANY.

HE CAME OUT OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR WITH A RESERVE COMMISSION AS SECOND LIEUTENANT, BUT AFTER A SHORT TRIAL OF CIVILIAN LIFE WENT BACK INTO THE ARMY AS AN ENLISTED MAN, AND SERVED IN THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION IN GERMANY UNTIL 1923.

RISSE WILL JOIN HIS WIFE ELIZABETH IN THEIR HOME AT 466 NATALEN AVENUE, SAN ANTONIO, WHERE HE PLANS TO "RELAX IN THE SUN."

BUT HE ADDED:

"I I HAD TO DO IT OVER, I WOULD MAKE ARMY MY CAREER AGAIN."

RP741PES

BUDAPEST, DEC.9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT CIRCLES SAID TODAY PRESIDENT ZOLTAN TILDY WOULD FLY TO MOSCOW WEDNESDAY FOR TALKS RELATING TO HUNGARY'S POLITICAL TURMOIL AND REPARATIONS.

ONCE AGAIN THERE WERE MURMURS THAT PRIME MINISTER FERENC NAGY WAS CONSIDERING RESIGNING. COMMUNIST INSPIRED DEMONSTRATIONS HAVE GRADUALLY INCREASED.

JP138PES

INCLUDED WERE:

SAADISTS--IBRAHIM ABDUL HADI PASHA, FINANCE; ABDEL RAZEK AL SANHOURY PASHA, EDUCTION; NAGIB ISKANDAR BEY, PUBLIC HEALTH; MAHMOUD HASSAN PASHA, SOCIAL AFFAIRS; ABDUL MAGIC BADR PASHA, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

LIBERAL CONSTITUTIONALISTS--AHMED ATTIA PASHA, NATIONAL DEFENSE; DESSOUKI ABAZA PASHA, COMMUNICATIONS; AHMED ABDEL GHAFFAR PASHA, AGRICULTURE; AHMED KASHABA PASHA, JUSTICE; ABDUL MAGID IBRAHIM PASHA, WAQFS, WHICH ADMINISTERS BEQUEATHED PROPERTY UNDER MOSLEM LAW.

FM710AES

ADD CAIRO (EGYPTIAN CABINET) XXX WAFDISTS

JERUSALEM, DEC.10-(AP)-FOUR JEWS ENTERED "GENERAL HEADQUARTERS" OF THE ARAB ARMY NEJADA IN JAFFA LAST NIGHT, HELD UP FIVE STAFF MEMBERS AND FLED WITH A QUANTITY OF DOCUMENTS, POLICE SAID TODAY. PAPERS IN THE OFFICE INCLUDED A LIST OF THE ARAB ARMY UNITS, WHICH ARE RIVATELY FINANCED, WITH THE STRENGTH OF EACH.

WB812PES

THE DESTINATION OF THE OTHERS, WHO LACK IMMIGRATION CERTIFICATES, WAS STILL UNDECIDED. THE MATTER OF GREEK OR BRITISH JURISDICTION OVER THE ISLAND WAS FOR A TIME IN QUESTION. BRITISH AUTHORITIES HERE, HOWEVER, IT WAS LEARNED, RULED THAT SYRINA WAS "IN THE DODECANESE ISLAND GROUP AND THEREFORE STILL UN ER THE JURISDICTION OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT."

ADD JERUSALEM (AP) (JEWS) XXX Palestine

THE JEWISH AGENCY SAID THE GREEK CONSUL HAD ASSURED IT THAT GREECE WOULD "DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE" TO RESCUE THE VICTIMS.

SOURCES IN HAGANA, ANOTHER JEWISH ORGANIZATION, SAID THE JEWS WERE WRECKED IN A 700-TON CAIQUE "SIMILAR TO THOSE WHICH HAVE BGOUGHT SEVERAL PREVIOUS GROUPS OF IMMIGRANTS." THE SHIP SAILED FROM A BLACK SEA PORT, THEY SAID, AND ENCOUNTERED TROUBLE IN HEAVY SEAS.

N1116AES

NANKING, DEC. 10-(AP)-AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID TODAY CHIANG KAI-SHEK HAS CHOSEN GEN.CHANG CHUN, GOVERNOR OF SZECHWAN PROVINCE, AND SHAO LI-TZE, PROMINENT KUOMINTANG (GOVERNMENT PARTY) NEGOTIATOR, FOR HIS PEACE MISSION TO CHINESE COMMUNIST HEADQUARTERS AT YENAN.

THE DECISION WILL BE COMMUNICATED OFFICIALLY TO THE COMMUNISTS THROUGH GENERAL MARSHALL OR U.S. AMBASSADOR STUART.

A COMMUNIST SPOKESMAN SAID YENAN PROBABLY WOULD REJECT CHIANG'S PROPOSAL FOR THE PEACE MISSION UNLESS THE GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS DEMANDS FOR DISSOLUTION OF THE COMMUNIST-SHUNNED NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND RESTORATION OF MILITARY POSITIONS AS OF JAN. 13.

COMMUNIST HEADQUARTERS HERE SIMULTANEOUSLY CHARGED THAT A GOVERNMENT ARMY UNDER GEN. HU TSUNG-NAN LAUNCHED A LARGE SCALE OFFENSIVE AGAINST BORDER CITIES WHICH FORM YENAN'S OUTER RING OF DEFENSE. THE YENAN RADIO BROADCAST A REPORT THAT FOUR REGIMENTS OF NATIONALS ATTACKED NEAR YAOHSIEN, 25 MILES SOUTHWEST OF YENAN.

(AT TIENTSIN, THE MINKUO DAILY NEWS SAID COMMUNIST GENERALS CHU TEH, PENG TEH-HWEI, HO LUNG AND LIN PIAO RECENTLY HELD AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE AT YENAN TO DETERMINE A REDISPOSITION OF TROOPS. LIN WAS NAMED SUPREME COMMANDER IN THE NORTHEAST (MANCHURIA); HO IN THE HOPEH, CHAHAR AND JEHOL AREAS, AND CHU IN SHANSI AND SHENSI PROVINCES.)

X802APS NM

NANKING, DEC. 10-(AP)- HE FIRST SINO-SOVIET COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT WAS SIGNED TODAY AS A RESULT OF NEGOTIATIONS HELD AT ANTUNG ON THE KOREAN-MANCHURIAN BORDER, THE NEWSPAPER HSIN MIN PAO SAID TODAY.

THE AGREEMENT PROVIDES THAT THE SOVIETS WILL CONTINUE TO SUPPLY ANTUNG WITH ELECTRICITY FROM A KOREAN POWER PLANT IN EXCHANGE FOR OIL, THE PAPER REPORTED.

X754APS

BY SPENCER MOOSA

SHANGHAI, DEC.10-(AP)-ARCHBISHOP PAUL YU PIN WAS QUOTED IN NANKING TODAY AS SAYING "I HOPE SO" WHEN ASKED IF IT WERE TRUE THAT GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK HAD BECOME INTERESTED IN THE CATHOLIC FAITH.

THIS IMMEDIATELY STARTED SPECULATION HERE THAT CHIANG, WHO BECAME A METHODIST 20 YEARS AGO, MIGHT BE CONSIDERING A CHANGE TO THE CATHOLIC RELIGION.

THE ARCHBISHOP MADE HIS REMARKS AT A PRESS CONFERENCE.

YU PIN WHO, AFTER THOMAS CARDINAL TIEN, IS THE HIGHEST CATHOLIC DIGNITARY IN CHINA, IS ON INTIMATE TERMS WITH THE GENERALISSIMO.

RUMORS THAT CHIANG WAS THINKING SERIOUSLY OF BECOMING A CATHOLIC WERE FIRST CIRCULATED IN CHUNGKING IN 1943.

DURING THE WAR CHIANG EDITED A NEW CHINESE TRANSLATION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT PREPARED BY DR.JOHN C.H.WU, HIMSELF A PROMINENT CATHOLIC WHO IS PREPARING TO GO TO THE VATICAN AS CHINESE MINISTER AT THE GENERALISSIMO'S APPOINTMENT.

THE TWO WERE CLOSELY ASSOCIATED DURING THE TRANSLATION.

WU WAS CONVERTED TO CATHOLICISM IN 1937 AND WROTE A BOOK ASSERTING THAT THERE WAS INCONSISTENCY, CONFUSION AND VAGUENESS IN PROTESTANT THEOLOGY AND "AN APPALLING LACK OF UNITY AND CERTAINTY" WHICH MADE HIM DRIFT "DANGEROUSLY TOWARD ATHEISM."

CHIANG BECAME A CHRISTIAN BEFORE HE MARRIED SOONG MEI-LING, BUT ONLY AFTER A THOROUGH STUDY OF THE LIFE AND TEACHING OF JESUS. #

PEIPING, DEC. 10-(AP)-VETERAN OBSERVERS TODAY SAID CHINESE COMMUNISTS HAD REFUSED TO ALLOW THE UNITED STATES TO STATION A CONSUL IN HARBIN "BECAUSE THE COMMUNISTS DON'T WANT FOREIGN OBSERVERS IN THEIR TERRITORY."

THEY SAID THE EXPLANATION OF LI LI-SAN, CHIEF OF THE COMMUNISTS' FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT IN MANCHURIA, THAT CONSUL EDMUND O.CLUBB OF MINNEAPOLIS WAS BARRED BECAUSE THE UNITED STATES WAS GIVING MILITARY AID TO THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT WAS "PURE PROPAGANDA."

"THEY DON'T WANT FOREIGN POWERS NOT FRIENDLY TO THEIR CAUSE TO KNOW WHAT THEY ARE DOING," A VETERAN OBSERVER ADDED.

THE ONLY FOREIGN CONSULS IN HARBIN ARE FROM RUSSIA AND DENMARK. BOTH WERE THERE BEFORE THE COMMUNISTS TOOK OVER LAST SPRING. UNCONFIRMED REPORTS SAY THE DANE, AN HONORARY CONSUL, HAS BEEN ASKED TO LEAVE.

X505APS

MOSLEM TRIBESMEN, THEY SAID, KILLED 14 HINDU VILLAGERS AND BURNED HINDU BAZAARS IN TWO FRONTIER VILLAGES, AND TWO PATHAN TRIBESMEN WERE SLAIN AND ONE WOUNDED BY FRONTIER CONSTABULARY FIGHTING THE RAIDERS.

BOTH VILLAGES LIE NEAR THE AFGHANISTAN BORDER. DELHI OFFICIALS SAID THAT IN THE RAIDS 11 HINDUS HAD BEEN KILLED SUNDAY AT BATTAL, 35 MILES NORTH OF ABBOTTABAD, AND THREE YESTERDAY AT OGHI, 30 MILES NORTH OF ABBOTTABAD. # NO new delhi (Assembly) XXY. India (Bacon)

SYDNEY, DEC 10-(AP)-U.S. SENATOR ERNEST W.MCFARLAND (D-ARIZ), ON A FLYING VISIT TO PACIFIC CENTERS TO STUDY INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS, SAID TODAY A GREATER FLOW OF NEWS AMONG ALL COUNTRIES WAS ESSENTIAL TO WORLD PEACE.

THE SENATOR, FROM FLORENCE, ARIZ., CONFERRED WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR ROBERT BUTLER AND J.J.MALONE, CHAIRMAN OF THE AUSTRALIAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION. HE SAID HE WOULD LEAVE FOR THE UNITED STATES TOMORROW. #

HONOLULU,DEC 10 (AP)-THE CONDITION OF LT.FRANK A.RUSSUM, NEWARK, INJURED WHEN HIS ARMY CUB TYPE PLANE NOSE DIVED INTO THE GROUND AT WHEELER FIELD YESTERDAY, WAS REPORTED SLIGHTLY IMPROVED TODAY.

THE 26TH STATION HOSPITAL AT SCHOFIELD BARRACKS SAID RUSSUM SUFFERED A HEAD INJURY, POSSIBLE INTERNAL INJURY AND A BROKEN ANKLE. HIS CONDITION WAS REPORTED CRITICAL.

GG851ACS NM

NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, DEC.11-(AP)-THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL HEARD TODAY THE TORTURE CHAMBERS OF FORT SANTIAGO WERE OPERATED CONSTANTLY AFTER THE FALL OF MANILA AND THE JAPANESE ENGAGED IN A FINAL ORGY OF SLAUGHTER OF AMERICAN AND FILIPINO INMATES THREE YEARS LATER WHEN THE CITY WAS ABOUT TO BE LIBERATED.

THE PHILIPPINES PROSECUTION PIECED TOGETHER THE TESTIMONY OF A FEW, EMACIATED SURVIVORS WHO ESCAPED THE CARNAGE IN FEBRUARY OF 1945 BY LEAPING FROM THE WALLS INTO THE RIVER UNDER A HAIL OF FIRE FROM WALL GUARDS.

NO ESTIMATE WAS MADE OF THE TOTAL NUMBER TORTURED IN THOE THREE YEARS, ASSOCIATE PROSECUTOR PEDRO LOPEZ SAID, BECAUSE THERE WERE TOO FEW SURVIVORS FOR AN ACCURATE COMPILATION.

THE PROSECUTION INTENDED TO SHOW BY INTRODUCING SUCH EVIDENCE THAT THE ATROCITIES WERE A PART OF DELIBERATE JAPANESE POLICY, FOR WHICH HIDEKI TOJO AND 26 OTHER JAPANESE DEFENDANTS WERE RESPONSIBLE.

JQ1051PCS NM

WAR CRIMES (180)

TOKYO, DEC. 10-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL U.S. WAR DEPARTMENT ESTIMATE THAT 131,028 AMERICANS AND FILIPINOS WERE MURDERED, STARVED OR TORTURED TO DEATH IN THE PHILIPPINES AS PART OF A JAPANESE "STRATEGY OF TERROR" WAS READ TO THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL TODAY.

ASSOCIATE PROSECUTOR PEDRO LOPEZ, OPENING THE PHILIPPINES CASE AGAINST FORMER PREMIER TOJO AND 26 OTHER WARTIME JAPANESE LEADERS, SAID HE WOULD SHOW THESE ATROCITIES WERE THE FLOWERING OF DELIBERATE JAPANESE POLICY OF INSTILLING FANATICAL HATREDS IN THE NIPPONESE PEOPLE.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT CHARGED THESE NONCOMBAT CASUALTIES INCLUDED 23,039 U.S. MILITARY PERSONNEL AND 595 U.S. CIVILIANS.

LOPEZ RELATED GHASTLY DETAILS OF BUTCHERY, ORGIES OF RAPE AND MUTILATION, DELIBERATE STARVATION OF PRISONERS AND BAYONETINGS.

THE DEFENSE OBJECTED STRENUOUSLY, CONTENDING RESPONSIBLE PERSONS ALREADY WERE BEING PROSECUTED IN MILITARY COURTS IN THE PHILIPPINES. IT CITED THE CONVICTION AND EXECUTION SOME MONTHS AGO OF GENERALS YAMASHITA AND HOMMA.

THE OBJECTION WAS OVERRULED. THE PROSECUTION INFORMED THE COURT IT WOULD LINK THE ATROCITIES WITH JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HEDS, AND TRIBUNAL PRESIDENT SIR WILLIAM WEBB SAID THE EXECUTIONS OF YAMASHITA AND HOMMA IN NO WISE RELIEVED THE DEFENDANTS HERE OF RESPONSIBILITY.

X436APS

30.24-6877

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, DEC.11-(AP)-THE ALLIED COUNCIL POSTPONED TODAY ACTION ON THE CONTROL AND OWNERSHIP OF BROADCASTING STATIONS IN JAPAN AT THE REQUEST OF LT.GEN.KUZMA DEREVYANKO, THE RUSSIAN MEMBER.

THE RUSSIAN SAID INFORMATION FURNISHED THE COUNCIL BY SUPREME HEADQUARTERS WAS INSUFFICIENT. A PARTIAL STAFF STUDY BY HEADQUARTERS NOTED THAT THE JAPANESE BROADCASTING CORPORATION NOW HOLDS A MONOPOLY AND IS RESPONSIBLE TO THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS.

W.MACMAHON BALL, BRITISH COMMONWEALTH DELEGATE, SAID HE THOUGHT THE TIME "INOPPORTUNE" TO "ENCOURAGE OR APPROVE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDEPENDENT BROADCASTING COMPANIES IN JAPAN." HE SAID IT WAS SOMETHING THE JAPANESE PEOPLE THEMSELVES SHOULD DETERMINE.

YORKSON SHIN, ACTING CHINESE DELEGATE, SAID HE AGREED IN PRINCIPLE WITH BALL BUT ADDED THAT HE FAVORED BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF BROADCASTING FACILITIES IF SUCH A SYSTEM WERE FEASIBLE AND WORKABLE.

JQK1037PCS

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, DEC.11-(AP)-THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY REPORTED TODAY THAT TWO AMERICAN SOLDIERS HAD DIED AND SEVEN OTHERS WERE HOSPITALIZED IN THE LAST FOUR DAYS FROM DRINKING POISON LIQUOR.

HE IDENTIFIED THE DEAD AS PFC.WILLIE J.WHEELER, 20, MAYSFIELD, TEX., AND PVT.FLOYD JOSEPH, 22, OAKLAND, CALIF.

THOSE HOSPITALIZED INCLUDED CPL.JESSIE MITCHELL, 18, BROOKLYN; PVT.LEE MORRIS, 19, CHICAGO; CPL.CLARENCE CALLAWAY, 19, NOLAN, W.VA.; PVT. LEE WILLIAM, 19, CHICAGO, PFC.JOHN W.WALKER, BALTIMORE, AND PFC. CRAWFORD GRIFFIN, BATON ROUGE, LA. ALL WERE STATIONED WITH ENGINEERS OR AIR UNITS NEAR TACHIKAWA, ON THE EDGE OF TOKYO, OR AT THE NEARBY REPLACEMENT CENTER.

JQ1022///

YOKOHAMA,DEC.10-(AP)-LT.COL.EDWIN S.KAGY, NEW ORLEANS, TESTIFIED BY AFFIDAVIT TODAY THAT A JAPANESE WHO READILY ACKNOWLEDGED HE NEVER PREVIOUSLY HAD PERFORMED SURGERY AND WHOSE MEDICAL PRACTICE WAS OFTEN SADISTIC HAD FULL MEDICAL AUTHORITY OVER POW CAMPS IN THE TOKYO AREA.

KAGY, OF 2618 CALHOUN ST., IS AN EXPERIENCED PHYSICIAN.

HIS AFFIDAVIT WAS PRESENTED AT THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL OF HIROSHI FUJII BY PROSECUTOR ROBERT T.BRUNCKHORST, PLATTEVILLE,WIS.

FJ411ACS

SEOUL,DEC 10 (AP)-LT.GEN.JOHN R.HODGE, U.S.OCCUPATION COMMANDER, TODAY NAMED 41 MEN AND FOUR WOMEN TO SERVE WITH 45 ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES IN SOUTH KOREA'S FIRST OCCUPATION LEGISLATURE, SCHEDULED TO OPEN THURSDAY.

THE APPOINTEES INCLUDE KIMM KIU SIC RIGHTIST CHAIRMAN OF THE SOUTH KOREAN COALITION COMMITTEE AND CHAIRMAN OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY; LYUH WOON HYUNG, LEFTIST LEADER OF THE COALITION COMMITTEE; WON SEH HOON, WHO IS ORGANIZING A NEW POLITICAL PARTY, THE MASS LABOR LEAGUE, AND AHN CHAI HONG, PUBLISHER OF THE HANSUNG DAILY NEWS.

HODGE SAID "THE SELECTIONS ARE CONSIDERED TO BE A FAIR CROSS SECTION OF KOREAN POLITICAL THOUGHT."

THE LEGISLATURE WILL MEET WITHOUT REPRESENTATIVES FROM SEOUL OR KANG WON PROVINCE, WHERE HODGE VOIDED THE ELECTIONS FOR "INADEQUATE PREPARATION." NEW ELECTIONS ARE BEING HELD AND RETURNS ARE EXPECTED LATE THIS MONTH.

GG731ACS NM

WASHINGTON,DEC.10-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.DANIEL NOCE HAS BEEN NAMED TO SUCCEED MAJ.GEN.OLIVER P.ECHOLS AS CHIEF OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, WHICH HANDLES OVERSEAS OCCUPATION PROBLEMS.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT, ANNOUNCING THIS TODAY, SAID THAT NOCE WOULD ASSUME THE POST DEC.21. ECHOLS' NEW ASSIGNMENT WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

NOCE IS CURRENTLY DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE SERVICE OF SUPPLY AND PROCUREMENT DIVISION OF THE GENERAL STAFF. HE IS A NATIVE OF COLORADO AND A VETERAN OF 30 YEARS IN THE ARMY, INCLUDING WARTIME SERVICE IN EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA.

EG1112AES NM

WASHINGTON,DEC.10-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY THAT IT KNEW OF NO ONE CONNECTED WITH EDWIN W.PAULEY'S REPARATIONS MISSION WHO EVER FAILED TO RECOGNIZE "SO OBVIOUS A FACT AS THE NEED FOR A SELF-SUSTAINING JAPANESE ECONOMY."

A DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN CALLED REPORTERS' ATTENTION TO A PUBLISHED REPORT QUOTING AN UNIDENTIFIED OFFICIAL AS SAYING PAULEY HAD FAILED IN HIS REPARATIONS PLAN TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THAT JAPAN'S ECONOMY MST BE PUT ON A SELF-SUSTAINING BASIS.

THE STORY SAID THAT PAULEY HAD "CONCEDED HIS ERRORS" AND AGREED TO CHANGES.

"THESE STATEMENTS ARE COMPLETELY AT VARIANCE WITH THE FACTS," THE STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN INFORMED NEWSMEN.

ONE OF THE BASIC CONSIDERATIONS IN PAULEY'S REPORT ON JAPAN, HE SAID, WAS RECOGNITION THAT SELF-SUFFICIENCY MUST BE PROVIDED TO AVOID AN UNNECESSARY LOAD ON AMERICAN TAXPAYERS AND TO PREVENT PROGRESSIVE UNREST THAT MIGHT LEAD TO FASCISM AND OTHER DANGERS TO PEACE.

LT658PES

WASHINGTON,DEC.10-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY ASKED THE NATION TO OBSERVE DEC.15, THE 155TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ADOPTION OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS, IN "SOLEMN CONTEMPLATION OF OUR LIBERTIES AND OF THE RECENT WORLDWIDE BATTLE TO PROTECT THEM FROM ANNIHILATION.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION RECALLED THAT THE FIRST TEN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION GUARANTEED TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FREEDOM OF RELIGION, SPEECH AND ASSEMBLY AND FREEDOM TO PETITION FOR THE REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES.

HE SAID PRESERVATION OF THESE PRIVILEGES "CAN BE GUARANTEED ONLY BY COURAGE, DETERMINATION, AND UNREMITTING VIGILANCE."

THE PROCLAMATION CALLS FOR THE DISPLAY OF THE AMERICAN FLAG ON GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS ON "BILL OF RIGHTS DAY" AND APPROPRIATE CEREMONIES IN SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

EG1214PES NM

WASHINGTON,DEC.10-(AP)-WAR VETERANS WHOSE LIVES IN EUROPE WERE MADE UNCERTAIN AND MISERABLE FOR MONTHS BY GERMAN 88S, MAY FIND ONE OF THE VERSATILE WEAPONS SOON ON THE COURTHOUSE LAWN AT HOME.

AT LEAST ONE COMMUNITY--WANBLEE,S.D.--WOULD LIKE AN 88, OR SOME OTHER CAPTURED ENEMY OR U.S. ARMY FIELD PIECE, RIGHT NOW, IN FACT.

REP.CASE (R-SD) DISCLOSED THE WANBLEE REQUEST TODAY IN MAKING PUBLIC THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S REPLY.

MAJOR GENERAL E.S.HUGHES, ORDNANCE CHIEF, TOLD WANBLEE:

THE ARMY DOESN'T HAVE ENOUGH CAPTURED ENEMY EQUIPMENT YET TO START PASSING OUT ANY FOR CIVIC DECORATIONS. WHEN IT HAS ENOUGH, THOUGH, IT WILL TURN OVER THE SURPLUS TO GOVERNORS OF ALL STATES TO BE DIS-

TRIBUTED TO LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

BUT THERE IS PLENTY OF U.S. ARMY EQUIPMENT ON HAND RIGHT NOW. JUST WRITE AND TELL THE WAR DEPARTMENT WHAT YOU WANT. TO HELP THINGS ALONG, THE ARMY WILL EVEN SEND A CATALOGUE TO ANY COMMUNITY UNABLE TO DECIDE WHAT WOULD LOOK BEST ON THE CORNERS OF THE TOWN SQUARE.

MD457AES

WASHINGTON,DEC.10-(AP)-ALTHOUGH THE TOTAL OF FEDERAL CIVILIAN PERSONNEL DROPPED BY 39,486 DURING OCTOBER, IT WOULD HAVE GONE UP 7,902 IF CIVILIAN CUTS BY THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS HAD NOT BEEN MADE, THE BYRD ECONOMY COMMITTEE REPORTED TODAY.

CHAIRMAN BYRD (D-VA) REPORTED THAT THE TWO OPPOSING TRENDS HAD CONTINUED FOR 15 MONTHS FOLLOWING V-J DAY.

THE OCTOBER PAYROLL STOOD AT 2,441,473 AFTER THE WAR DEPARTMENT MADE A NET REDUCTION OF 36,984 AND THE NAVY DEPARTMENT 10,404.

THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION PAYROLL INCREASED 12,164, WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION 3,682, COMMERCE DEPARTMENT 3,182 AND THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT 1,084. DECREASES WERE SHOWN BY SOME AGENCIES, SUCH AS AGRICULTURE, WHICH CUT OFF 4,475.

"THE ONLY REMEDY FOR SWOLLEN PAYROLLS IS ADDITIONAL LEGISLATION WHICH WILL MAKE FURTHER CUTS MANDATORY," BYRD SAID.

FR1036AES

ATLANTA,DEC.10-(AP)-GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR DESCRIBES HIS POLICIES GOVERNING OCCUPATION OF JAPAN AS BASED ON "THOSE GUIDING TENETS OF OUR CHRISTIAN FAITH" AND SAID CHRISTIANITY HAD AN OPPORTUNITY IN THAT NATION NEVER BEFORE EQUALLED.

"DUE TO THE VACUUM WHICH EVENTS HAVE LEFT IN THE SPIRITUAL PHASE OF JAPANESE LIFE, THERE NOW EXISTS AN OPPORTUNITY WITHOUT COUNTERPART SINCE THE BIRTH OF CHRIST FOR THE SPREAD OF CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE PEOPLES OF THE FAR EAST," MACARTHUR SAID IN A LETTER TO DR.LOUIE D.NEWTON OF ATLANTA, PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

"IF THIS OPPORTUNITY IS FULLY AVAILED OF BY THE LEADERS OF OUR CHRISTIAN FAITH, A REVOLUTION OF THE SPIRIT MAY BE EXPECTED TO ENSUE WHICH WILL MORE FAVORABLY ALTER THE COURSE OF CIVILIZATION THAN HAS ANY ECONTMIC OR POLITICAL REVOLUTION ACCOMPLISHED IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD."

MACARTHUR WROTE THAT THE OCCUPATION OF JAPAN "FROM ITS INCEPTION HAS PROCEEDED WITH MINIMUM DISPLAY OF ALLIED FORCE."

"WHILE ITS COURSE HAS BEEN FIRMLY CHARTER TOWARD THE ACHIEVEMENT OF OUR POLITICAL OBJECTIVES, PROGRESS HAS RESTED MORE UPON THE APPLICATION OF THOSE GUIDING TENETS OF OUR CHRISTIAN FAITH--JUSTICE, TOLERANCE, UNDERSTANDING--WHICH, WITHOUT YIELDING FIRMNESS, HAVE UNDERWRITTEN ALL APPLIED POLICY, THAN UPON THE POWER OF THREAT OF ALLIED BAYONETS.

"THIS HAS DEEPLY STIRRED THE CONSCIOUSNESS OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE AND WILL HAVE A FAR REACHING AND LASTING INFLUENCE UPON THE FUTURE OF JAPANESE SOCIETY." HE ADDED IT "HAS LED THEM INCREASINGLY TO TURN TO CHRISTIANITY."

SZ1020AES

(ADVANCE) PHILADELPHIA,DEC. 10 (AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS "IS OUR LAST OPPORTUNITY TO AVERT SINKING INTO THE STATE OF CAVE DWELLERS TRYING TO PROTECT THEMSELVES FROM ATOMIC AND OTHER BOMBS," WILHELM M. MORGENSTIERNE, NORWAY'S AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, DECLARED TODAY

MORGENSTIERNE, NORWAY'S AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, DECLARED TODAY AT FOUNDER'S DAY CEREMONIES AT DREXEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

HE ADDED THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD NOW ARE UNDER AN OMINOUS OBLIGATION TO "MATCH THE EPOCH-MAKING PHYSICAL FACT OF THE ATOMIC BOMB WITH AN EQUALLY EPOCH-MAKING VENTURE IN THE FIELD OF THE SPIRIT AND HUMAN BROTHERHOOD."

STUDENTS, FACULTY AND GUESTS FILLED THE SCHOOL'S AUDITORIUM TO HEAR AMBASSADOR MORGENSTIERNE, WHO RECEIVED AN HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LETTERS CONFERRED UPON HIM BY DR. JAMES CREESE, DREXEL PRESIDENT.

MORGENSTIERNE ALSO IS A MEMBER OF THE NORWEGIAN DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

ANOTHER HONORARY DEGREE, DOCTOR OF ENGINEERING, WAS CONFERRED DURING THE CEREMONIES UPON MARTIN W.CLEMENT, PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

NASHVILLE,TENN.,DEC.10-(AP)-WITHIN THE NEXT TEN YEARS ENTIRE CITIES MAY BE OPERATED BY ATOMIC POWER, PROF.MILTON BURTON OF NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY TOLD THE NASHVILLE SECTION OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

IN AN ADDRESS LAST NIGHT, THE FORMER OAK RIDGE ATOM PLANT SCIENTIST SAID "IT IS REASONABLE TO EXPECT THAT WITHIN TEN YEARS WE SHALL HAVE A FEDERALLY SUBSIDIZED EXPERIMENT IN WHICH A WHOLE CITY MAY OPERATE ON ATOMIC ENERGY."

PREDICTING VAST PROGRESS IN THE ATOMIC ENERGY FIELD, THE SCIENTIST SAID HE EXPECTED AN ATOMIC ENERGY POWER PLANT TO BE IN OPERATION WITHIN TWO YEARS, BUT WARNED THAT THE "PROPOSED BENEFITS OF RADIATION CHEMISTRY WILL BE POSSIBLE ONLY IF CIVILIZATION SURVIVES."

KN516AES NM AST

NEW YORK, DEC.10-(AP)-LORD INVERCHAPEL, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, SAID TONIGHT IT IS "AN ODD COMMENTARY UPON THE WAY THE WORLD WORKS" THAT GERMANY SHOULD EMERGE FROM WAR SETTLEMENTS WITH A DEBT "LITTLE MORE THAN HALF" THAT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BRITAIN, AS "THE COUNTRY WHICH FIRST TOOK UP THE SWORD IN THE DEFENSE OF FREEDOM," OWES OTHER NATIONS NEARLY 20 BILLION DOLLARS, WHILE FEW HAVE SUGGESTED THAT GERMAN REPARATIONS WILL EXCEED 10 BILLIONS, INVERCHAPEL SAID IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR A DINNER MEETING OF THE ENGLISH SPEAKING UNION OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE AMBASSADOR SAID BRITAIN'S WAR COSTS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED IN REGARD TO THE ANGLO-AMERICAN LOAN.

"MANY AMERICANS HAVE BEEN INCLINED TO SEE ONLY THAT THEY WERE GIVING, AND THAT GREAT BRITAIN WAS SPENDING, THE VAST SUM OF THREE AND THREE QUARTER BILLION DOLLARS," LORD INVERCHAPEL SAID.

"MANY PEOPLE IN GREAT BRITAIN HAVE, BY CONTRAST, CONCENTRATED THEIR ATTENTION UPON THE BELIEF THAT THE BRITISH, ALMOST ALONE AMONGST THE VICTORS OF THE WAR, AND ALMOST SOLELY BECAUSE OF THEIR OWN EXERTIONS IN THE COMMON CAUSE, WERE GOING INTO THE PEACE SADDLED WITH A COLOSSAL BURDEN OF EXTERNAL DEBT."

WB854PES

(ADVANCE) (NY) NEWARK, N.J., DEC.10-(AP)-UNDER SECRETARY OF LABOR KEEN JOHNSON SAID TONIGHT THAT A DEFLATIONARY DOWNSWING HAD BEEN PREVENTED SINCE V-J DAY AND THE NATION NOW HAS "AN UNUSUALLY FAVORABLE CHANCE" TO STABILIZE AT A HIGH LEVEL.

JOHNSON, IN A SPEECH ADDRESSED TO THE NORTHERN NEW JERSEY CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN MARKETING ASSOCIATION, SAID THAT AVERTING DEFLATION IN THE PAST FIFTEEN MONTHS WAS ONE OF THE MOST FAVORABLE FACTORS IN THE OUTLOOK FOR FUTURE BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY.

HE CITED THE STABILITY OF THE BANKING STRUCTURE, THE EXTENSION OF SOCIAL SECURITY COVERAGE, AND ENACTMENT OF THE EMPLOYMENT ACT OF 1946 AS CONTRIBUTING TO AN ATMOSPHERE OF CONFIDENCE IN WHICH PEOPLE WILL BUY GOODS.

"DESPITE ANXIETY AND GREAT DIFFICULTIES, WE SUCCEEDED IN BRIDGING THE TRANSITION FROM A WAR TO A PEACETIME ECONOMY," JOHNSON SAID. "THE BOTTOM DID NOT DROP OUT. UNEMPLOYMENT DID NOT MOUNT. THE DANGER OF DEFLATION WAS AVOIDED EVEN THOUGH WE DID NOT SUCCEED TOO WELL IN RESTRAINING INFLATION."

"EMPLOYMENT BEGAN TO RISE WITHIN A FEW MONTHS AFTER THE END OF THE WAR. BY OCTOBER THIS YEAR WE HAD 57,500,000 EMPLOYED, AS AGAINST 51,500,000 A YEAR AGO, WITH ONLY 2,000,000 UNEMPLOYED, DESPITE THE REDUCTION IN OUR ARMED FORCES FROM OVER 12,000,000 AT THE END OF THE WAR TO THE CURRENT LEVEL OF 2,250,000. OUT OF THE TOTAL OF 13,000,000 DEMOBILIZED MILITARY PERSONNEL NOW IN CIVILIAN LIFE, 10,500,000 HAVE BEEN ABSORBED IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, OVER 1,000,000 HAVE RETURNED TO SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES AND LESS THAN 800,000 ARE UNEMPLOYED."

NEW YORK, DEC.10-(AP)-MR.KIM DONG SUNG, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE KOREAN PACIFIC PRESS, TODAY RECEIVED A LARGE VOLUME OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUPPLIES FROM THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL RELIEF COMMITTEE OF AMERICA TO RELIEVE SUFFERING AT A HOSPITAL IN KOREA WHICH WAS FOUNDED ABOUT FIFTEEN YEARS AGO BY AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY, DR. ROSETTA HALL, OF OCEAN GROVE, N.J.

THE HOSPITAL, WHICH IS ALSO A SCHOOL, HAS A STUDENT BODY OF APPROXIMATELY 300 WHO WILL BE QUALIFIED DOCTORS UPON GRADUATION.

AMONG THE SUPPLIES WHICH WERE STARTED TODAY ON THEIR WAY TO KOREA ARE PENICILLIN, SULFANILAMIDE, VITAMINS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND BABY FOOD.

B156PES

Arms, Troop Census Plans Bog Down in UN as Reds Reject Compromise Offer

CONCRETE ACTION HELD UNLIKELY AT PRESENT SESSION

Assembly Turns to Other Matters; Many Issues Still Undecided.

VETO DEBATE TODAY

Spaak Limits Talk on Controversial Issue to Six Speakers Tonight

NEW YORK, Dec. 11. — (AP) Soviet Russia was reported authoritatively tonight to have rejected completely an attempt to untangle by compromise the snarled world troop census and arms reduction questions.

This apparently ended hopes of Untied Nations delegations that some concrete action on disarming would be taken at this session of the assembly, now nearing final adjournment.

An informant who would not permit identification said that Andrei Y. Vishinsky, Russian deputy foreign minister, told a secret meeting of a drafting committee on disarming that his delegation could not accept the compromise offered earlier today by Paul-Henri Spaak of Belgium, president of the assembly.

Bogged Down

Disarmament and troop census thus were completely bogged down. The assembly in plenary session at Flushing Meadow Park turned to the less controversial question of cereals, with a long slate remaining to be cleared on a variety of questions.

In a sudden burst of speed, the assembly raced through unanimous approval of 15 items and approached consideration of the oldest and perhaps most controversial issue of all—the veto.

Resolutions passed dealt with a variety of non-controversial subjects including food, civil rights and international law.

At this point Vishinsky asked for delay on the veto debate until tomorrow and Spaak agreed on condition that the speaker list be limited to three for and three against. The assembly then recessed at 7 p. m. to take an hour for dinner.

At its night session, the assembly agreed to a food relief plan for 1947 under which an international committee will assess needs and then pass on the information to nations which will allocate food surpluses as they wish. The question of post-UNRRA relief was a subject of four weeks of debate in committee but tonight there was no opposition.

At Lake Succes ealier in the day John D. Rockefeller, Jr., offered to give the United Nations $8,500,000 to acquire a skyscraper capital site in mid-town Manhattan. A sub-committee was delegated to investigate and report tomorrow.

Spaak apparently gave up his sustained efforts to reach a successful conclusion on the arms limitation question. He frankly told the disarmament sub-committee that his proposal had not been accepted.

He did not name the nation which rejected it but it was learned later that Vishinsky said briefly that Russia could not agree.

The situation tonight was substantially this:

1. The sub-committee on disarmament meets tomorrow at 10:00 a. m., E.S.T., at Flushing Meadow to continue indefinitely discussions on a resolution submitted today by its drafting committee. Several Canadian amendments await action and others appear certain to arise.

2. A British-Russian "gentlemen's agreement" for a world-wide count of troops and armaments will be taken up by the sub-committee after it disposes of the arms limitation resolution—if it does at this session.

3. Influential delegates were openly pessimistic of achieving any action toward disarmament at this session. There also was the possibility that the troop and armaments census would die in committee.

U. S. to Give Arms Stand

It was announced that Secretary of State James F. Byrnes would state the United States position on the arms question and troop census at an "appropriate" time and thus would appear before the assembly for the first time.

Mr. Justice Chagla of India, protesting against amendments being submitted to the drafting group's resolution, appealed to the delegates to approve the draft now. Dr. Jose Arce of Argentina also urged the sub-committee to vote on the resolution without amendment but Sir Hartley Shawcross of Great Britain objected.

Shawcross told the sub-committee that all would have been better if there had been more of a spirit of compromise in the assembly Tuesday night.

But, he added, "Mr. Vishinsky wants to throw the whole thing over to the security council and we want to maintain the rights of the general assembly."

Vishinsky replied that Shawcross had made a "very bold assertion" but that he did not pursue the matter.

Members of the U. S. delegation to the U. N. atomic energy commission were following the whole arms talks closely but with no comment.

Some sources have indicated that the Anglo-Russian "gentlemen's agreement, providing for an accounting of armaments, would smoke out United States atomic secrets almost immediately.

However, it was noted that the McMahon Act in the United States makes it illegal to divulge atomic secrets and that such a step undoubtedly would meet considerable opposition in congress unless adequate and effective safeguards were established.

The main battle in the drafting committee on disarmament at Lake Success this morning was over the British proposal made last night to the assembly for immediate establishment of an international supervisory commission, operating within the framework of the security council but outside the council veto, to verify and confirm on the spot all information submitted in accordance with the proposed census of troops and armaments.

Early Compromise

The arms compromise was re-

ported authoritatively to have occurred this morning at a warm session of the 8-nation drafting committee appointed by the sub-committee to draw up an acceptable resolution on disarmament.

The drafting committee was said to have agreed unanimously on such a resolution after Russian and British concessions opened the way.

The committee met with only one paragraph to be settled. This involved a Russian demand that troop information to be submitted to the Security Council when it begins consideration of disarmament should be given in one chunk and a British proposition that these reports should be made periodically.

Vishinsky offered to withdraw his proposition on the basis of the "gentlemen's agreement," saying he wished it considered instead in connection with Shawcross' proposal.

Shawcross then withdrew the British demand for periodic reports and the resolution was adopted unanimously.

At this point Spaak went into action.

He proposed that the whole resolution on troop and armament census before the assembly on accounting of troops and armaments be dropped.

The assembly president said that the political committee in its long discussion on counting troops at home and abroad had gone more and more into the question of disarmament.

He said that the matter of whether one brigade was here or was over there was not important, but that it was important that everyone had agreed on a reduction of arms and on inspections to check on whether these regulations were being carried out.

Then the assembly president, who has become known in U. N. circles as a prime mover of compromise settlements, suggested that a paragraph be added to the disarmament resolution. This paragraph was said authoritatively to be along this line:

Spaak's Proposal

"It (the General Assembly) further recommends that each government concerned and the Security Council are invited to report to the next session of the General Assembly (now planned for September, 1947) on the measures taken to carry out these recommendations."

It was reported that these recommendations would apply this way:

1. To conventions among the nations prohibiting atomic weapons, other weapons of mass destruction, other arms, and such other weapons as it may be necessary to cover in a disarmament program.

2. To establish an international system of control and inspections to regulate these conventions.

3. To the withdrawal of troops stationed in former enemy territories.

4. To the withdrawal of forces stationed in the territories of member states without their free consent expressed in treaties and agreements or any arrangements consistent with the charter and not in contradiction with international conventions and agreements.

5. To the general reduction of national armed forces.

This in effect calls for implementing paragraph four of the General Arms resolution which was drawn up for the sub-committee.

Shawcross and Vishinsky said they agreed in principle with the Spaak proposal. Vishinsky said that in view of the "gentlemen's agreement" between Molotov and Shawcross last night he would have to ask his chief whether this solution could be accepted.

Shawcross also accepted in principle, but added that he would have to consult the chief of his delegation, Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin.

U. S. Senator Tom Connally (D-Tex), United States representative, made no comment, but Spaak told the committee that Connally would have to consult his delegation. The United States is known however, to be opposed to any verification of a troop census as asked originally by Britain.

It was reported authoritatively that the United States estimated it would require about $1,000,000 to compile the information called for under the report. In addition, the United States has insisted throughout that it would not give up its atomic secrets except by progressive stages as sufficient, iron-clad controls are established.

Small Nations Will Give Views on German Treaty

Board Will Meet in London January 14 to Hear Opinions

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—(AP) The Big-Power Foreign Ministers Council, following up a major concession by Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov, agreed tonight that a commission of deputies should meet in London Jan. 14 to start hearing small nation views on a German peace settlement.

In their busiest session to date the Big Four also decided these other important points in connection with the German and Austrian treaties:

Agenda for Moscow Meeting

1. Laid down a six-point agenda for the Moscow foreign ministers' meeting next March on the German settlement—including a provision with the agreement of Molotov for consideration of U. S. Secretary of State Byrnes' proposal for a 40-year allied pact to keep Germany disarmed.

2. Decided that a commission of Big Four deputies should be named on the Austrian as well as the German settlement and that if any small nations wanted to be heard on Austria prior to the Moscow meeting this commission could hear them. It will also meet in London. Yugoslavia has already asked to file its views on Austria.

3. Planned to wind up their peace-making sessions here with a final meeting beginning at 4 p.m. (EST) tomorrow. Molotov and others are planning to sail Saturday for Europe on the Liner Queen Elizabeth.

4. Agreed without putting it on the formal Moscow agenda that Byrnes' proposal to limit the size of occupation forces in Europe would be discussed at the Russian capital. Molotov said he preferred to handle the matter that way rather than have it on the agenda.

On another point, Byrnes said China had requested to be associated with the work on the German treaty and he thought that a Chinese representative should be invited to join the Moscow conference. Molotov said he considered this contrary to the Potsdam decisions that only the countries which signed the German surrender should participate in drafting the treaties.

Sign Treaties in Paris

At an earlier session today, the four foreign ministers decided that the five satellite peace treaties which they have completed here will be signed by their representatives and by delegates from Italy, the Balkan states and Finland in Paris on Feb. 10.

Persons reporting on today's Big Four meeting said the talk on China indicated an assumption on the part of the foreign ministers—as Byrnes had suggested early this year—that eventually there would be a peace conference on Germany to act on the drafts of the German treaty which will be at least partially outlined at Moscow.

Such a conference would give small nations an opportunity to air their views on the whole German question.

Molotov had tentatively argued that no deputies should be appointed and no hearings held until after the Moscow session was started. Byrnes had made it plain that in such circumstances he would not even go to Moscow.

Diplomatic representatives of the western powers, therefore, considered it a major gain for speedy peacemaking when Molotov agreed tonight to the London hearings. Nations which have asked to be heard already include Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Brazil, Yugoslavia, Denmark and the British dominions.

Adoption of the six-point agenda went through without major dispute.

A discussion on the question of reparations was brought up when British Foreign Secretary Bevin said there should be provision for finding out from the Russians just what removable goods they have taken from Germany as reparations. Molotov said that no special listing was needed for this item, that when the Moscow conference reached that point Russia would produce all the necessary information in the status of reparations.

Moscow Meeting Agenda

Here, according to persons who participated in the council session, is the six-point agenda for the Moscow meeting, subject to redrafting to smooth out possible language irregularities.

1. Consideration of a report of the Allied control authority which is requested to submit data on the following subjects:

A. Report on the work of the control council since its creation on the following points: demilitarization, denazification, democratization, economic principles, reparations.

B. Report on the establishment of control administration and other problems connected with the economic, financial and political situation of Germany.

C. Liquidation of Prussia.

2. Form and scope of the provisional political organization of Germany.

3. Preparation of a peace treaty with Germany.

A. Consideration of the report of the deputies for Germany on: (1), procedure; (2), views of interested states.

B. Basic directives pertaining to peace treaties: (1), frontiers; (2), proposals on the Ruhr and Rhineland and other questions.

4. The United States draft disarmament and demilitarization treaty and other measures for the political, economic and military control of Germany.

5. Consideration of the report already submitted by the coal experts.

6. Austrian treaty.

The decision to sign the peace treaties for Italy, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Finland in Paris Feb. 10 probably means that these treaties will be submitted to the United States Senate shortly afterward. There was no word here, however, as to whether Byrnes woul dseek Senate approval of these treaties before he leaves for the German peace talks at Moscow in March.

Russ Reply On 2 Pacts Awaited

New York, Dec. 11 (AP)—The four-power Foreign Ministers Council decided today that the five European satellite peace treaties completed here should be signed in Paris February 10.

New York, Dec. 11 (AP)—Other members of the Big Four Foreign Ministers Council awaited word from Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov today whether they should plan an immediate or delayed start on German and Austrian peace settlements. And diplomats speculated that Molotov was awaiting word from the Kremlin.

The Council was to meet for another session on secondary questions still outstanding in the Italian, Romanian, Hungarian, Bulgarian and Finnish peace treaties.

Discord On Civil Aviation Draft

Bypassing the German question yesterday, the Council cleared up several of these, including provisions for a director over the projected international port of Trieste and for an international port commission. All the Big Four were thus assured a permanent direct voice in Trieste economic affairs.

Disagreement arose over a guarantee of the civil-aircraft right of distress landings in former enemy satellites. Molotov objected, indicating he feared private aircraft would begin flying without permission over eastern European countries.

There was hope of agreement on this today, and on minor economic provisions on which the Big Four were to receive recommendations from their deputies.

Moscow In March

But the crux of their work between now and the expected Friday adjournment is the work on Germany in preparation for the next Big Four conference, at Moscow, on March 10.

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and French Deputy Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville want a panel of deputies named now to hold hearings for small nations on German peace questions. They have also urged naming deputies to work on an Austrian treaty.

Molotov first objected, saying the deputies should not be given any tasks until the Foreign Ministers meet in Moscow and outline policy. Byrnes has virtually said he would not go to Moscow under such circumstances.

Molotov said two days ago he would have to think over both German and Austrian deputy proposals. The assumption is this meant he would check with Moscow.

Treaty Terms Summarized

New York, Dec. 11 (AP)—Here are major provisions of the five Axis satellite peace treaties which the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Britain, France and Russia decided today should be signed in Paris on February 10:

REPARATIONS

From Italy—A total of $360,000,000, of which $125,000,000 will go to Yugoslavia, $105,000,000 to Greece, $100,000,000 to Russia, $25,000,000 to Ethiopia, and $5,000,000 to Albania.

From Bulgaria—A total of $70,000,000, of which $45,000,000 will go to Greece and $25,000,000 to Yugoslavia.

From Romania—A total of $300,000,000, all to Russia.

From Hungary—A total of $300,000,000, of which $200,000,000 will go to Russia; Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia divide $100,000,000.

From Finland—A total of $300,000,000, all to Russia.

TERRITORIAL CHANGES

Italy—Loses African colonies (Eritrea, Somaliland and Libya), Trieste, the Dodecanese Islands, special rights in China, and minor areas to Yugoslavia and France; recognizes independence of Albania and Ethiopia. Trieste is to be internationalized under the United Nations. Italy is to continue control of the African colonies pending their final disposition by the big powers within twelve months.

Bulgaria—Retains prewar territory.

Romania—Loses Bessarabia to Russia; regains Transylvania from Hungary.

Hungary—Retains only prewar territory, thereby losing Transylvania.

Finland—Loses the port and province of Petsamo to Russia.

LIMITATIONS ON ARMIES

Italy—Total of 250,000 men, with army of 185,000, police strength of 65,000; maximum of 200 tanks, no long-range weapons such as guided missiles or rockets.

Bulgaria—Army of 55,000; anti-aircraft force of 1,800.

Romania—Army of 120,000; anti-aircraft force of 5,000.

Hungary—Army of 65,000.

Finland—Army of 34,000.

LIMITATION ON NAVIES

Italy—22,500 men; tonnage of 67,500 exclusive of battleships; two battleships, four cruisers, four destroyers, twenty corvettes, and other minor vessels.

Bulgaria—3,500 men; tonnage of 7,250.

Romania—5,000 men; 15,000 tons.

Hungary—(No navy).

Finland—4,500 men; 19,000 tons.

[The treaties deny the five nations use of motor torpedo boats on the ground they are offensive weapons.]

LIMITATIONS ON AIR FORCES

Italy—23,000 men, 200 fighter and reconnaisance planes, and 150 noncombat types; no bombers.

Bulgaria—5,200 men, 90 planes, including 70 combat types.

Romania—8,000 men, 150 planes, including 100 combat types.

Hungary—5,000 men, 70 combat planes.

Finland—3,000 men, 60 planes.

COMMON PROVISIONS

Border Fortifications—Largely limited in all treaties to preventing frontier disturbances and maintaining internal security.

Occupation Troop Withdrawals—British and American forces must be withdrawn from Italy and Russian forces from Bulgaria in 90 days after treaties become effective. Russians may keep forces in Romania and Hungary as long as necessary to maintain communications with Austria.

Danube—Balkan treaties provide for free navigation of Europe's chief river highway.

Human Rights—All five treaties lay down guarantees against racial and religious discrimination. Other clauses bar rebirth of Fascist and Nazi organization.

Compensation — In general, the former enemy satellite countries must make good war losses of United Nations citizens in their countries at a rate of 66⅔ cents on the dollar.

International Trade—Each of the five countries must grant trade equality to all nations.

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Spaak Leaving Assembly Saturday, He Asserts

New York, Dec. 11 (AP)—Paul-Henri Spaak, president of the United Nations Assembly, said today he would leave for Belgium Saturday regardless of whether the United Nations has completed its work.

Most delegates agreed that it would be impossible for them to complete their work by this week end.

As first vice president of the Assembly, Wellington Koo, of China, will take over Spaak's duties.

Spaak and many other United Nations delegates, anticipating Assembly adjournment by December 13, had made reservations on the Queen Elizabeth, which sails Saturday.

Troop-Arms Plan Of British 'Out' In U.N. Move

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 11 (AP)—A powerful United Nations committee was reported authoritatively today to have dropped a controversial British proposal for a world-wide troop and armaments count in a sudden compromise move to break a jam holding up a general disarmament resolution.

This settlement of the major difficulty confronting the United Nations Assembly after last night's plenary session was understood to be conditional upon its acceptance by the United States, Great Britain and Soviet Russia.

Spaak Given Credit

However, the representatives of those nations attending the meeting of an eight-nation drafting committee on disarmament accepted the proposal, said to have been urged by the Assembly president, Paul-Henri Spaak, of Belgium. They agreed to report to their chiefs and then inform the twenty-nation disarmament subcommittee later today on the result of their consultations.

The committee, which needed agreement on only one paragraph to complete a resolution calling for a general arms reduction and a prohibition of atomic weapons, became snarled shortly after it met over the proposal made last night by Sir Hartley Shawcross, British delegate, to the Assembly for a count of all weapons and instruments of war.

Then, it was reported, Spaak appealed to the committee for action, suggesting the troop-count idea be dropped and the resolution already agreed upon submitted unanimously, which, it was said, was then done.

"Dangerous" Possibility

The resolution adopted calls upon the member states and the Security Council to report to the next Assembly just what has been done under provisions in the resolution for reducing troops and withdrawing troops from alien lands.

Before the meeting, the United States faced the "dangerous" possibility of being forced to disclose her vital atomic secrets to the rest of the world immediately.

If the three great powers agree on the compromise plan, it was said, the whole resolution can be completed in ten minutes this afternoon and the Assembly can act.

Members of Britain's United Nations delegation said the United States could forestall immediate disclosure by using the veto in the United Nations Security Council. But American representatives did not share this view.

Agreement "In Principle"

This vital issue was raised as Russia and Great Britain agreed "in principle" last night in a United Nations Assembly plenary session at Flushing Meadow Park on a vast program for arms reduction and a world-wide troop census with on-the-spot checks of all forces and armaments.

In a resolution calling for all members of the United Nations to report on their armed forces by January 1, Britain submitted an amendment to establish an inspection commission to verify these reports.

Russia insisted this include armaments also, and Britain agreed.

Would "Revise The Charter"

Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov argued that this would in effect "revise the Charter" by abolishing use of the veto.

British Delegate Shawcross explained that this meant the veto could not be used after the commission had been established and said Russia had previously agreed that control and inspection would be free of the veto.

The British argued that their proposal would mean the disclosure of all weapons. They said the United States could forestall an immediate disclosure of her atomic secrets by using the veto in the Security Council before the supervisory commission is established.

The British said that when a date for all arms data to be made public was at issue, the United States could call any given date unacceptable.

Meanwhile, delegates bent to a stiff schedule of committee meetings at Lake Success and scheduled two Assembly plenary sessions at Flushing Meadow Park today in an effort to adjourn by the week end. Most delegates believed, however, that the session would continue well into next week.

Vote On Spanish Resolution

Headed for Assembly action this afternoon was a committee-approved resolution calling for all members of the United Nations to withdraw their ambassadors from Franco Spain as a gesture of displeasure.

The Security Council meanwhile, prepared to begin debate tomorrow on a Greek border complaint against Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania.

NEW YORK SITE OFFERED U.N.

Rockefeller Proposes Gift Of Tract Beside East River

C. Lowry

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 11 (AP)—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., today made a surprise gift-offer of a $8,500,000 permanent home for the United Nations in midtown New York, tossing the city back among the top contenders and causing a speedy change in committee plans.

Senator Warren R. Austin, United States delegate, presented the Rockefeller offer: A gift of an area bounded by First avenue and Franklin D. Roosevelt drive (the East River) between Forty-second and Forty-eighth streets. Rockefeller laid down several stipulations for New York which included the acquisition of a portion of one block of property, use of the streets from Forty-third to Forty-eighth as the United Nations wishes, and United Nations rights to all water front in the area.

Owners Offer To Sell

Rockefeller, in his memorandum to the committee, said he had obtained a "firm offer" from the present property owners to sell within the next 30 days, and added that "representatives of the city of New York have assured me of the desire and willingness of the city to acquire . . . and give" to the United Nations the property specified.

The offer from the millionaire philanthropist came as the 54-nation committee assembled to vote on a resolution offered by Austin which, if passed, would have postponed for another year decision on the United Nations permanent site. The 30-day option which Rockefeller held caused the committee to adjourn immediately and appoint a subcommittee to investigate and report back tomorrow.

Austin, in an informal discussion after the committee meeting, said flatly that, "in my own opinion, of all the sites I have heard of, this is the best site." He added: "I have a feeling the United States" will support the New York city location.

Others Gaining Favor

During recent days, the Belmont-Roxborough site in Philadelphia seemed to be gaining in the battle for the site, with the Presidio in San Francisco still in the running.

Outlining the advantages of the New York city location, Austin commented on its "dignity, atmosphere and the capacity of the United Nations to do business from there with any part of the world."

"In addition to presenting no transportation problem," Austin declared, "it disposes of the most difficult question of all—that of the displacement of citizens."

Much Already Cleared

The entire area, he said, was without apartments or homes, and much of it had already been cleared. He said New York city probably could acquire the additional land for $2,000,000.

"And there is absolutely no problem of expansion," the Senator added, "because the sky's the limit."

There has been much discussion of a "skyscraper site" for the United Nations.

Austin said that if approved, the development of the site would be slow, and "frugality must be exercised."

The Senator indicated he probably would move tomorrow to table his resolution for a year's delay in the site selection, so that the resolution could be used as a "backlog" in case developments were unfavorable to the Rockefeller proposal.

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 11 (AP)—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., today offered the United Nations a gift of $8,500,000 with which to purchase a large tract of land in mid-town Manhattan for a permanent site.

In a letter and memorandum read to the United Nations permanent headquarters committee by Warren R. Austin, chief United States delegate, Rockefeller stated he had obtained a "firm offer" for property located between First avenue and Franklin D. Roosevelt drive and between Forty-second and Forty-seventh streets. He said the cost of the property would be $8,500,000.

Provisos Listed

Rockefeller said he had already received assurances the city of New York was prepared to give to the United Nations the balance of a city block on which his gift purchase included two small plots.

He added that he predicated his gift on assurances New York city would permit the United Nations to use the entire area without restriction and would also turn over to United Nations use all bulkheads and piers on the East River frontage between Forty-second and Forty-eighth streets.

The gift, he added, must be declared to be free of all Federal and state taxes.

Action must be taken within 30 days from December 10.

The committee referred the offer to a subcommittee, which was directed to report back tomorrow.

Termed Best "Spot"

In his letter, Rockefeller stated that he had "ventured to locate territory on the East River in the midtown area," both because he believed the people of New York city wanted the United Nations among them and because New York city afforded the best spot for the United Nations to locate permanently.

Austin next read a letter from Mayor William O'Dwyer, of New York city, stating that the conditions of the Rockefeller offer seemed "fair."

Later, Senator Austin stated that the proposed Rockefeller site is "the best of all the sites I have heard of," and said with a smile he "had a feeling" the United States delegation would support its selection.

Before the Rockefeller offer, there were indications the United Nations would know by tonight whether its permanent headquarters would be selected this year or next.

Delay Asked By U.S.

Under constant prodding by the United States to delay the selection another year, the 54-nation headquarters committee was called into session again to take a definite vote.

The American proposal would send more experts to San Francisco, Philadelphia, New York and Boston seeking the best site in each locality and then have them report these top four spots to the Assembly next September.

Mayor Roger D. Lapham of San Francisco sent a letter to all delegations last night urging them to reject the United States proposal and take an immediate decision.

Two Cities In Lead

Should the American proposal be turned down and the issue go to a vote today, it was generally conceded that the final choice would lie between San Francisco and Philadelphia.

Russia's flat rejection of the West Coast site was assailed by many delegations and was believed in some quarters to have actually strengthened support for the Presidio.

Great Britain has spearheaded and Russia has joined the drive for Philadelphia, which appeared to have the majority of the backing of the East Coast bloc.

$8,500,000 Offered U.N. To Buy Site In New York City

1946 DAY

U. S. PALESTINE PACT REPORTED

American Approach to Issue to Be Linked to British.

London, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—An authoritative informant said today that informal talks between Foreign Secretary Bevin and Secretary of State Byrnes had resulted in an agreement to integrate the American approach to the Palestine question with that of Britain. In practice this would mean that America would no longer make any unilateral statements or moves concerning the Holy Land without first consulting Britain, the spokesman said.

It does not mean that the United States Government has changed its basic policy on Palestine, the informant continued, but would involve only consultation with the British when new developments arose.

Bevin assured President Truman and Byrnes that any Jewish proposals placed before the Palestine conference would receive the fullest consideration by Britain, and this won American backing for the London talks, he added.

Byrnes's announcement last week that American observers would be present if the Jews attended the sessions when they are resumed in January was one of the first results of the Bevin-Byrnes talks, the informant said. Despite past insistence by the United States on immediate and substantial increases in Jewish immigration into Palestine, no immediate change in Britain's immigration policy would be effected until, at least, the conference reached some agreement on the Holy Land's future, the source said.

BRITAIN DEMANDS ALBANIAN APOLOGY

London, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Great Britain, demanding an apology and reparations, has warned Albania that unless a "satisfactory reply is received within fourteen days" for losses of life suffered by two British destroyers which struck mines October 22 in Corfu Channel, the problem would be placed before the United Nations Security Council.

As a result of the mine explosions, forty-two sailors died and forty-three were injured. The blasts blew the bows off the destroyers while they were one and a half miles off the Albanian

coast.

After the incident, the British launched an investigation to determine who sowed mines in the channel between the Greek island of Corfu and the Albanian mainland and when.

The British swept twenty-two mines on November 13. The Mediterranean Mine Clearance Board, composed of Allied representatives, reported that all were placed in the water within the last six months. The board said that two mines recovered were of a German type. A strong protest against the British minesweeping was registered in a note to the United Nations from Col.-Gen. Enver Hoxha, Albanian premier.

ATTLEE CONCEDES INDIA TALKS FAILED

London, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Attlee and the Secretary of State for India, Lord Pethick-Lawrence, admitted in Parliament today their failure to settle the Moslem-Hindu dispute which endangered, they said, the success of the plan for Indian independence. Reporting on last week's London conferences with the rival Indian political leaders, Pethick-Lawrence told the House of Lords: "These conversations, unfortunately, ended without agreement being achieved."

Attlee made a similar statement in the House of Commons and sought, without success, to delay a full-dress parliamentary debate on the entire Indian situation. The debate, urged by the conservative leader, Winston Churchill, will be held tomorrow or on Friday.

MUSEUM EXHIBITS CHURCHILL WAR MAPS

LONDON (AP) Three-dimensional maps which Winston Churchill had made during the war and used constantly, and the brightly polished tin hat which he was supposed to use—but didn't—during air raids, are on show at the Imperial War Museum which has reopened for the first post-war exhibition of its property.

The four maps, of South East England, the Channel coast, Greece and Burma, show every hill.

One exhibit shows the arrangement for exploding 40 gallon oil drums on roads in the event the enemy had invasion

175 British Soldiers Arrested For Leaving Troopship

Liverpool, Dec. 11 (AP)—One hundred and seventy-five British soldiers who scrambled off a troopship bound for the Far East just before she sailed last night were held in open arrest today. They comprised the third group to jump the vessel within 24 hours.

The soldiers clambered down landing nets crying: "We want justice and better accommodations" just before the troopship, Empress of Scotland, sailed last night, hours late, with the remainder of her 2,300 service personnel aboard.

Spend Night On Dock

The demonstrations began Monday night, when some 300 soldiers backtracked down the gangplank and spent the night shivering on the dock, complaining they were "packed like sardines," that the mess was crowded, the food inadequate and that there was a shortage of latrines aboard.

Officers and military police finally persuaded that group to get back on board, promising inspection. Later, 150 more soldiers bolted, complaining that the fogbound vessel was "till packed." They also were persuaded to get back on the ship.

Latrines "Badly Sited"

A statement issued after inspection acknowledged that the meal given the men on their arrival might have "seemed inadequate" and that latrines aboard were "badly sited" although sufficient in number.

The 175 privates and NCO's who made the last break down the landing nets overpowered MP's at the dock gates and marched in good order to a reception camp seven miles away.

Delbos Rejected By French Party

Paris, Dec. 11 (AP)—The Radical Socialist party decided after bitter debate tonight not to present Yvon Delbos as a candidate for Premier-President of the interim French Government.

This left France's two-week-old Cabinet crisis just about where it started, in a deadlock.

An authoritative source said earlier today French political leaders had decided upon Delbos to head the regime until a new Government was chosen in mid-January. Paul Ramadier, Socialist, also was considered for the post.

GI's May Marry German Girls, McNarney Rules, Ending Ban

FRANKFURT, Germany, Dec. 11.—(AP) The U. S. Army announced today the lifting—with one reservation—of the ban against the marriages of American soldiers and German girls, and an army spokesman said a "German war brides" transport might sail soon for the United States.

Col. George S. Eyster, who announced the removal by Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, European theater commander, said it probably would become effective within 15 days when details are worked out.

The single reservation, Eyster said, is that the marriages cannot take place until just before an American is to return home.

Eyster said he had "no idea" how many Americans now in Germany might apply to marry frauleins but that he believed a brides' transport would be provided. The army announced only last week that 2,500 American war veterans had applied for permission to have German girls enter the United States to marry them.

Complete Surprise

The removal of the ban was a complete surprise, since McNarney had said recently that G.I.-fraulein marriages were "still out."

The army's action came on the heels of an announcement that soldiers had been instructed to forget their war-time "hate the German" indoctrination, and to help the Germans rebuild their country.

The lifting of the ban will apply to War department civilians as well as soldiers, and presumably to WACs, Eyster said.

He added that he felt sure McNarney never would allow marriages of Americans and Germans during a soldier's tour of duty, since "this would entail billeting, food and other costs."

Eyster said that the details of the removal still had to be worked out, but that as he interpreted it:

1. The cost of transporting German brides to the United States would be borne by the War Department.

2. An American, while prohibited from marrying a German until just before he left for home, could announce his engagement at any time after the ban is lifted.

3. Every prospective G.I. bride would be investigated thoroughly for Nazi sympathies before marriage was authorized.

Eyster said that McNarney ordered the change "personally and without suggestion from Washington," and that the theater commander "feels that the soldier who has done his job well and done it honestly and complied with the regulations should have a break."

He explained that McNarney revised his policy, mainly because "there are certain statutes in the U. S. with which the ban is in conflict" and "to give the honest soldier a financial break."

Until now, Eyster said, a few American soldiers have been able to take German girls to the United States as "fiancees," under a congressional act which provides that the girls must marry within three months or return to Germany. All of these frauleins have had to fly to America.

Eyster pointed out that this placed a heavy financial burden on the soldier, who had to put at least $1,000 on the line for airplane fare and immigration bond.

The new regulation, he said, will "eliminate these costs for the soldier."

The marriage ban has been in effect ever since the United States entered the war in 1941. A ban against fraternization of G.I.'s and German girls was lifted July 14, 1945.

U. S. Women Protest

Most German girls and many American soldiers who were interviewed cheered the U. S. Army's removal of its GI-fraulein marriage ban tonight though some sharply dissented.

The loudest protests came from American women here. The surprise announcement was the major topic of conversation where soldiers gathered in this headquarters city.

M/Sgt. Marion Grinage of St. Louis, Mo., said "if some American wants to marry a German that should be his privilege, although for my part I can't see it and personally I wouldn't marry a fraulein."

Lt. Houston Luel, a constabulary officer from Burkburnett, Tex., commented, "I think the ban should be lifted. Marriage is too sacred a thing to be interfered with by Army regulations. I'm married myself—I'm expecting my wife from the states tomorrow—but I'm in favor of the change."

In Washington, the War department said General McNarney acted within his authority in setting aside the ban which was promulgated by his predecessor, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, now chief of staff.

Maj. Gen. Willard S. Paul said Army legal experts agreed that a marriage between a G.I. and a German girl performed in accordance with German law, which provides for licensing and a marriage ceremony, would be legal at common law anywhere in the world.

Paul noted that the "war brides" act public law 271, provides for exit visas and for transportation to the U. S. for legal spouses of American military personnel and former personnel without respect to nationality.

Army to End Reich Bride Ban

Gen. McNarney Plans to Allow Some G. I.'s to Return Home With German Wives.

Frankfurt, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—A spokesman for Gen. Joseph T. McNarney said today that the prohibition against American soldiers marrying German girls would be lifted within fifteen days, with certain reservations.

The surprise decision will allow hundreds, possibly thousands, of Americans to take German girls back home as brides.

Col. George S. Eyster, spokesman for the American commander in Europe, said that such unions would be permitted only when the individual soldiers were about to leave Germany.

General Changes His Mind.

McNarney told a news conference a week ago that there would be no change in the ban, but Eyster said the General had "changed his mind" to give a break to "the soldier who had done his job well and done it honestly and complied with regulations." Eyster said every German girl who might be permitted to marry an American and enter the United States as a German war bride would be investigated thoroughly for Nazi sympathies.

Full details of the changed regulation still were being worked out but will be issued within fifteen days. Until the new regulations are drafted, Eyster said, the existing ban on marriages will continue.

Expenses to Be Paid.

Eyster said that the War Department would bear the expense of transporting German war brides to the United States. The prohibition had been in effect since the United States entered the war in 1941.

Eyster said that McNarney ordered the change "personally and without suggestion from Washington."

Durant Wins Delay In Hesse Gem Case

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 11 (AP). Complaining that he had been denied a fair opportunity to prepare his defense, Col. Jack Durant today won a five-day postponement of his court-martial on charges of participating in the theft of the $1,500,000 Hesse family jewels.

Durant's lawyer, Capt. Glenn V. Brumbaugh, of Los Angeles, indicated that he might demand the disqualification of some members of the ten-officer court when the trial gets under way next Monday.

GERMANS ON TRIAL ASK U. S. DOCTORS TO BE WITNESSES

NUERNBERG, Dec. 11 — (AP) German attorneys defending 23 doctors accused of experimenting on humans in Nazi concentration camps asked permission today to call United States army physicians for expert testimony about the experiments.

The request was made by Dr. Fritz Sauter, counsel for Drs. Karl Blome and Siegried Ruff, two of the defendants before an American court in the second series of Nuernberg trials. Other attorneys took similar action.

Prosecutor James McHaney introduced records today showing that Nazi doctors singled out certain camp victims at Dachau to undergo experiments until they died.

The Germans called these victims "control groups," McHaney described them as units "assigned for ex-terminal experiments."

One subject named Wagner lived through a test simulating an altitude of 10 miles without oxygen in an experiment to determine how much a German air force pilot could stand if he were forced to bail out, the records showed.

Although Heinrich Himmler, late chief of the Gestapo, had suggested that subjects who lived through such experiments be "pardoned" to life imprisonment, provided they were not Poles or Russians, Wagner was put through more tests and eventually died.

Letters Implicate 3 Nazi Doctors

Nuernberg, Germany, Dec. 11 (AP). Prosecutor James McHaney introduced today records showing that Nazi doctors singled out certain concentration camp inmates to undergo experiments until they died.

Letters from Dr. Sigmund Rascher, who committed suicide, implicated at least three of the physicians among the 23 now standing trial before a United States war crimes court for the inhuman experiments.

Each document referred to "control groups," McHaney told the court. He described these as those units "assigned for ex-terminal experiments." That meant that the victims would be under constant testing, and if they were strong enough to survive one test they would be subjected to another.

Given "Altitude" Tests

The victims were put under high-altitude conditions in pressure tanks at Dachau. The aim was to see how much a German air force pilot could stand if he had to bail out.

One record stated that the heart of a "37-year-old Jew" continued beating for some time after the brain was removed. This led Heinrich Himmler to suggest in a letter that those who could be revived should be "pardoned" to life im-

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prisonment provided they were not Poles or Russians.

One subject named Wagner lived through tests simulating a height of more than 10 miles without oxygen. Rascher wrote that Wagner was put through some more tests, however, and eventually died.

PLOT REPORT DENIED

Wiedemann Calls Story of Plan to Kill British Rulers Fantastic

NUREMBERG, Germany, Dec. 11 (AP)—Fritz Wiedemann, one-time German Consul General in the United States, said today that stories that he planned to assassinate the King and Queen of England were "fantastic."

He was interviewed in his prison cell, where he is being held as a possible witness against higher-ranking Nazis.

The FBI in Washington said last month that Wiedemann and Herman Schwinn, former leader of the German-American Bund in Los Angeles, discussed a plot to kill the King and Queen when the sovereigns visited the United States in 1939, but no attempt was made to carry it out.

Ex-Maestro Asks Return

Berlin, Dec. 11 (AP)—Dr. Wilhelm Furtwaengler, famed former maestro of the Berlin Philharmonic, told a de-Nazification board today that he had planned to escape the jurisdiction of the Nazis by emigrating to Egypt in 1934, but had been prevented by the Gestapo.

In an emotional plea to allow him to take his place again as Germany's foremost conductor, the 60-year-old musician denied accusations that he was an "ambassador of Nazi culture" and that he worked through the Nazi Propaganda Ministry to discredit a musical rival.

Hearing Is Suspended

The hearing finally was suspended indefinitely following a verbose wrangle over the charge that he had complained to Joseph Goebbels, propaganda chief, because the rival, Herbert Karajan, had been praised by a Berlin newspaper as "a mixture of Toscanini and Furtwaengler."

He admitted that he had protested to Goebbels in 1938, but said it involved the issuance of governmental directives to the press, and did not concern individuals.

The de-Nazification board—composed of painters, actors and musicians—announced the suspension to allow Furtwaengler to locate witnesses to support his account of the visit to Gbebbels. The board indicated that unless such witnesses were produced, Furtwaengler's appeal for reinstatement might be tossed out.

Passport Held Invalid

The conductor said that when he first tried to emigrate to Egypt, the Gestapo told him his passport was invalid. He was warned later by the propaganda chief, he said, that if he emigrated he would never again be allowed to return to his homeland.

He conceded that his subsequent foreign concert tours had been misused by Nazi propagandists, but added:

"If I had been a potato peddler, I would have been of no propaganda value. But I was an artist. In reality, I did nothing but peel my art potatoes."

The de-Nazification board prefaced its hearing with the statement that the conductor had never been a member of the Nazi party or its auxiliary.

Conductor Faces New Count Of Nazism

Berlin, Dec. 11 (AP)—The de-Nazification hearing of Dr. Wilhelm Furtwaengler, Germany's leading symphony conductor, was suspended late today after introduction of a charge that he had intervened with the Nazi Propaganda Ministry to discredit a musical rival.

A German board, to which Furtwaengler had appealed to clear him of Nazism charges, broke off consideration of the case to allow him time to locate possible rebuttal witnesses.

The board indicated that unless Furtwaengler was able to produce testimony justifying his role in action taken by the Nazis against another Berlin conductor, Herbert Karajan, his request might be thrown out.

"Victim Of Lies"

The conductor asserted that he was a "victim of lies in the world press" and declared that his concert tours of Europe in wartime were made only "to bring honor to German music."

Dr. Furtwaengler, 60, said he protested in 1933 against Nazi dismissal of Jewish artists, and in 1934 he resigned as Prussian state councilor and vice president of the Reich Music Chamber.

Against Richard Strauss, composer-president of the Music Chamber, Furtwaengler leveled the charge of "terrorism" and said he had many controversies with him.

Art "Beyond Politics"

Sharply questioned as to why he remained director of the Berlin Philharmonic under the Nazis, Dr. Furtwaengler said: "I had to prove to the world that art exists which is beyond politics."

He asserted that he had bitter arguments with Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels over the exclusion of music by Mendelssohn and other Jewish composers.

The conductor's cause has been espoused by Soviet-controlled newspapers in Berlin.

Intelligence Chief in Germany

BERLIN, Dec. 11 (AP)—Col. Peter P. Rodes of Lexington, Ky., has been appointed Director of the Office of Intelligence, the American Military Government announced today. Colonel Rodes, who commanded the divisional artillery of the 70th Infantry Division during the war, succeeds Col. Theodore J. Koenig, who has returned to the United States on a new assignment.

RED CROSS AIDS GERMAN CHILDREN

BERLIN—(AP) With authorization from the Allied Kommandantur, the International Red Cross announced that it is undertaking a winter relief program to aid Berlin's children, aged and sick.

It will distribute $360,000 worth of food, medicines and shoes to an estimated 395,000 Berliners.

The gifts were contributed from Switzerland, Ireland, Argentina, Venezuela and Peru and from German prisoners of war who were confined in the United States and since have been repatriated.

Russian Withdrawal Gains

Large Convoys Seen Moving Eastward in Germany

HELMSTEDT, Germany, Dec. 11 (AP).—A widespread withdrawal of Soviet Army equipment toward the east in the direction of Russia appeared to be taking place today from the Magdeburg area facing the British occupation zone. Large convoys of Russian Army trucks were seen on the superhighway by-passing Berlin and headed toward eastern Europe by way of Dresden. Helmstedt is 100 miles west of Berlin.

The movement appeared to be part of a demobilization of Soviet occupation forces which has been under way for some time. Few troops were seen, since they presumably were returning by train, but long lines of army trucks carrying or towing smaller army vehicles clearly indicated a considerable Russian movement eastward.

SEEK LOST RELATIVES

HERFORD—(AP) It is officially estimated "that 10,000,000 Germans throughout all four zones are searching for missing relatives.

In the British zone alone 4,000,000 names are indexed by the German Missing Persons Search Bureau.

Most tragic are the children too young to know their own names. These are photographed so that bereft parents may search the files. A series of daily broadcasts united 370 children with their parents in one month. In the same period 81,000 Germans were reunited with relatives.

Gunman Found Near Spanish Embassy

Rome, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—The police arrested a man they said was carrying a bomb, a pistol with a silencer, four ammunition clips and a knife across the street from the Spanish embassy last night, but they declined to say—as some newspapers did—that the arrest had foiled an attack on the embassy.

The police also declined comment on newspaper stories identifying the man, said to have been a foreigner, as a member of the Troika, a secret organization which Police Chief Luigi Ferrari recently said in a directive to Italian police prefects was Russian-directed.

SPLIT PALESTINE ADVOCATES HIT

BASEL, Switzerland, Dec. 12 —(AP) Emanuel Newmann, secretary of the General Zionist Party of America, told the World Zionist Congress today that Britain was "waging war against the best interests of the Jewish people."

Calling for "new members and new men" in the World Zionist organization, the New Yorker attacked advocates of a Palestine partition and demanded election of a new executive committee of the Jewish agency.

"No executive will ever be elected to participate in liquidation of the Zionist movement," he declared, paraphrasing Britain's wartime Prime Minister Winston Churchill who said he had not been chosen to preside at the liquidation of the British empire.

The "political nerve center of the Zionist movement" should be removed to some country not under the British flag, Newmann added.

He said he regarded the forthcoming conference in London as a "maneuver on the part of the British government to promote anti-Zionist policy."

He added, however, that the growth of the United States and Russia as world powers had strengthened the position of the Jews because "Great Britain must depend on the economic and political support of America to a much greater extent."

"The Jewish community of America is not without influence on political affairs," he continued, although he said he regarded "the efforts of Secretary of State Byrnes as directed as much against us as against the British."

Zionists Map New Political Row Strategy

Basel, Switzerland, Dec. 11 (AP)—The Jewish Agency Executive Committee and various political parties of the World Zionist Congress held a closed session today to decide upon strategy in debate to be resumed tonight on Zionist political problems.

David Ben-Gurion, chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive told the Congress last night that a compromise with Britain over the Palestine problem "does not exist at the moment."

Sources close to Ben-Gurion said today that "if the Government at the London conference would put forward a reasonably adequate area for a Jewish state, the Agency would be prepared to consider it."

Ben-Gurion laid down demands for the opening of Palestine to Jewish immigration, the control of Jewish Agency and the establishment of Palestine as a Jewish state.

Several days of debate will center around the question whether the world congress here should ratify these demands.

Leftists Routed At Corymbos

Greeks Say

P. GOODWIN

Drama, Greece, Dec. 10 [AP—*Delayed*]—The five-day battle of Corymbos ended today.

Gen. Nicholas Pappanicholou, commander of the 27th Brigade, said almost 1,000 guerrillas had "retreated into Bulgaria."

The General said that while the battle was in progress, "1,500 Bulgarian aliens being deported from Turkey" were permitted to cross Greek territory into Bulgaria.

The Turko-Bulgarian railroad lines over which they traveled crosses Greek territory within a few miles of Corymbos.

The General said casualty figures were not available but that units of his brigade, sent to reinforce troops two days ago, reported that two officers and four enlisted men killed.

123 Reported Slain

Athens, Dec. 11 (AP)—Press dispatches said today that 123 guerillas had been killed, 32 wounded and 50 captured in the last three days around Corymbos in western Thrace, just south of the Bulgarian border.

The Royalist paper *Embros* also carried a dispatch from its correspondent at Alexandroupolis that a portion of the insurgent group had been "wiped out" by Turkish frontier guards when they tried to cross into Turkey.

The Ministry of War announced that 31 guerrillas had been killed in action at Gardiki, near Carpenission in central Greece. Eighteen casualties were said to have been suffered by Greek military forces.

Meanwhile, military officials in Salonika said large scale mopping-up operations were being carried out against 600 insurgents on Mount Vermion, which borders on Kozane, Veroia, Naoussa and Edessa.

Two U.S. Newsmen Believed Held By Greek Guerrillas

Athens, Dec. 11 (AP)—Two American correspondents, Robert Vermillion, of the United Press, and John Phillips, of *Time* and *Life*, were officially reported tonight to have been missing for the last thirteen days in the mountains of central Greece.

The press section of the Foreign Ministry issued a statement saying the jeep in which the correspondents were traveling had been found abandoned at Longosto, in the Kalambaka area.

The two left Athens after telling intimates they planned to visit "Communist-controlled villages" and regions reported held by guerrillas.

According to the Foreign Ministry's statement, the correspondents had made contact with a guerrilla group.

Two Greek Army units of approximately 50 men each were dispatched to make a search for the missing Americans. During the search the military units met fire from four machine guns on approaching the village of Louzesti. The guerrillas retreated southward and escaped after the soldiers opened up with mortar fire.

The military report on this clash did not mention whether or not Vermillion and Philips had been found. Philips is from New York.

34,000 Serb Jews 'Killed By Gestapo'

Belgrade, Dec. 10 [AP—*Delayed*]. Military Prosecutor Major Vlado Lakic charged in court yesterday that the German Gestapo during the war liquidated 34,000 of 39,000 Serbian Jews.

Twenty-two accused German war criminals, including SS Gen. August Meissner, were on trial on charges of having planned the systematic annihilation of the Serb people during the occupation of Yugoslavia.

Lakis said the Gestapo issued an order under which, for every German killed, 100 persons were to be shot in reprisal.

Yugoslavia And Albania Sign Trade Agreement

Belgrade, Dec. 11 (AP)—The Yugoslav and Albanian governments announced today the signing of an agreement November 27 co-ordinating economic and financial measures and abolishing tariff frontiers and customs between the two countries.

According to their joint communiqué, the Yugoslav Government, through the agreement, has extended broad support and "significant aid in production and other means to the Albanian republic for her speedy and full economic upraising."

The agreement was signed by Boris Kidric, Yugoslav Minister of Industry, and Nako Spiru, Albanian chairman of the Economic Council and Minister of Economy.

Deficit Disclosed In Hungarian Budget

Budapest, Dec. 10 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The first Hungarian budget since 1943 was announced today in Parliament, despite previous objections by Communist Leader Maytas Rakosi that publication of a deficit of nearly $32,000,000 would endanger the country's stabilization program.

The budget for the fiscal year 1946-47 calls for the expenditure of 4,420,700,000 forint (about $376,000,000) against an estimated income of 4,045,000,000 forint.

SEES ROMANIAN FRAUD

Bucharest, Dec. 10 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Juliu Maniu, leader of the opposition National Peasant party, charged at a foreign news conference today that the Government won the November 19 elections by fraud and demanded new elections under another government.

He said that charges of anti-Sovietism against his party were libelous.

Russ Eye Situation

Moscow, Dec. 11 (AP)—Reports on the Iranian situation—including a dispatch asserting that the United States had handed the Persian army 40 four-engine bombers—were featured today in Soviet foreign news.

The Russians were following with mounting interest the developments in the neighboring nation on the southern frontier, contending themselves with watchful waiting so far as can be seen. Little editorial comment has been made in the last 48 hours.

A Tehran newspaper was credited with the report that the United States began delivering the 40 bombers to the Iranians on November 22.

Troops Concentrating

The dispatches from Iran included these items:

Edward Curtis, Associated Press correspondent, reported in a dispatch filed from Zenjan that General Zarabi said the Iranian Army advance guards were still 5 miles from Mianeh.

An observation plane, Curtis said, reported that the Azerbaijanian defense line south of the city was equipped with field pieces and machineguns.

Pass Found Deserted

Tribal cavalry flanking the main column was credited by an intelligence officer with clearing the Ghaflankooh Mountain. The pass through that natural barrier was found deserted. Preparations were made to repair bridges blasted by the Azerbaijanis.

Clashes in Zirab, a coal-mining town in Mazendaran, between miners and soldiers (in the Caspian Sea area).

Martial law in all northern districts of Iran.

Police army indulging in mass arrests, with 500 seized; clubs and workers' apartments raided.

Martial Law Reported

A Tass dispatch, broadcast by the Moscow radio, quoted the newspaper *Dad* as saying troops enforcing martial law in northern Iran had entered factories and mills and that arrested workers were being court-martialed.

"Troops surrounded the workers who had fled to the hills, opened fire on them, and took many of them prisoners," the Tass dispatch on disturbances in Mazendaran said.

"Part of the workers hid in the forest. Four miners and one soldier were killed. All public places and inhabited localities around the mines have been captured by troops," Tass added.

Ehrenburg Asserts U. S. Is Ruled by Propaganda

Says Average American Is, Unknowingly, Slave of It

MOSCOW, Dec. 11 (AP).—Ilya Ehrenburg, Soviet writer who visited the United States earlier this year, told an audience today that the average American is the slave of propaganda, but is not aware of the fact.

"The propaganda is so subtle and well masked that he would be shocked if you told him it exists," Ehrenburg said in a lecture on "America and Tomorrow," last of a series on his American trip. In spite of bitterly cold weather the house was packed.

His main theme was the way in which organs of public opinion mold the outlook of the average American, who, he said, "natively has much common sense and above all does not want war."

Some of Ehrenburg's other observations:

The pen is mightier than the sword, and progressive ideas will triumph in the end in America.

The mind of the average American is not yet awakened. The path he will take tomorrow depends on which group awakens his mind—Wall Street, which leads to the grave, or the American intellectuals, who have the national interest at heart.

Soviet papers carry less information than American papers, but Soviet papers come out in only four pages, whereas the size of the American paper is thirty-two pages and it is full of misinformation.

Soviet-Norwegian Pact Signed

Moscow, Dec. 11 (AP)—A two-year Soviet-Norwegian trade agreement was signed today, concluding three weeks' negotiations here.

6 Pole Underground Aides Doomed To Die

Warsaw, Dec. 10 [AP—*Delayed*]. A military tribunal sentenced six members of the NSZ (National Armed Forces) underground organization to death today on charges of attempting to overthrow by force the provisional Polish Government and of being financed, directed and armed by intelligence officers of the army of Lieut. Gen. Wladyslaw Anders, operating from the United States zone at Regensburg, Germany.

Those condemned to die include Michael Pobocha, chief of the NSZ staff in the Warsaw district, and Tomasz Wolfram, adjutant to Polish General Broniewska, whom the prosecutor charged was commanding the NSZ in Poland.

Wife Imprisoned

Broniewska's wife, Stefania, was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment and five men were sentenced to seven to ten years' imprisonment.

The prosecution charged that the twelve defendants carried out orders of Anders's agents in an attempt to overthrow the Warsaw regime through the assassination of Government officials, sabotage and other terroristic acts.

As sentences were passed reports of new attacks by NSZ forces reached Warsaw. One band was said to have raided a village near Krasnystaw, burned nearly all the homes, looted properties and severely beaten families and Polish military personnel, seriously wounding 36.

Towns Attacked

NSZ forces also attacked villages in the Bialystok, Rzeszow and Krakow districts. Newspapers said all underground bands were mobilizing for a terroristic campaign before the general elections January 19.

At Nowy Targ, near the Polish-Czech frontier, security forces killed seven persons identified as NSZ members and captured twelve. Both Nowy Targ and Zakopane districts are under curfew.

Bormann Hiding In S. America, Report Says

Stockholm, Dec. 11 (AP)—The newspaper *Arbetet* asserted in a copyright story today that Martin Bormann, Hitler's deputy, who was condemned to death in absentia at the Nuernberg trial, was hiding in South America.

[Numerous reports of the same type have arisen since the fall of Berlin, where Bormann was believed by many to have died about the same time as Hitler.]

The *Arbetet* said Bormann passed through the Swedish port of Malmo on the night of last October 13 with a Dutch passport bearing the name "Van Cloothen."

Underground Accused

The newspaper said it based its information on an investigation inside an alleged "underground Swedish Nazi group in Malmo, which has also illegally transported over the Swedish border several former SS officers now living in Malmo."

The newspaper charged that a Nazi group hoped to prepare a comeback in collaboration with Bormann and others in South America. The newspaper quoted the Dutch passport bearer as saying at Malmo that "in five years we shall return and in a way the world will never forget."

Egyptian Moslems Battle Police

Cairo, Dec. 11 (AP)—The Ministry of Interior said today that members of the Moslem Religious Institute and police clashed today at the upper Egyptian town of Assiut when students organized a demonstration demanding immediate British evacuation and union of Egypt and the Sudan under the Egyptian crown.

One student was reported killed and four policemen injured. The students were reported armed with knives, pistols and clubs.

Mohammed Hussein Heikal Pasha, leader of the Liberal Constitutional party, said in a statement that "unless the British Government accepts conditions made by my party concerning treaty proposals, Egypt will have no alternative to submitting her case to the United Nations."

The conditions were that Egypt and Great Britain agree to revise the new treaty at the request of either party in accord with the principles of the United Nations Charter when the Security Council assumes its full powers and that measures to be taken "in event of war in the Middle East shall be in accord with principles of the United Nations Security Council.

7 Arab States Refuse To Confer With Jews

Cairo, Dec. 11 (AP)—El Said Jamal el Husseini, acting head of the Arab Executive Committee of Palestine, said today that representatives of the seven Arab states in the Arab League had reaffirmed their refusal to sit with Jewish representatives in any conference concerning the Holy Land.

Commenting on Secretary of State Byrnes's recent statement that the United States would send an observer to a conference of Arabs and Jews, Jamal declared: "We do not recognize any right of America to interfere in Palestine affairs."

Jew, 16, Gets 18 Years In Jaffa Bank Attack

Jerusalem, Dec. 11 (AP)—A military court today sentenced a 16-year-old Jew, Benjamin Joseph Kimchi, to eighteen years in prison and eighteen lashes for having discharged firearms in an attack on the Ottoman Bank at Jaffa, September 13.

Shipwrecked Jews Taken Off Island

Jerusalem, Dec. 11 (AP)—The British Navy announced today that 742 shipwrecked Jewish refugees had been evacuated from the lonely Greek island of Syrina by two British warships and now are en route to Suda Bay at Crete, where the immigrants are to be transferred to a hospital ship and thence to Cyprus.

The announcement said the rescue was carried out "in extremely rough seas and in extreme difficulty."

Vessel Broke Up

The destroyer Chevron took aboard 488 and the minesweeper Provident 254 of the refugees, who were marooned on the barren, waterless isle Sunday when their vessel smashed to pieces on the rocks in a Mediterranean storm. Eight others, seriously ill, previously were taken to Rhodes by the Greek destroyer Themistocles.

An official announcement said the rescued Jews would be transferred to an LST at Crete and taken to Cyprus. The presumption was that they would be detained as illegal immigrants, but the announcement did not so state.

More Going To Palestine

Jewish Agency sources here said Cyprus detainees now were being sent to Palestine in a gradual immigration process and said the shipwrecked refugees probably would have to "take their turn in the immigration mill."

In Palestine, meanwhile, the military announced that two Jews had been hospitalized with bullet wounds when a British soldier accidentally discharged a Bren gun at a bus during a road check north of Tel Aviv.

The announcement said the bus driver and a passenger were wounded and that six others had to be hospitalized for shock.

742 Shipwrecked Jews Now On Way To Crete

Palestine, Dec. 11 (AP)—Rescued from the barren Greek island of Syrina, 742 shipwrecked Jewish refugees were en route to Crete today aboard two British warships, on the first leg of a journey to Cyprus, the British Navy announced.

A Palestine Government communiqué, however, said there was a possibility that women and children would be allowed to enter Palestine, where they would be interned "until their turn for release against the current immigration quota." The men, presumably, would be held at detention camps on Cyprus.

The navy announcement said the immigrants, who were marooned on Syrina Sunday when their vessel was wrecked in a storm, were placed aboard the destroyer Chevron and the mine sweeper Provident after a rescue carried out "in extremely rough seas and in extreme difficulty."

To Be Transferred To LST

They will be transferred at Suda Bay, Crete, to a LST fitted as a hospital ship for the voyage to Cyprus, the announcement said.

Eight others, seriously ill, were rushed to Rhodes previously by the Greek destroyer Themistocles.

Military authorities in Palestine, meanwhile, disclosed that a bus driver and a passenger, both Jews, were wounded when a British soldier accidentally fired a Bren gun during a road check of a bus north of the all-Jewish city of Tel-Aviv. The two wounded men and six persons suffering from shock were hospitalized, army officials said.

IRANIAN REVOLT ENDS AS PRO-RED PROVINCE YIELDS NIGHT

TEHRAN, Dec. 11—(AP) The pro-Soviet Azerbaijan regime at Tabriz suddenly abandoned its defiance of Premier Ahmed Qavam in the second day of Iran's "civil war" today and announced it would allow central government troops to enter the province as a security force during the forthcoming national elections.

With four columns of government troops advancing into Azerbaijan, the Tabriz radio said Dr. Sallamollah Javid, the Communist governor-general of the province, had messaged the premier that the provincial council had agreed to receive the troops.

This was the same council which previously had informed Qavam that any attempt to send government troops into Azerbaijan for the elections would bring on a desperate fight.

Whether this message would be followed by actual orders to the Azerbaijan militia to lay down arms and cease resistance remains to be seen.

An earlier communique from the headquarters of Gen Razmara, chief of staff, however, said that the main government column advancing from Zenjan already had passed the Azerbaijan fortifications in Ghaflankooh Pass, their most formidable defenses, and were fighting in the area of Mianeh, 75 miles northwest of Zenjan and 80 miles southwest of Tabriz.

The communique added that the progress of a flanking column from Tikab, 75 miles west of Zenjan, gave great satisfaction to military headquarters.

An Associated Press dispatch from W. E. Curtis at Zenjan said the government forces were within five miles of Mianeh, terminus of the railroad from Tehran, and that the Azerbaijan forces were manning a defense line supported by artillery and machine guns.

They had blown up all bridges and railway stations in their retreat to the new defense line, the dispatch said, and fortifications in the pass were found deserted.

The Iranian war supreme council held a meeting for three hours with the war minister and the

chief of staff before the communique was issued.

Qavam's orders to his troops to advance into Azerbaijan yesterday was reported by the rightist newspaper Atash to have brought a new protest from the Russian ambassador who was said to have declared the military operation was "contrary to the agreement between Russia and Iran."

Atash said the ambassador warned that the presence of government troops in Azerbaijan would be a "threat to Russian borders" and a "great support of reactionaries for which Russia cannot wait and watch."

(A State Department official in Washington said "we categorically deny" a Soviet press report that the United States had turned over 40 four-engined bombers to Iran.

(Soviet dispatches from Iran said the government column advancing on Mianeh was composed of nine infantry battalions, a cavalry regiment, a motorized gendarmerie battalion, an engineering battalion, two tank companies, three mortar companies and other detachments.)

IRAN DEMAND IS ACCEPTED

Azerbaijan Will Welcome Security Forces, Qavam Told

Tehran, Iran, Dec. 11 (AP)—Iranian Army headquarters said tonight the provincial council of semi-autonomous Azerbaijan, whose frontier has been crossed by Government troop columns, had announced acceptance of the Government's demand that security forces supervise coming elections.

"To eliminate misunderstandings and to safeguard Iran's independence and unity, we have decided to welcome the security forces," said a message sent to both Premier Ahmed Qavam and the Shah.

"You are requested to instruct the forces not to interfere in any matter except the elections," the wire to Qavam added.

Effect On Troops

[It was not brought out what effect these messages would have upon the movement of Government troops, who have engaged various skirmishing Azerbaijanis since they crossed the provincial border yesterday.]

The Tabriz radio said Dr. Sallamollah Javid, the Communist governor general of Azerbaijan, sent the message to Qavam, agreeing to entry of the forces.

Four columns of Government troops were dispatched only yesterday across the frontier of the semi-autonomous state which had rejected Qavam's orders for Government supervision of coming elections throughout the nation.

The Supreme War Council of Iran met here for three hours this morning.

Troops Advancing

Iranian Army Headquarters announced this afternoon that a Zenjan-based column had driven past Azerbaijanian fortifications in the Ghaflankooh Mountain pass and were now battling the provincial forces "at the Mianeh district," centered about a rail and highway town 5 miles north of the pass.

Bridges and railway stations were blown up by the Azerbaijanis in their retreat, the communiqué said. The Tikab column also was reported to be advancing successfully.

General Razmara, chief of the Iranian general staff, urged in a statement that the Azerbaijanis welcome "their fellow-countrymen and soldiers who try to save them."

Had Urged Resistance

The Tabriz radio yesterday called upon civilians as well as the Fedaie (militia) of Azerbaijan to resist the troops, which crossed the border after thirteen months of bickering between Tehran and Tabriz.

The Rightist newspaper *Atash* said the Russian Ambassador told Qavam yesterday that the Iranian army movement into Azerbaijan was "contrary to the agreement between Russia and Iran."

The Ambassador was reported to have called the development a "threat to Russian borders" and an action of "great support to reactionaries."

U.S. Denies Sending Any Planes To Iran

Washington, Dec. 11 (AP)—A State Department official said today "we categorically deny" that the United States has furnished planes of any kind to the Iranians.

The denial, he said, applies not only to four-engine bombers but also all other types of planes.

The statement was occasioned by a story in the Russian press asserting that this country has turned over 40 four-engine bombers to the Iranian Army.

Prasad Picked To Head India Charter Assembly

New Delhi, Dec. 11 (AP)—Amid delegates' shouts of "*Inquilab Zindabad*" (Long Live Revolution) and "*Jai Hind*" (Victory to India), Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Food Minister in the interim Indian Government, became permanent chairman today of India's Constituent Assembly.

The 62-year-old member of the Hindu-led All-Indian Congress party was unopposed for formal election on the third day of the Assembly's sessions, which thus far have been boycotted by the Moslem League on the orders of its President, Mahomed Ali Jinnah.

HARBIN PUSH IS REPORTED

Nanking Also Hears Of Other Activity In Manchuria

Nanking, China, Dec. 11 (AP)—A great stir of military activity in winter-locked Manchuria was reported by various sources today, with some unconfirmed reports that Government troops had opened an attack in the direction of Communist-held Harbin.

The newspaper *Shin Min Pao* reported, without confirmation from any source, that eight Nationalist divisions were on the move toward Harbin from three directions.

Severe fighting has been under way since Monday, the paper added, with Government forces occupying Chungling and Halahai, respectively, 65 miles northwest and 50 miles north of Changchun, Manchurian capital.

Communists Cross River

This would place Chiang Kai-shek's troops nearly half way to Harbin from Changchun.

Thousands of Communist soldiers were reported crossing the frozen Sungari River northeast of Changchun, indicating an important battle might take place in that area.

Communist offensives in North China were reported in full swing in Hopeh province and in northern Honan. The Reds were said to have pushed within 5 miles of Paoting railway hub and capital of Hopeh.

The civil strife thwarted Government plans to whittle down the Nationalist Army from 150 divisions to 90 by year's end, Lieut. Gen. Hwang Chieh, acting commandant of the central training corps, told a press conference. He said the Government's financial situation would worsen unless the demobilization program could be carried out speedily.

Reds Refuse Consul

Wang Ping-nan, Communist representative, said today he is delivering to the United States Embassy the formal refusal of Communist headquarters at Yenan to permit Edmund O. Clubb, United States consul general, of Minneapolis, to occupy his assigned post at Harbin.

Wang said Yenan officials advised they were unable to furnish clearance for Clubb because of "war conditions" in Manchuria.

Clubb and his staff are in Changchun, Manchurian capital, after having spent two months in Mukden vainly awaiting clearance to Harbin.

Fight For Harbin Appears To Be Shaping Up

Nanking, Dec. 11 (AP)—Manchuria's long-awaited battle for Harbin appeared to be shaping up today.

Unconfirmed reports to the newspaper *Hsin Min Pao* said that eight Government divisions opened a three-pronged offensive in the direction of the city.

The paper added that 10,000 Communist troops crossed the Sungari river from Hsiushuitientze, 80 miles southwest of Harbin, to attack Government positions on the south bank. The Sungari generally is the dividing line between Government and Communist territory in Manchuria.

Red Counterdrive Ordered

Hsin Min Pao also reported that Yenan headquarters ordered Communist troops in the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia border region to start a counterdrive against Gen. Hu Tsung-nan's troops. Yenan broadcast yesterday that Hu's troops were preparing to attack Yenan.

The paper's Peiping correspondent revived reports that Chinese and Russian officials have concluded an agreement for the Chinese Government to take over administration of Soviet-controlled Port Dairen. There was no official comment.

[From Peiping, Associated Press Correspondent Tom Masterson radioed that Communist troops advanced to within five miles of Paoting, capital of Hopeh province, in their renewed assault on that Peiping-Hankow railway hub. That was an advance of five miles since yesterday.]

Chinese Defeat Link to U. N. Charter

Nanking, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—A committee of the National Assembly today voted to delete a clause in the Constitution binding China to observe the United Nations Charter. More than twenty committee members argued that the charter might not last forever, whereas the Constitution is permanent.

The action is subject to approval Friday by the Assembly.

Chinese Reds Make Demands.

Nanking, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Chinese Communists demanded today in a memorandum to Fiorello H. LaGuardia, the UNRRA director, that the organization revamp its China relief setup and deliver supplies for Communist territory directly to the Communist-controlled China Liberated Areas Relief Association.

Marine Tractor Hits Mine.

Tientsin, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—The newspaper To Kung Pao reported today a United States Marine caterpiller tractor hit a Japanese war-land mine at Tsingto airfield Tuesday and the unidentified Marine driver and the machine were blown up. The airfield was damaged, preventing landing of a Chinese National Airways plane.

BATAAN MARCH UPHELD

Japanese Counsel Calls Abuse of Captives N[illegible]

TOKYO, Thursday, Dec. 12 (AP)—Counsel for Hideki Tojo and twenty-six co-defendants strove to show today that the brutalities of the Bataan Death March had been necessary to prevent the escape of prisoners and that the marchers had starved because the Japanese Army had run low on supplies.

The point was brought up in the cross-examination of a survivor, Sgt. Donald F. Ingle of Laura, Ill., who had the war crimes tribunal judges listening intently as he detailed earlier the horrors that had followed Bataan's fall early in the Pacific war.

Sergeant Ingle told defense attorneys that the cruelties had been as deliberate as the starvation and thirst inflicted upon the prisoners. He said the Japanese guards on the march had plenty of food.

Tales Of Bataan Hold Interest Of Judges

Tokyo, Dec. 11 (AP)—The judges who will decide the fate of former Premier Tojo and 28 other once high-ranking Japanese officials leaned forward and listened intently today as survivors related horrors of the Bataan march of death.

"How many killings did you actually witness?" Associate Prosecutor Pedro Lopez, of the Philippines, asked one witness, Donald F. Ingle, 27, of Laura, Ill.

"I don't know," Ingle replied. "It became so commonplace after the first few hundred I did not try to keep track. The dead were rolled to the side of the road or left lying where they were killed."

Shot By Strafer

The prosecution charged 1,200 American soldiers and 16,000 Filipino troops were brutally killed or died of the tortures of the nine-day, 120-kilometer march.

Ingle, then a sergeant in the 31st Infantry, was shot in the shoulder by a Japanese strafer while he was ill of malaria in a hospital a few days before Bataan surrendered. He said he was prodded by a bayonet from his cot and at bayonet point plodded five days without food.

On How To Kill

Lopez introduced captured Japanese Army orders. One, dated Manila, February 24, 1945, instructed Japanese soldiers:

"When killing Filipinos, assemble them together in one place as far as possible, thereby saving ammunition and labor. Disposal of dead bodies will be troublesome, so either assemble them in a house scheduled to be burned or blown up or push them into a river."

Three Jap Guards Sentenced.

Yokohama Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Three Japanese who were civilian guards at a P. O. W. camp today were sentenced to a total of thirteen and a half years at hard labor by an Eighth Army tribunal for their brutality in the beating of Pvt. Alexander Paraskiwich of Foxwarren, Manitoba, Canada. Prosecutors were Lieut.-Col. Oscar Orr, Vancouver, B. C., and Charles J. Smith, Irvington, N. J.

Japanese General Kills Self

TOKYO, Dec. 11 (AP).—Lieutenant General Kyoji Koizumi, six-y-one, former commander at Sendai of the 2d Division, committed suicide by slashing an artery with a cooking knife today. He was reported despondent over Japan's defeat.

LIQUOR KILLS 2 G. I.'S

Tokyo, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—The United States Eighth Army reported today that two American soldiers had died and seven others were hospitalized in the last four days after drinking poison liquor.

He identified the dead as Pfc. Willie J. Wheeler, 20 years old, Maysfield, Tex., and Pvt. Floyd Joseph, 22, Oakland, Cal. Those hospitalized included Cpl. Jessie Mitchell, 18, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TOKYO, Dec. 3 (AP)—Japan's Communist party today joined the political parade demanding the importation of foreign capital to alleviate the industrial crisis, but its spokesman warned the Diet against opening Japan to "colonization."

French to Honor MacArthur

TOKYO, Dec. 11 (AP).—The Grand Cross of the French Legion of Honor will be added Saturday to General Douglas MacArthur's numerous medals. The presentation will be made by Lieutenant General Zinovi Pechkoff, head of the French mission, before a limited gathering of high foreign officials and the working press. It will be one of the few occasions on which MacArthur wears his many decorations.

81 Smuggled Pay $40,500

Manila, Dec. 11 (AP)—Smuggling Chinese into the Philippines is becoming big business.

Eighty-one were arrested today in a hideout in the rugged foothills near Laoag and held for deportation. They constituted the fifth such group picked up recently.

One detainee told Filipino officials a recruiter in Amoy charged $500 each to smuggle Chinese into the Philippines, which they regard as the promised land. Today's 81 would have netted the smuggling ring $40,500.

CIVILIAN ATOMIC COMMISSION TO TAKE OVER JAN. 1

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 — (AP) The military's atomic bomb and energy business—a $1,400,000,000 concern with 43,000 workers—will pass into the hands of the civilian-controlled Atomic Energy Commission at the start of the new year.

The commission, still little more than a body of five members and some help borrowed from other federal agencies, disclosed today it would take over the army's Manhattan District "essentially intact," including its organization, properties and personnel about Jan. 1. An order from President Truman expected shortly will provide for transfer of title.

Until the commission is in full operation (probably months away) the Manhattan District will manage for the commission nuclear fission development and manufacture of atomic bomb material. In charge of the district as operating executive probably will be Col. K. D. Nichols, present deputy of the district.

Maj. Gen. Leslie Groves, army engineer who has directed the Manhattan District since its formation in September, 1942, is stepping out of that role. The commission, in its announcement made after a conference with President Truman, said it had asked Secretary of War Patterson and Groves that the latter "continue to be available as a consultant." The general is described by some associates as desiring to retire from active duty.

Chairman of the commission is David E. Lilienthal, former Tennessee Valley administration head. The commission has been making basic studies during recent weeks of the tremendous problems confronting it.

Currently, the major question is selection of general manager, a $15,000-a-year position to be filled by the president. Persons familiar with this question point out that a managing director for an equivalent position in a private corporation could expect many times the $15,000 offered for the commission job.

Electric Companies Join In Atomic Energy Study

Will Build an Experimental Plant at Oak Ridge

CHICAGO, Dec. 11 (AP).—A spokesman for an electrical-equipment company said tonight that several manufacturers were cooperating in the construction of an experimental atomic-energy plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn., "with a view of learning how to build practical power-plant equipment."

A. C. Monteith, manager of headquarters engineering for the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, said in a speech prepared for a group of engineers and other employees of the Commonwealth Edison Company that experience gained in the construction and operation of the Oak Ridge plant "will be of great value in determining the application as far as its (atomic energy's) use for an industrial source is concerned."

He said atomic power may come within the realm of competition with coal after the many technical problems to reduce its cost have been overcome.

Supersonic Plane Loafed Along

Designed for 1700 Miles Hour, It Does Mere 550 in Successfully Passing First Tests.

Los Angeles, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—A tiny plane with which the Army Air Forces and Bell Aircraft Corporation, its maker, expect to delve into the uncharted realm of supersonic speed has successfully completed its first tests.

The XS-1, with Chalmers (Slick) Goodlin, 23 years old, of New Alexandria, Pa., at the controls, was cut loose from the belly of a B-29 bomber over Muroc Army Air Base on Monday. Seconds after America's first rocket-propelled plane dropped away from the big bomber, Goodlin turned on the power, and the craft darted away with a momentum which the former Navy pilot compared to the thrust from a catapult aboard a carrier.

The plane is designed to fly at 1,700 miles an hour, but Lin made no attempt to s up that high. He loafed at a mere 550, using first one cylinder, then two, and finally—for only a few seconds—all four.

The plane was cut loose at 25,000 feet. Goodlin climbed under his own power to 35,000, meantime diving, banking and climbing. He flew for nineteen minutes, not quite seven under power, and made a perfect landing with his fuelless engine idle.

Cut Loose at 25,000 Feet.

The plane's power is measured in terms of thrust, rather than horse power. But R. M. Stanley, Eric, Okla., Bell's chief engineer and designer of the plane, said that by the only available means of comparison the engine could be said to develop 30,000 horse power. It burns ethyl alcohol, oxidized by liquid oxygen.

The engine is unbelievably small to generate such a tremendous thrust. Without fuel it weighs only 210 pounds, and its over-all length is 56 inches. The plane itself is smaller than the average fighter, measuring 31 span of only 28 feet.

Army authorities emphasized at a press conference that the plane, of almost conventional design, was not designed as a fighter, a bomber or any other especial type of craft. Its mission is purely and specifically to permit investigation of the supersonic speed ranges.

V-2 Lands 100 Miles From Launching Site

Las Cruces, N.M., Dec. 11 (AP)—The impact point of a German V-2 rocket fired at White Sands Proving Ground last Thursday has been sighted from the air "about 100 miles north" of the launching site, Lieut. Col. Harold R. Turner, commanding officer, announced today.

Ground parties have not been able to reach the site of impact, Turner said.

It was the greatest lateral distance attained by any of the rocket tests, which have concentrated on height rather than distance. Last week's rocket reached an altitude of 95 miles. The record is 104 miles.

AGAINST MERGER PLAN

Washington, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Representative Harry Sheppard (D.-Cal.) says that he favors consolidation of Army and Navy supply procurement, but will oppose merger of the two armed services.

The chairman of the House Navy Appropriations Sub-committee said that standardizing many of the weapons of the two branches would prove more efficient and less expensive.

Opposing merger of the Army and the Navy, Sheppard said that he considered it impractical, and objected to "giving too much authority to one man." Sheppard said that he would work to keep a strong Navy and would oppose any effort to make a too drastic cut in Navy appropriations.

'Depression Fears' Scored By House Economic Board

Also Urges Enactment of 'Constructive' Not Punitive Labor Laws.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 — (AP) Enactment of "constructive — not punitive" labor legislation and abolition of OPA's general powers next Jan. 31 were recommended today by the House committee on postwar economic policy and planning.

It took its stand in a report warning against "unjustified" fears of a business depression.

In its final report, the committee headed by Rep. Colmer (D-Miss) also recommended:

Asks Budget Cut

(1) Reduction of the federal budget for the next fiscal year to $30,000,000,000 to allow for "some reduction" in taxes and for payments on the national debt. Present spending is at the rate of $41,500,000,000 a year.

(2) Stronger emphasis on remodeling and reconversion of existing housing structures and increased construction of low-cost rental units.

(3) Substitution of "economic cooperation for economic warfare" in the field of foreign economic policy.

(4) Abolition of the second emergency war powers act next March 31, subject to 'the necessity for new legislation granting narrowly specified powers to be determined by congress."

(5) Continuation of some agency such as the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion to act as an over-all staff to coordinate and formulate policy.

(6) Revision of the surplus property disposal act to speed the disposition of war surplus.

(7) Expansion of unemployment compensation coverage and old-age insurance protection.

(8) Limitation of public construction to new projects of immediate necessity.

Raps Depression Talk

"Considering everything," the bi-partisan committee said in its unanimous report, "there is no necessity for either a depression or recession. Loose talk of depression and business recession is unjustified and serves no good purposes."

But it warned that the causes of low production in many industries must be erased and "another wage-spiral avoided if prosperous conditions are to continue."

"A start has been made toward the goal of sustained high employment," the committee said.

"The task ahead is to develop economic conditions which will encourage stability of productive employment at a high level.

"The government cannot and should not take full responsibility for maintaining economic stability or full employment."

It emphasized that productivity is "the real solution for many of the nation's economic problems" and called for "active cooperation between management and labor to eliminate immediately the current difficulty so we can avoid a recession."

Of fiscal matters it said:

"It forebodes danger for the future if under the present very favorable conditions of high income and high tax rate, the fiscal affairs of the government cannot be handled in such a way that the budget can be balanced.

"It is necessary to develop a tax system which will raise the necessary revenue and still distribute the tax burden in a manner that will provide adequate incentives for venture capital, creative effort in business growth and also permit expansion in consumer demand. The personal income tax should be regarded as the main reliance for federal tax revenues and xxx should be continued on a broad basis."

TRUMAN WORKING ON HOUSING NEEDS

Will Keep Control Over Materials, Continue Rent Curbs, Is Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—(AP)—President Truman, "with his Missouri dander up," was pictured today as apparently determined to keep a measure of control over housing materials and to continue rent curbs, although perhaps with revisions.

After a White House visit, Commander-in-Chief Louis E. Starr of the Veterans of Foreign Wars told reporters he found Mr. Truman "very much aware of the need of housing for veterans, determined to correct the shortage" and to name a successor shortly to Housing Expediter Wilson Wyatt, resigned.

Starr reported that although Mr. Truman said he had not made up his mind on a man to run the vast program, he was "looking for a builder thoroughly familiar with the problems."

Rent Revisions Seen

Starr said he gained the impression that rent controls might be revised upward in some cases.

On Capitol Hill, congressmen heard insistent demands from Nashville, Tenn., business men for abandonment of all controls on construction.

Lawrence W. Davis, general manager of the National Electrical Contractors Association, also told a Senate committee that removal of ceilings on the sale and rental of new houses built under priorities would invite "a new source of capital that will produce homes of all types."

Davis appeared at a hearing by the complaints subcommittee of the Senate small business committee studying arguments on the value of controls in meeting the need of veterans for dwellings. Disputes among government agencies over the methods of getting the job done recently created an impasse which led to Wyatt's resignation.

Starr, who spent 15 minutes with the President along with two other VFW officials, Omar S. Ketchum, legislative director, and Bonner Fellers, press chief, said he gained the impression Wyatt's post may be filled within a couple of days.

Has Housing Program

The President, he said, apparently has "a very definite down-to-earth housing program to be disclosed later."

Starr also got the impression from Mr. Truman that materials will be channeled into housing rather than into commercial construction.

The VFW spokesmen said they found the chief executive in good spirits "with his Missouri dander up" and expressing deep interest in veterans welfare.

Meanwhile, David L. Krooth, acting national housing administrator in Wyatt's post, told the house committee investigating surplus property, that the housing program may turn back a quarter of a billion dollars to the federal treasury in unused subsidy payments.

Probably no more than one-third of the $400,000,000 provided will be used, Krooth, said, explaining the original subsidy program of incentive payments to industry to speed up production of materials was based on continuation of "tight price controls."

END OF CONTROLS ON HOUSES URGED

Contractors Assail Ceilings at Hearing—Truman Due to Fill Wyatt Posts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—Lawrence W. Davis, general manager of the National Electrical Contractors Association, demanded today immediate removal of Federal ceilings on the sale and rental of new houses. He appeared at a hearing before a subcommittee of the small business committee of the Senate.

A delegation representing the Veterans of Foreign Wars which called on President Truman while the hearing was in progress told reporters they gathered the impression that Mr. Truman would maintain controls to channel materials into housing rather than commercial construction.

They described the President as emphatic about getting the housing job done and said they expected

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early appointment of a successor to Wilson W. Wyatt, possibly by Friday. Mr. Wyatt was head of the National Housing Agency and Housing Expedites.

Ralph Harrison, president of the Contractors Association of Nashville, Tenn., was the first of a group of business men who urged at the Senate hearing today that all controls over construction be removed.

David L. Krooth, Acting National Housing Administrator, told a House committee investigating surplus property that the housing program might turn back a quarter of a billion dollars to the Federal Treasury in unused subsidy payments.

Government officials told reporters that there might be separate appointments to the two offices Mr. Wyatt held.

Speculation concerning a new housing expediter centered about the name of Frank R. Creedon, deputy CPA administrator. Mr. Creedon visited the White House during the day. He is a former construction engineer and at one time was chief construction engineer for the Army Engineer Corps.

He is regarded by his associates as favoring removal of many housing controls to give the building industry wide latitude in pushing the housing program.

Truman to Announce Liquidation Agency

Washington, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—President Truman will announce the creation of a liquidation agency to take over the remaining functions of the OPA, CPA and other war emergency agencies at a news conference called for 10:30 A. M. tomorrow. Charles G. Ross, presidential secretary, who announced this today, was asked whether the head of the new agency will be named at the same time.

"He may be," Ross replied.

He would not comment on whether housing will be affected in the new setup.

U.S. AID VIEWS ARE ATTACKED

LaGuardia Says Nation Plays Politics With Relief

Washington, Dec. 11 (AP)—A bitter attack on the United States attitude toward future foreign relief came from UNRRA Chief Fiorello H. LaGuardia today as delegates from 48 nations debated whether to continue their hold on the organization into 1947.

Aroused by a statement from the American delegate, the ex-New York Mayor in effect accused the United States of seeking to play politics with relief food and shouted:

"All my fears have been justified by the statement made by Under Secretary of State Acheson over the air Sunday and by what you heard this morning."

Opposed International Group

The United States delegate, C. Tyler Wood, insisted during a speech that members have the right to disregard tentative UNRRA allocations to various countries and instead ship supplies and food originally destined for them to other countries that needed them more.

In his address Sunday, Acheson had proclaimed the United States refusal to support any international relief agency to succeed UNRRA and had instead insisted on direct aid from one country to another. He also said UNRRA had "serious faults" and that some countries had received too much relief and others not enough.

LaGuardia contended that the American desire to permit reshuffling of UNRRA's remaining shipments constituted "bread politics, and we all want to avoid that."

3 Nations Backed LaGuardia

Russia, Poland and Yugoslavia joined in supporting LaGuardia's position that all UNRRA programs be completed unchanged. These countries all stand to receive part of the nearly $700,000,000 in supplies that UNRRA has yet to ship.

After LaGuardia's blast, Wood retorted that "Mr. LaGuardia is under a misapprehension if he thinks we (the United States) plan to take unilateral action founded on base political motives."

Asserting there was "nothing diabolical" about the American viewpoint, Wood said that when "real reasons based on need and not on politics" arose for revising current allocations, the United States would abide by the majority decision of UNRRA's key nine-nation central committee.

Danger Is Cited

In an obvious reference to the United States policy on future relief abroad, LaGuardia told delegates there was "great danger that after January 1 certain countries will be aided and others not."

"It would be right, just and proper," LaGuardia added, "to hold the programs as they are. If there is any shifting from one country to another there is bound to be a charge that there is discrimination and this will linger for a long time."

Stressing his own impartiality, LaGuardia urged the United States delegation to reconsider and expressed hope "this is only a momentary view taken by the State Department."

Soviet Delegate Criticized

Earlier, LaGuardia had concentrated most of his criticism at the Russian delegate, Nikolai Feonov, who had unexpectedly proposed another UNRRA Council meeting in April of 1947 instead of dissolving at this session as originally planned.

Feonov also had leveled a charge of "discrimination" against UNRRA for not helping Korea and had assailed LaGuardia for permitting what he called "propaganda" in displaced persons centers in an attempt to keep refugees from returning home.

LaGuardia replied by calling Feonov "my candidate for manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers baseball team when Durocher quits. That guy can find an argument on anything." He added:

"I was pretty much impressed when you talked about propaganda. Well, Feonov, you boys are pretty good at that yourselves. So go ahead."

Failure Due To Fund Lack

The main reason for UNRRA's failure to institute a relief program for Korea, LaGuardia said, was because of a lack of funds and also because of the refusal of the Russian commander in that country to permit the free flow of relief between the American and Soviet zones.

Both the United States and Britain opposed the Russian suggestion for an April meeting of the council. Until Feonov made such a suggestion, it had been assumed that the council would turn over its powers to the nine-nation central committee which would supervise the windup of UNRRA. The question of an April meeting was referred to a subcommittee.

The relief organization is scheduled to go out of existence in Europe December 31 and in the Far East by April of next year. Delivery of relief supplies already ordered may be extended through March for European countries and through August for Far Eastern nations.

WORLD SYMPATHY ASKED OF RED CROSS

Harriman Urges International Outlook—Control by Local Chapters Is Advanced

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—Secretary of Commerce W. Averell Harriman described general living conditions abroad today as what "would in normal times be considered a terrific disaster." He urged the American Red Cross to take leadership in "international human sympathy."

Addressing the annual meeting of the Red Cross central committee and board of incorporators, Mr. Harriman said:

"This country has determined to take political responsibility in international affairs. That die is cast. But if there is anything in which we have been international, it is human sympathy."

Announcement was made that the board of incorporators had named to the central committee Edward Dana of Boston, president of the Boston Street Railway Corporation, and Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, the first Negro elected.

The chapter delegates, representing all parts of the country, also elected two new members, Arnold W. Growth, lawyer, of Portland, Ore., and Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina.

Reports on Aid to France

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11 (AP).—Supplies valued at $100,000 are on their way to France from the American Friends Service Committee, but additional funds are needed to buy milk and fats this winter, W. Howard Wriggins said today on his return from Paris. Mr. Wriggins, who headed a mission for Quaker services in France during the past year, declared the incidence of tuberculosis, particularly among children in south France, continues to rise.

TREASON SUSPECTS DUE IN U. S. TODAY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 — (AP) Douglas Chandler and Robert Best, Americans accused of having broadcast Nazi propaganda over Radio Berlin, are due here early tomorrow by army planes from Germany.

A Justice department official told reporters today that they probably will be promptly arraigned on treason charges before Federal Judge Bolitha J. Laws. They were indicted in 1943.

The official said a special federal grand jury probably will be asked to return a new indictment against the pair on the basis of new evidence uncovered in Europe by Justice department agents.

Best, a native of Sumter, S. C., was arrested by British military police last spring in Vilach, Austria.

Chandler was born in Chicago and reared in Baltimore. He was arrested by American agents at his Bavarian home on Feb. 28.

BILBO CALLED IN WAR PROBE

Hearings Open Today On Contract Profits Charges

Washington, Dec. 11 (AP)—Senator Bilbo (D., Miss.) will be on hand tomorrow, his office said today, for the opening of a Senate war investigating subcommittee's inquiry into his relations with a group of war contractors.

He will be accompanied by his attorney, Forrest Jackson, of Jackson, Miss.

Seven officers and former officers of the Army Corps of Engineers have been summoned.

Had Charge Of Contracts

These witnesses had charge of the award and execution of contracts on a group of Southern airfields.

Allegations in the case are that Bilbo aided the contractors in getting the Government work and received from them more than $30,000 in cash, a completely furnished house and an expensive automobile.

Bilbo has denied any wrongdoing.

The War Department witnesses in the war contracts inquiry include:

MAJ. GEN. THOMAS M. ROBBINS (retired), former assistant chief of engineers.

DOUGLAS T. McKAY, special assistant to the chief of engineers.

BRIG. GEN. SAMUEL D. STURGIS, assistant chief of air staff, and formerly chief of district engineers at Vicksburg, Miss.

BRIG. GEN. LUDSON D. WORSHAM, former chief of division engineers, Mobile, Ala.

COL. P. E. YORK, former resident engineer at the Air Mechanics Training School, Biloxi, Miss.

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM F. TOMPKINS (retired), former executive assistant to the chief of engineers.

COL. JOHN R. HARDIN, former chief, construction section, Corps of Engineers.

Campaign Probe Report Due

Meanwhile, the special campaign investigating committee, which held hearing in Mississippi last week on charges that Bilbo tried to keep Negroes from voting in last summer's primary, called a special meeting for Monday, presumably to discuss its report.

Senator Hickenlooper, of Iowa, one of two Republicans on the group, indicated he would prepare a minority report unless the committee's conclusions jibe with his own.

Krepper Sentence Upheld

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11 (AP)—A ten-year sentence imposed by the Federal District Court at Newark, N. J., on Carl Emil Ludwig Krepper, following his conviction on a charge of trading with the enemy, was upheld today by the Third United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

First Wallace Editorial Lists Peace, Job Ideal

New York, Dec. 11 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, making his debut as editor of the *New Republic*, states his platform for "jobs, peace and freedom" in the lead editorial of the December 16 issue of the magazine published today.

"I stand for one idea," writes the former Secretary of Commerce, who turned magazine editor after resigning from the Cabinet on request of President Truman because of his public criticism of the Administration's foreign policy.

That idea, he states, is "that jobs, peace an d freedom can be attained together and can make possible one world, prosperous and free, within our lifetime."

Up To Progressives

"In days when reactionaries call the tunes and the daily press dances to it, a weekly mazagine is the best medium" for such a program, Wallace says. "That is why I have become editor of the *New Republic*."

Declaring that progressives must carry on his program, the former Vice President makes an open bid for support from both major political parties.

Although Wallace lost his Cabinet post over statements interpreted as apologies for Russia, he criticizes the Soviet "iron curtain" in his editorial.

Free Access To Truth

"We shall never have really warm friendship between the United States and Russia and a firm basis for peace until the peoples of both nations are given free access to the unbiased truth and complete freedom to express their reactions to that truth," he says.

Nor does Wallace agree with Russia's hope for atomic control without mutual inspection. He advocates "supporting collective security through effective international inspection and control of activities that could be a part of war preparations."

PORTER HEADS GREEK MISSION

American Economic Group Going To Athens Next Month

Washington, Dec. 11 (AP)—Paul Porter, former price administrator, today was named chief of an American economic mission to Greece.

Dean Acheson, Under Secretary of State, in announcing the apointment, said the mission will study economic conditions in Greece "as they bear upon the reconstruction and development of the economy of that country."

It will consider to what extent the Greek Government can use its own resources for rebuilding the economy and the degree to which foreign help may be needed.

Sent At Premier's Request

The mission is expected to leave Washington for Athens by air around January 20. Acheson said it has been asked to complete its job by the end of next April.

It is being sent in answer to a request from the Greek Prime Minister, Constantine Tsaldaris, to Secretary of State Byrnes.

Economic, financial and engineering experts will accompany Porter.

Acheson Praises Greeks

In announcing the mission, Acheson noted the "valiant stand of the Greeks against the Nazi invasion, their continued resistance and sacrifices throughout the long occupation, and the hardships consequent upon the war which they have endured since liberation."

Among those who will assist

Porter in attempting to help Greece revive its economic system are Leslie L. Rood, executive secretary of the Cabinet Committee on Palestine; Francis Lincoln, from the office of the Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs; William Roundtree, special assistant in the State Department's office of Near Eastern and African Affairs, and an agricultural expert, financial expert, and engineer still to be named.

CIVILIAN HEROES HONORED BY U.S.

1946

9 State Department Workers Get Medal of Freedom.

Washington, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—The State Department announced today the award of nine of its Medals of Freedom to employees who risked their lives beyond the call of duty during the war.

Dean Acheson, Acting Secretary of State, presented medals to Llewellyn E. Thompson Jr., chief of the Eastern European Division and Madame Paulette Petra, a French clerk in the Foreign Office.

The other awards will go to: Nathaniel P. Davis of Princeton, N. J., now assigned to Manila as Minister-Counselor of Embassy; Ha Kun-cheong, a Chinese citizen of Kwangtung, now a clerk for the State Department at Canton; Frank A. Henry of South Bethlehem, Pa., who now is retired and living in Sussex, England; John Leino, building superintendent in the embassy in Moscow; John F. Morgan of Warwick, R. I., who is vice-consul at Budapest; Walter W. Orebaugh of Grants Pass, Ore., consul at Florence, Italy, and Harold N. addell of Brookhaven, Ga., vice-consul and administrative assistant in Brussels.

Stayed in Moscow.

Thompson's citation said that he remained voluntarily in charge of a group of embassy employees in Moscow after the Government and diplomatic corps had been evacuated. It further said that Thompson performed services "of great importance regardless of frequent risks to his life" while Moscow was under intense air bombardment and in danger of capture and while "serious disorders and rioting took place."

Mme. Petra received her medal for "great loyalty, courage and initiative" in aiding interned members of the consulate staff in Saigon. The citation said that she risked life and liberty to obtain food, transmit messages and intercede with Japanese authorities.

Davis was cited for remaining in Manila, after he could have escaped the Japanese, to take charge of a group of interned American citizens and deal with "delicate problems" arising with the Japanese.

Ha Kun-cheong was cited for his loyalty and devotion to duty under "most dangerous and difficult circumstances," which involved going through Japanese lines.

2516 Air Raids.

Henry got his medal for staying on duty in Malta for two years, during which he experienced 2,516 air raids, although he was thrice authorized to close up his office and go to a safer spot. The citation for Orebaugh related how he was captured by the Germans in Italy but succeeded in joining a guerrilla band and becoming its leader.

Leino was cited for conspicuous service in protecting American lives and property by remaining on duty at the Moscow embassy during bombings, rioting and disorders when the city was in danger of capture. Morgan and Waddell were rewarded also for staying on the job in the Moscow embassy during the same period.

Old Presidential Yacht Is Sold

1946

Washington, Dec. 11 (AP) — The Mayflower, official yacht of five Presidents and a veteran of two world wars, has been sold to a Canadian ship operator for $20,159.99.

The Maritime Commission said the 50-year-old vessel went to Frank M. Shaw, of Montreal, who submitted the only bid when the vessel was declared surplus recently.

The 275-foot craft, built at Glasgow, Scotland, was last used as a Presidential yacht by President Hoover.

British Honor 63 U. S. Civilians

CHICAGO, Dec. 11 (AP)—The British Government tonight awarded the ribbon of the King's Medal for service in the cause of freedom to sixty-three American civilians residing in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

The presentations, in recognition of service in the World War II joint effort, were made by Wilfred H. Gallienne, British Consul General in Chicago, and Joseph Robinson, British Consul in St. Paul-Minneapolis.

1946

IT SPECIFICALLY PROVIDED THAT MEMBER STATES MUST SUBMIT FULL PARTICULARS ON ARMAMENTS AS WELL AS ARMED FORCES.
VYACHESLAV M. MOLOTOV, SOVIET-RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, ACCEPTED THE PROPOSAL IN PRINCIPLE IN WHAT ANDREI Y. VISHINSKY, HIS DEPUTY, CALLED A "GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT." MOLOTOV HAS INSISTED THAT IF ANY TROOP CENSUS IS HELD ON HOME FORCES THERE MUST ALSO BE AN ACCOUNTING OF ARMAMENTS. XXX ARMAMENTS

THE BIG FOUR COUNCIL SCHEDULED A SECOND SESSION TODAY (4 P.M. EST) TO TRY TO COME TO TERMS ON AN AGENDA FOR THE MOSCOW SESSION AND ON THE CRITICAL DISPUTE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE THREE WESTERN POWERS OVER WHETHER SMALL NATIONS' VIEWS ON A GERMAN SETTLEMENT SHOULD BE HEARD BEFORE THE MOSCOW MEETING BEGINS.

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS WERE WORKING AT TOP SPEED IN AN EFFORT TO CLEAN UP THEIR SATELLITE PEACE TREATY TEXTS AND ON PLANS FOR THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE IN TIME FOR BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN, SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV AND FRENCH DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER MAURICE COUVE DE MURVILLE TO LEAVE NEW YORK SATURDAY ON THE QUEEN ELIZABETH. ASD(NY)-(HIGHTOWER(W)-XYY MARCH

THE ROUGH AND TUMBLE ARGUMENT OVER DISARMAMENT IN THE UNITED NATIONS, HOWEVER, ADDED A NEW ITEM TO BYRNES' DUTIES. OFFICIALS DISCLOSED THAT AT THE APPROPRIATE TIME WHEN DISARMAMENT COMES UP IN THE U.N. ASSEMBLY, BYRNES WOULD ABANDON HIS POLICY OF REFRAINING FROM ANY PARTICIPATION IN ASSEMBLY WORK AND GO BEFORE IT TO MAKE A STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN POSITION ON THE WHOLE DISARMAMENT ISSUE.

TODAY'S DECISION ON THE PARIS TREATY SIGNING LEFT IT UNCLEAR AS TO WHETHER THE OTHER 17 NATIONS WHICH ATTENDED THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE IN ADDITION TO THE BIG FOUR WOULD BE INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN THAT CEREMONY OR WHETHER THEY WOULD BE GIVEN OPPORTUNITY TO SIGN LATER. THEIR SIGNATURES ARE NOT NECESSARY TO GIVE THE TREATIES FULL LEGAL STATUS. IT IS THUS UNCERTAIN WHEN YUGOSLAVIA WILL COME TO A SHOWDOWN ON WHETHER SHE DOES OR DOES NOT ACCEPT THE TRIESTE SETTLEMENT BY SIGNING THE ITALIAN TREATY.

NOR WAS IT DECIDED WHEN THE FOREIGN MINISTERS THEMSELVES WOULD SIGN THE PACTS. THIS COULD BE DONE EITHER AT THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE OR EARLIER IF THE TEXTS WERE DISTRIBUTED TO THEM BY AIRPLANE COURIER.

CLEANING UP VARIOUS POINTS OF THE SATELLITE TREATIES AT THEIR FIRST SESSION TODAY THE BIG FOUR:

1. AGREED TO SEND A FOUR-POWER COMMISSION TO TRIESTE TO MAKE AN ON-THE-SPOT INVESTIGATION OF THE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR OPERATING THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROJECTED FREE TERRITORY OF TRIESTE DURING THE INITIAL MONTHS OF ITS EXISTENCE.
2. ADOPTED AS STANDARD FOR ALL FIVE TREATIES A PROCEDURE FOR SETTLING FUTURE DISPUTES OVER THE MEANING OF TREATY TERMS WITH THE HELP OF AN UMPIRE APPOINTED BY THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE U.N.
3. AGREED ON A DETAILED DELINEATION OF THE FRONTIERS OF TRIESTE FREE TERRITORY. THIS SIMPLY NAILED DOWN BOUNDARY DECISIONS PREVIOUSLY MADE IN THE LARGE.
4. MADE PLANS FOR SENDING AN INSPECTION COMMISSION TO THE ITALIAN COLONIES AS SOON AS THE PEACE TREATIES BECOME EFFECTIVE. THE COLONIES REMAIN UNDER ITALIAN ADMINISTRATION FOR A YEAR WHILE THE BIG POWERS DECIDE WHAT TO DO WITH THEM.
5. FAILED FOR THE MOMENT TO AGREE ON EMERGENCY LANDING RIGHTS FOR COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT IN THE FORMER ENEMY SATELLITE COUNTRIES AND ALSO FAILED TO AGREE ON A SYSTEM FOR DETERMINING THE LONG RANGE FINANCIAL NEEDS OF TRIESTE.

1946 VS&MT357PES 1946

30.24-6889

1946

NEW YORK--FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD FOREIGN MINISTERS
(BY JOHN M. HIGHTOWER) X X X FEB.10.

PERSONS PRESENT AT THE COUNCIL SESSION SAID THAT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS THEMSELVES WOULD NOT APPEAR IN PARIS FOR THE SIGNING CEREMONY BUT WOULD BE REPRESENTED THERE, POSSIBLY BY THEIR AMBASSADORS OR OTHER SUBORDINATES.

THOSE COUNTRIES WHICH DEFINITELY WILL SIGN THE TREATIES AT THAT TIME, ACCORDING TO TODAY'S DECISION, ARE THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA, BRITAIN AND FRANCE, THE LEADING VICTOR POWERS OF WORLD WAR II, AND ITALY, HUNGARY, ROMANIA, BULGARIA AND FINLAND, ON WHOM THE TREATIES ARE BEING IMPOSED. WUS NY (DAY) HIGHTOWER WYFEB 10.

WHEN THESE TREATIES ARE SIGNED, IT WILL LEAVE ONLY GERMANY AND AUSTRIA, THE LATTER REGARDED AS A LIBERATED COUNTRY, TO HAVE THEIR POST-WAR INTERNATIONAL STATUS DETERMINED, AND PLANS ARE WELL UNDER WAY HERE FOR A PEACE-MAKING SESSION IN MOSCOW ON MARCH 10.

FS248PES

NEW YORK--SECOND ADD FIRST LEAD FOREIGN MINISTERS X X X MARCH 10.

BREAKING THEIR USUAL RULE OF ONE COUNCIL MEETING A DAY, THE BIG FOUR MINISTERS DECIDED AT THE CONCLUSION OF THEIR MID-DAY SESSION THAT THEY WOULD MEET AGAIN AT 4 P.M., EST., TO TACKLE THE QUESTION OF AN EXACT AGENDA FOR THEIR MOSCOW CONFERENCE.

WHETHER THE SATELLITE PEACE TREATIES WILL BE SIGNED BY THE MINISTERS THEMSELVES WHEN THEY MEET IN MOSCOW OR WHETHER THEY WILL BE SIGNED UNDER OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES WAS NOT CERTAIN.

ALSO LEFT VAGUE BY TODAY'S DECISION FOR THE PARIS CEREMONY WAS THE QUESTION OF WHEN THE OTHER 17 NATIONS OF THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE, IN ADDITION TO THE BIG FOUR, WOULD SIGN. LEGALLY, THE TREATIES WILL BE CONSIDERED TO BE READY FOR RATIFICATION ONCE THE GREAT POWERS AND THE FORMER ENEMY STATES HAVE SIGNED.

BY-PASSING THE ETC X X X THIRD GRAPH PREVIOUS

FS252PES

1946

DISARMAMENT (100)

NEW YORK, DEC.11-(AP)-AIDES ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES WOULD MAKE A STATEMENT ON DISARMAMENT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY WHEN THE SUBJECT COMES UP FOR CONSIDERATION IN THAT BODY.

SPOKESMEN SAID THAT BYRNES' STATEMENT WOULD BE A ROUNDUP OF THE UNITED STATES POSITION ON THE WHOLE ARMS QUESTION. HE WILL APPEAR BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY AT WHATEVER TIME IS APPROPRIATE IN THE NEXT DAY OR SO, IT WAS SAID.

HIS DECISION TO MAKE THE STATEMENT PERSONALLY EMPHASIZED THE IMPORTANCE WHICH HE ATTACHES TO THE ISSUE. UP TO THIS TIME HE HAS REFRAINED FROM PARTICIPATION IN UNITED NATIONS AFFAIRS HERE, CONFINING HIS WORK HERE TO THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS AND TO THE REGULAR DUTIES OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

FS235PES

1946

1946

1946

WITH FOREIGN MINISTERS (300)

NEW YORK, DEC.11-(AP)-AFTER MORE THAN A MONTH OF MEETINGS OF THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL, SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER MOLOTOV TONIGHT REGISTERED HIS FIRST COMPLAINT ABOUT THE WAY IN WHICH THE AMERICAN PRESS HAS HANDLED ONE ASPECT OF THE STORY.

THE REPORTERS HAVE RECEIVED THEIR INFORMATION ON THE SECRET SESSIONS OF THE COUNCIL THROUGH AMERICAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH PRESS OFFICERS WHO ATTEND THOSE SESSIONS.

THE RUSSIANS HAVE NOT MADE COMPARABLE INFORMATION AVAILABLE.

IN TONIGHT'S COUNCIL MEETING ON ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE ON A PEACE TREATY WITH GERMANY, MOLOTOV IS REPORTED TO HAVE MADE THIS COMMENT WHEN THE SUBJECT AROSE OF HIS PREVIOUS OPPOSITION TO HOLDING HEARINGS FOR THE SMALL NATIONS ON A GERMAN PEACE SETTLEMENT:

BY THE WAY, MOLOTOV IS REPORTED TO HAVE SAID, I MUST POINT OUT THAT THE SOVIET DELEGATION IS SURPRISED AT THE FACT THAT THE AMERICAN PRESS RECEIVES A VERY ONE-SIDED PRESENTATION OF PROPOSALS WHICH THE SOVIET DELEGATION SUBMITS IN THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

I HOPE, MOLOTOV IS SAID TO HAVE CONTINUED, THAT THE FURTHER COURSE OF THE WORK OF THE COUNCIL WILL HELP TO AVOID THIS ONE-SIDEDNESS. FOR INSTANCE, THE SOVIET DELEGATION HARDLY HAD TIME TO OPEN ITS MOUTH WHEN THE AMERICAN PRESS PRESENTED ITS ATTITUDE TOWARD THE PROPOSAL FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL DEPUTIES IN A SENSE WHICH WAS UNFAVORABLE TOWARD THE ATTITUDE OF THE SOVIET POSITION.

OF COURSE, MOLOTOV REPORTEDLY CONTINUED, IT IS ALL RIGHT TO SAY THE PRESS IS FREE, BUT IT WOULD BE WELL THAT THERE SHOULD BE AS FEW AS POSSIBLE CASES OF EXTREME ONE-SIDEDNESS.

DIPLOMATS WORKING WITH THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL SAID THEY WERE UNCERTAIN WHETHER MOLOTOV WAS PROTESTING AGAINST FACTUAL ACCOUNTS OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OR WHETHER HE OBJECTED TO EDITORIAL OPPOSITION TO THE IMPLICATION THAT HE WAS AGAINST HEARING THE VIEWS OF SMALL NATIONS ON A GERMAN SETTLEMENT BEFORE THE BIG POWERS HAD MADE THEIR OWN DECISIONS ON GERMANY.

ED1144PES

1946

NEW YORK, DEC.11-(AP)-KIMG DONG SUNG, EXECUTIVE CHIEF OF THE KOREAN PACIFIC PRESS, AND MISS LOUISE YIM, PRESIDENT OF THE CENTRAL WOMEN'S COLLEGE IN SEOUL, EXPLAINED THE PROBLEMS THAT SMALL NATIONS FACE BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN ADDRESSES WHICH THEY DELIVERED TODAY BEFORE FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS AT THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB.

MISS YIM SAID THAT ONLY A DRASTIC CHANGE IN ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF KOREA COULD PREVENT A CIVIL WAR FROM BREAKING OUT BEFORE THE END OF WINTER, BUT THAT SHE WAS FINDING IT DIFFICULT TO GET THE UNITED NATIONS DELEGATES TO LISTEN TO THE PROBLEMS OF HER COUNTRY. SHE SAID KOREA "NEEDS HELP FROM A GREATER POWER ON OTHER MATTERS."

JIM, WHO WAS REARED IN MISSI

1946

KIM, WHO WAS REARED IN MISSIONARY SCHOOLS IN ARKANSAS AND OKLAHOMA, SAID HE AGREED WITH MISS YIM'S PLEA FOR HELP OF A GREATER POWER FOR KOREA AND URGED THAT THE UNITED NATIONS PAY SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE QUESTION OF COMPLETE KOREAN INDEPENDENCE.

(EDS: AT START READ "KIM DONG SUNG,)

BY JOHN WALLACE (310)

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC. 11-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ADVANCED A STEP CLOSER TO ESTABLISHMENT OF A TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM FOR THE 15 MILLION INHABITANTS OF AREAS FORMERLY MANDATED BY THE OLD LEAGUE OF NATIONS WITH APPROVAL TONIGHT BY A GENERAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE OF DRAFT TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENTS FOR EIGHT TERRITORIES.

THE 54-NATION TRUSTEESHIP COMMITTEE, BY A VOTE OF 35 TO 8, APPROVED DRAFT TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENTS FOR WESTERN SAMOA, RUANDA-URUNDI, TANGANYIKA, THE BRITISH CAMEROONS, BRITISH TOGOLAND, THE FRENCH CAMEROONS, FRENCH TOGOLAND AND NEW GUINEA.

THE AGREEMENTS NOW GO TO THE FLOOR OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR FINAL APPROVAL.

PROF.BORIS STEIN, SPEAKING FOR RUSSIA, WHO HAD BITTERLY OPPOSED THE AGREEMENTS ON THE GROUNDS THEY WERE DRAFTED IN A FORM THAT CONSTITUTED A VIOLATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER, ANNOUNCED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE VOTING THAT SOVIET RUSSIA "WILL DEFEND ITS POINT OF VIEW IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY."

JOHN FOSTER DULLES, UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE, WHO TOOK A LEADING ROLE IN PUSHING THE AGREEMENTS THROUGH TO APPROVAL DURING MORE THAN A MONTH OF HEATED COMMITTEE DEBATE, SAID HE DID NOT THINK "THESE AGREEMENTS ARE PERFECT," BUT ADDED:

"WE ARE CONVINCED THAT THE TRUST AGREEMENTS IN THEIR PRESENT FORM REFLECT THE WORDS AND SPIRIT OF THE CHARTER AND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL WILL, IN FACT, PROMOTE THE OBJECTIVES OF THE CHARTER, PARTICULARLY THOSE IN RELATION TO SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE."

SEPARATE BALLOTS WERE TAKEN ON THE AGREEMENTS BUT THE VOTE IN EACH CASE WAS THE SAME. THE EIGHT NATIONS CASTING NEGATIVE VOTES WERE SOVIET RUSSIA, WHITE RUSSIA, YUGOSLAVIA, SOVIET UKRAINE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, CHILE, INDIA AND POLAND.

THE FIVE MANDATORY POWERS SUBMITTING THE DRAFT AGREEMENTS WERE NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN.

RUSSIA'S OBJECTIONS TO THE AGREEMENTS INCLUDED OPPOSITION TO PROVISIONS PERMITTING MANDATORY POWERS TO RETAIN SUPERVISION OF MILITARY BASES AND ARMED PERSONNEL IN THE TERRITORIES.

A RUSSIAN AMENDMENT WHICH WOULD HAVE PLACED THIS POWER IN THE HANDS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL--AND THUS SUBJECT TO BIG POWER VETO PRIVILEGES--WAS REJECTED.

CB958PES

1946

LAKE SUCCESS--FIRST ADD U.N. TRUSTEESHIP (A90) X X WAS REJECTED.

THE AGREEMENTS WERE SUBMITTED IN KEEPING WITH THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER WHICH PROVIDES THAT ADMINISTERING STATES MAY PLACE MANDATED TERRITORIES UNDER THE U.N.

APPROVAL OF THE AGREEMENTS NOW BY THE FULL ASSEMBLY WOULD CLEAR THE WAY FOR SETTING UP THE U.N. TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL, THE ONLY REMAINING MAJOR BODY STILL NOT FUNCTIONING. ALL MEMBERS ADMINISTERING TRUST TERRITORIES WOULD AUTOMATICALLY HAVE SEATS ON THIS COUNCIL.

ONCE ESTABLISHED, THE COUNCIL WILL RECEIVE REPORTS FROM ADMINISTERING STATES AND CHECK ON CONDITIONS WITHIN THE TERRITORIES.

CB1102PES

1946

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC 11-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES AGREED TODAY TO PAY 39.89 PERCENT OF THE $23,000,000 UNITED NATIONS ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET FOR 1947 BUT WARNED THAT THEREAFTER THE AMERICANS COULD BE COUNTED ON FOR NO MORE THAN 33 1/3 PERCENT.

THE CONTRIBUTION FOR 1947, WHICH IS 10 PERCENT UNDER THE ORIGINAL AMOUNT ASKED OF THE UNITED STATES, WAS ACCEPTED UNANIMOUSLY BY A BUDGETARY SUBCOMMITTEE.

SEN.ARTHUR H.VANDENBERG (R-MICH) TOLD THE SUBCOMMITTEE THAT HIS GOVERNMENT "UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES" WOULD AGREED PERMANENTLY TO PAY MORE THAN ONE-THIRD AND THAT THE HIGHER FIGURE WAS BEING ACCEPTED FOR ONE YEAR ONLY.

"THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN 33 1/3 PERCENT AND 39.89 PERCENT IS VOLUNTARILY ASSUMED BY US FOR 1947 BECAUSE WE RECOGNIZE THAT NORMAL POST-WAR RELATIONSHIPS HAVE NOT YET BEEN RESTORED AND WE ARE WILLING TO ACCEPT THIS ADDED, TEMPORARY ASSESSMENT TO ASSIST THE UNITED NATIONS IN MEETING THE EMERGENCY," VANDENBERG DECLARED.

HE ADDED THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS UNWILLING TO HAVE ANY ASSESSMENTS SET FOR 1948 AT THIS TIME BECAUSE OF RAPIDLY CHANGING ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE WORLD.

THE STATEMENT WAS MADE AT A SECRET MEETING WHERE, IT WAS UNDERSTOOD, GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA HAD AGREED TO HIGHER ASSESSMENTS. ALL NATIONS EXCEPT THE UNITED STATES ORIGINALLY WERE ASSESSED LESS THAN 11 PERCENT.

CB937PES

1946

LAKE SUCCESS--FIRST ADD U.N.-CONTRIBUTIONS (A84) X X X 11 PERCENT.

THE UNITED STATES AGREEMENT TO PAY THE 39.89 PERCENT WILL EVENTUALLY BE SUBJECT TO APPROVAL OF CONGRESS WHICH MUST PASS ON ALL SUCH PAYMENTS TO AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

CB11PES

1946

WITH U.N.-SITE (180)

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC.11-(AP)-NELSON ROCKEFELLER, FORMER COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS AND ELDEST SON OF JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER,JR., WAS CREDITED TODAY WITH DEVELOPING FOR HIS FAMILY THE PLAN TO GIVE THE UNITED NATIONS AN $8,500,000 PERMANENT SITE IN NEW YORK CITY.

WARREN R.AUSTIN, U.S. DELEGATE, SAID THE YOUNGER ROCKEFELLER WORKED THROUGH THE EARLY MORNING HOURS TODAY PUTTING THE PROPOSAL INTO ITS CURRENT FORM AND DELIVERED THE LETTER AND MEMORANDUM FROM JOHN D.ROCKEFELLER JR., TO AUSTIN'S HOTEL AT 8 A.M.

"NELSON WAS IN BRAZIL," AUSTIN SAID. "HE LEARNED OF OUR SITE STRUGGLE AND HURRIED HOME TO HELP. I SAW NELSON SUNDAY AND TOLD HIM THE SITUATION."

AUSTIN SAID THAT THEY WORKED TOGETHER AND "CONSIDERED OTHER SITES THE ROCKEFELLERS COULD GIVE US--THIS WAS NOT A HASTY DECISION BY THE ROCKEFELLER FAMILY, WHICH WAS PREPARED TO MAKE WHATEVER SACRIFICES WERE NECESSARY, AND EVEN PREPARED TO MOVE OUT OF THEIR OWN HOUSE IF IT WOULD HELP THE UNITED NATIONS."

"NELSON KEPT DIGGING AWAY AND FINALLY, LAST NIGHT WITH THE HELP OF TECHNICAL EXPOERTS, THEY GOT THE SITUATION STRAIGHTENED OUT," AUSTIN CONTINUED. "IT WAS ABOUT ONE O'CLOCK THIS MORNING WHEN I RECEIVED THE DETAILS."

WW658PES

1946

30.24-6891

U.N. TIMETABLE

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC 11-(AP)-TODAY'S UNITED NATIONS SCHEDULE (EST):

9:30 A.M. -- DRAFTING COMMITTEE ON ARMS LIMITATION. (CLOSED).

10:30 A.M. -- HEADQUARTERS SITE COMMITTEE, TRUSTEESHIP COMMITTEE AND BUDGETARY COMMITTEE.

11:00 A.M. -- TWENTY-NATION SUB-COMMITTEE ON ARMS LIMITATION.

3:00 P.M. -- POLITICAL COMMITTEE, BUDGETARY COMMITTEE AND COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

4:00 P.M. -- GENERAL ASSEMBLY (PLENARY SESSION AT FLUSHING MEADOW).

8:00 P.M. -- GENERAL ASSEMBLY (PLENARY SESSION AT FLUSHING MEADOW).

MK333AES

THE NOTE PRESENTING THE BRITISH DEMANDS, DELIVERED TO THE ALBANIAN LEGATION IN BELGRADE MONDAY, SAID, IN PART: 1946

"IF NO SATISFACTORY REPLY IS RECEIVED WITHIN 14 DAYS OF THE DELIVERY OF THIS NOTE, HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT WILL HAVE NO ALTERNATIVE BUT TO BRING THE MATTER BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS AS A SERIOUS THREAT TO AND A BREACH OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY, SHOWING CRIMINAL DISREGARD OF THE SAFETY OF INNOCENT SEAMEN OF ANY NATIONALITY LAWFULLY USING AN INTERNATIONAL HIGHWAY."

M&ED902AES ADD LDN - (ALBANIA) - YYX PREMIER 1946

LONDON, DEC.11-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE REFUSED TODAY TO BIND HIS GOVERNMENT TO ASK PARLIAMENT'S APPROVAL BEFORE ENTERING INTO ANY MILITARY PACT "WITH THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT OR ANY OTHER GOVERNMENT," SAYING SUCH A PROCEDURE WOULD BE ENTIRELY CONTRARY TO CONSTITUTIONAL PRACTICE.

CAPT.S.SWINGLER, LABOR MEMBER, ASKED FOR THE ASSURANCE IN AN APPARENT REFERENCE TO LEFT-WING CRITICISM OF REPORTS THAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES WERE CARRYING OUT AN ARMS COORDINATION PLAN.

B1217PES

LONDON, DEC. 11-(AP)-LORD JOWITT, THE LORD CHANCELLOR, SAID TONIGHT THAT BRITAIN HAD REFUSED A PASSPORT TO SIR OSWALD MOSLEY, PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH UNION OF FASCISTS, BECAUSE OF A "REASONABLE CHANCE THAT HE MAY SO CONDUCT HIMSELF ABROAD AS TO MAKE MISCHIEF."

LORD JOWITT TOLD THE HOUSE OF LORDS THAT THERE WERE "ABOUT FIVE PEOPLE" TO WHOM THE GOVERNMENT FEELS IT IS UNDESIRABLE TO GRANT PASSPORTS AND MOSLEY WAS "ONE OF THEM." HE DID NOT NAME THE OTHERS.

CB1041PES

PARIS, DEC.11-(AP)-AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE SAID TONIGHT FRENCH POLITICAL LEADERS HAD AGREED ON YVON DELBOS, RADICAL SOCIALIST DEPUTY, FOR PREMIER-PRESIDENT OF THE INTERIM REGIME WHICH WILL SERVE UNTIL A NEW GOVERNMENT IS SET UP IN MID-JANUARY.

DELBOS IS A VETERAN OF STATE AFFAIRS. HE HAS HELD SEVERAL FRENCH MINISTRIES IN PAST YEARS. EDOUARD HERRIOT ONCE DESCRIBED HIM AS "THE PERFECT PARTY MAN."

PARIS--FIRST ADD DELBOS (A184) XXX PARTY MAN."

VINCENT AURIOL, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, DECLINED TO CONFIRM THE REPORT THAT DELBOS HAD BEEN CHOSEN. AURIOL SAID THE PARTIES WERE TO INFORM HIM OFFICIALLY OF THEIR CHOICE AT 11 A.M. TOMORROW. THE ASSEMBLY WILL TRY TOMORROW AFTERNOON FOR THE THIRD TIME TO ELECT A CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT.

SOCIALIST PAUL RAMADIER ALSO HAS BEEN CONSIDERED FOR THE POST.

G302PES ADD PARIS - DELBOS - XXX - POST

PARIS, DEC 11-(AP)-DR.PAULE CARNEIRO, OF RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, A MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION'S STANDING COMMITTEE, SAID THAT UNESCO PLANNED TO SET UP A BOARD OF EXPERTS TO STUDY THE PROBLEM OF GETTING NEWSPRINT AND PRINTING MATERIALS TO LESS FAVORED COUNTRIES AS AN AID TO THE PRESS.

HIS STATEMENT CAME AFTER LEON BLUM, RETIRING PRESIDENT OF THE FIRST GENERAL CONFERENCE, EXPLAINED THAT FRENCH NEWSPAPERS WERE UNABLE TO PRINT EXTENSIVE REPORTS ON UNESCO'S MEETINGS BECAUSE OF THE SMALL SIZE OF THE PAPERS. 1946

MT1010AES

WITH JERUSALEM SHIPWRECK

ATHENS, DEC 11-(AP)-THE BRITISH EMBASSY SAID TODAY THAT THE SHIP WRECKED AT THE ISLAND OF SYRINA WITH 742 JEWS ABOARD WAS THE ATHINAI, OWNED BY HARILAOS HORTIS, A GREEK JEW OF ATHENS.

THE EMBASSY SAID "ABSOLUTELY" NO BRITISH NAVAL INVESTIGATION WAS UNDERWAY AND THAT IT WAS A "QUESTION FOR THE GREEKS ALONE."

THE STATEMENT SAID THE ATHINAI LEFT THE GREEK PORT OF PIRAEUS "OSTENSIBLY" FOR CORFU ON SEPT.25, AND "IT IS THOUGHT HER INTENTION WAS TO PICK UP JEWS WHO PROBABLY CAME FROM YUGOSLAVIA.

G111PES 1946

MUNICH, DEC. 11-(AP)-THE BAVARIAN MINISTRY FOR POLITICAL LIBERATION SAID TONIGHT THAT DR. JOSEF MUELLER, CHAIRMAN OF THE DOMINANT CHRISTIAN SOCIAL UNION PARTY, WOULD BE TRIED BEFORE A DENAZIFICATION TRIBUNAL.

"PRIORITY WILL BE GIVEN THIS TRIAL," A STATEMENT SAID, SO THAT THE DEFENDANT, A MUNICH LAWYER AND LEADING CANDIDATE FOR PRIME MINISTER IN THE BAVARIAN GOVERNMENT, WILL HAVE AN "OPPORTUNITY TO CLARIFY HIS STATUS."

TA832PES

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, DEC.11-(AP)-SOVIET CHARGES THAT UNITED STATES PROPOSALS FOR INTER-AMERICAN MILITARY COOPERATION PURSUE THE AGGRESSIVE GOAL OF CONVERTING THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE INTO AN U.S.-DOMINATED MILITARY BLOC WERE REITERATED TODAY BY A COMMENTATOR IN THE SOVIET ARMY ORGAN RED STAR.

"THE DESIRE TO ORGANIZE A PERMANENT BLOC OF WESTERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE U.S.A. DETERMINES UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARD LATIN AMERICA AT THE PRESENT TIME," SAID THE COMMENTATOR. "RULING CIRCLES IN WASHINGTON ARE STRIVING TO COMPLETE THE FORMATION OF A REGIONAL MILITARY-POLITICAL ALLIANCE WHOSE FOUNDATIONS WERE LAID AT RECENT PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCES. THE FORTHCOMING CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS OF AMERICAN COUNTRIES IN RIO DE JANEIRO IS DESTINED TO SERVE THIS END."

THE SOVIET READERS OF PRAVDA RECEIVED THE IMPRESSION THAT PRESENT-DAY AMERICA WAS A LAND OF PARALYZING STRIKES, CATASTROPHICALLY RISING PRICES AND FEAR OF AN APPROACHING ECONOMIC CRISIS FROM. DISPATCHES OF BORIS IZAKOV, WHO IS COVERING UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSIONS IN NEW YORK.

IZAKOV VOICED THE SUSPICION THAT THE FAITH OF MANY PROMINENT

AMERICANS IN THE FUTURE OF FREE ENTERPRIZE WAS "FUNDAMENTALLY SHAKEN."

"AS A RESULT OF WORLD WAR II," HE DECLARED, "AMERICA BECAME THE POSSESSOR OF THE ATOMIC BOMB AND A PLENTIFUL SUPPLY OF DOLLARS. THE COMBINATION OF 'ATOMIC' AND 'DOLLAR' DIPLOMACY PRODUCES THAT (BRAND OF) POWER POLITICS TO WHICH THE UNITED STATES IS RESORTING EVEN MORE FREQUENTLY IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS."

THE RED STAR COMMENTARY DECLARED THAT THE UNITED STATES PLAN FOR INTER-AMERICAN MILITARY COOPERATION BEARS AN "OFFENSIVE EXPANSIONIST CHARACTER."

"IMPERIALIST CIRCLES IN THE UNITED STATES WISH TO ESTABLISH THEIR UNDIVIDED DOMINATION THROUGHOUT THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE THROUGH A REGIONAL MILITARY-POLITICAL LLIANCE OF AMERICAN COUNTRIES," THE ARTICLE SAID, "THEY ARE TRYING TO HIDE THESE INTENTI

REGIONAL MILITARY-POLITICAL ALLIANCE OF AMERICAN COUNTRIES," THE 1946
ARTICLE SAID, "THEY ARE TRYING TO HIDE THESE INTENTIONS BEHIND MISTY PHRASES ABOUT FRIENDSHIP OF ALL AMERICAN COUNTRIES, AND COMMUNIST DANGER SUPPOSEDLY THREATENING THEM."

B138PES

MOSCOW, DEC. 11-(AP)-THE TRADE UNION NEWSPAPER TRUD SHARPLY CRITICIZED TODAY THE "UTTERLY INTOLERABLE LAG" IN HOUSE CONSTRUCTION FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN PLANTS BEING REBUILT IN THE LIBERATED AREAS OF RUSSIA.

THE NEWSPAPER ATTRIBUTED THE DELAY TO "A FORMALISTIC, BUREAUCRATIC ATTITUDE TOWARD HOUSING CONSTRUCTION" AMONG CERTAIN PLANT EXECUTIVES.

TA637P

MOSCOW, DEC. 11--(AP)--PRAVDA, IN A DISPTACH FROM STALINO, SAID TODAY THAT THE MOTHER AND TWO SISTERS OF GREGORY STADNIK, A UKRAINIAN U.N. DELEGATION MEMBER WHO WAS WOUNDED IN A NEW YORK DELICATESSEN STORE HOLDUP NOV. 21, HAD RECEIVED A MESSAGE ASSURING THEM OF STADNIK'S WELL-BEING. 1946

"HE IS WELL TAKEN CARE OF AND THERE IS NO DANGER OF HIS LIFE," THE DISPATCH QUOTED FOREIGN MINISTER DMITRI MANUILSKY OF THE UKRAINE AS ADVISING STADNIK'S FAMILY. 1946

THE PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT IN STALINO, IN DESCRIBING THE INCIDENT, CALLED THE SHOOTING AN ATTEMPT ON STADNIK'S LIFE.

(SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES INFORMED MANUILSKY ON NOV. 28 THAT THE SHOOTING INCIDENT "WAS NOT, AS YOU FEARED, A PREMEDITATED ATTEMPT TO KILL" STADNIK AND HIS COMPANION.) 1946

1946

PW GILMORES 00947 AM S06A

EDWARD CURTIS, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT, REPORTED IN A DISPATCH FILED FROM ZENJAN AT 2:30 P.M. LOCAL TIME THAT GEN. ZARABI SAID THE IRANIAN ARMY ADVANCE GUARDS WERE STILL FIVE MILES FROM MIANEH.

AN OBSERVATION PLANE, CURTIS SAID, REPORTED THE AZERBAIJANIAN DEFENSE LINE SOUTH OF THE CITY WAS EQUIPPED WITH FIELD PIECES AND MACHINEGUNS. ADD TEHERAN (DATE) - XYX ZARABI

TRIBAL CAVALRY FLANKING THE MAIN COLUMN WAS CREDITED BY AN INTELLIGENCE OFFICER WITH CLEARING THE GHAFLANKOOH MOUNTAIN. THE PASS THROUGH THAT NATURAL BARRIER WAS FOUND DESERTED. PREPARATIONS WERE MADE TO REPAIR BRIDGES BLASTED BY THE AZERBAIJANIS.

THE RIGHTIST ETC X X X AS BEFORE

B131PES

LT.COL.FRANKLIN M.FLINIAU, VAN NUYS, CALIF., NOW STATIONED AT FORT KNOX, KY., TESTIFIED HE AND OTHER U.S. OFFICERS WERE BEATEN WITH "IRON KNUCKLES AND BAMBOO POLES" BECAUSE THEY REFUSED TO REVEAL A FOOD AND AMMUNITION CACHE AFTER SURRENDERING ON THE PHILIPPINES ISLAND OF PANAY.

JQ931PCS NM ADD TOKYO-(U) BATAAN - XYX FOOD

TOKYO--FIRST ADD WAR CRIMES (TOP ON AYE) X X X INTO A RIVER.

S/SGT. SAMUEL B. MOODY, 24 JATES ST., (RADIO COPY) LYNN, MASS., ANOTHER BATAAN DEATH MARCH SURVIVOR WHO LIKE INGLE WAS LIBERATED IN JAPAN AT WAR'S END, RELATED DETAILS OF CONDITIONS AT NOTORIOUS CAMP ODONNELL WHERE 9,000 AMERICANS AND 47,000 FILIPINO PRISONERS WERE HERDED IN FILTHY QUARTERS.

MOODY SAID THAT ALTHOUGH THEIR JAPANESE GUARDS HAD PLENTY OF FOOD, THE PRISONERS WERE ON A STARVATION DIET, WERE GIVEN NO MEDICINES AND SUFFERED MALNUTRITION AND DYSENTERY. IN FOUR MONTHS, 1,522 AMERICANS AND 29,000 FILIPINOS DIED AT ODONNEL.

MOODY TESTIFIED HE FINALLY WAS MOVED WITH 300 OTHER ENLISTED MEN AND THREE OFFICERS TO CABAN. HE SAID ONLY SEVEN OF THAT NUMBER ARE ALIVE. ADD TOKYO-(DATE) BATAAN - XYX RIVER

HE ATTRIBUTED HIS SURVIVAL TO FACT HE WAS TRANSFERRED TO BILIBID PRISON HOSPITAL BECAUSE "BY THAT TIME I WAS BLIND, HAD DYSENTERY AND MALARIA" AND NO LONGER WAS ABLE TO WORK.

MOODY CAME HERE TO TESTIFY FROM BOSTON, WHERE HE IS IN THE PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE OF THE FIRST ARMY.

B936 GSNM

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TOKYO, DEC. 11-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT TODAY POSTPONED SUBMISSION TO THE DIET OF ITS REPORT ON THE PAULEY REPARATIONS PLAN. A SPOKESMAN SAID THE GOVERNMENT FEARED DIET INTERPELLATIONS MIGHT CREATE AN ERRONEOUS IMPRESSION ABROAD THAT THE JAPANESE WERE CLAMORING FOR A SOFTENING OF REPARATIONS TERMS BEFORE THEY OFFICIALLY WERE DETERMINED.

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YOKOHAMA, THURSDAY, DEC.11-(AP)-THREE U.S. ARMY WITNESSES WAITED TO TESTIFY TODAY THAT MORIZO SHINJO, CIVILIAN GUARD AT THEIR PRISONER OF WAR CAMP, WORKED OUT HIS OWN REFINEMENTS OF TORTURE.

SHINJO WAS CHARGED BEFORE A U.S. EIGHTH ARMY MILITARY TRIBUNAL WITH HANGING PRISONERS BY THEIR WRISTS AND RUBBING SALT IN THEIR WOUNDS, FORCING THEM TO HOLD HEAVY BUCKETS AT ARM'S LENGTH WHILE HE BEAT THEM IN THE FACE WITH RUBBER BELTS, AND OF ATTACHING A ROCK TO A ROPE AROUND A PRISONER'S NECK SO THAT HE COULD CHOKE IF THE ROCK FELL OFF.

THE THREE WITNESSES ARE COL.GUY H.STUBBS, PEACH BOTTOM, PA.; MAJOR DONALD G.THORNTON, CHAPPELL, NEB.

DONALD G.THOMPSON, CHAPPELL, NEB., AND CPL.WALTER DENSMORE, UNIONTOWN, PA.

JQ936PCS NM

KURE,DEC.11-(AP)-JOHN FREEMAN, FINANCIAL SECRETARY OF THE BRITISH WAR OFFICE, TODAY TOLD BRITISH OCCUPATION TROOPS "EFFORTS TO MAKE THE SOLDIERS LIFE BETTER ARE GENUINE AND WE ARE TRYING TO CARRY THEM OUT. THESE STATEMENTS ARE NOT MERE EYEWASH."

FREEMAN, VISITING JAPAN TO OBSERVE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH BRITISH FORCES ARE LIVING, SAID "THE IDEA IS TO GET PUBLIC OPINION BEHIND US. THE TAXPAYER FOOTS THE BILL."

B928ACS

A99KX

MANILA, THURSDAY, DEC.12-(AP)-A $200,000 SHORTAGE IN THE ACCOUNT OF THE PHILIPPINES GOVERNMENT IN EXILE WHILE IN WASHINGTON HAS BEEN FOUND BY GOVERNMENT AUDITORS, THE TIMES SAID TODAY. THE AUDIT BLAMED A FORMER EMPLOYE IN THE ENTOURAGE OF THE LATE PRESIDENT QUEZON.

J0923PCS

B41KX Q APW

GUAM,DEC.11-(AP)-A STATEMENT BY RYOJI TOMITA, JAPANESE NAVY LIEUTENANT ACCUSED OF KILLING TWO PRIESTS FOR "IMPOLITENESS," WAS READ TODAY BEFORE THE U.S.MILITARY COMMISSION WHICH IS TRYING HIM.

THE PRIESTS--ONE A FRENCH NATIONAL AND THE OTHER A SWISS--SPIED ON JAPANESE INSTALLATIONS AT MILLE ATOLL IN THE GILBERTS, THE STATEMENT SAID. THEY WERE EXECUTED THERE NOV.5, 1942.

DV628CS

AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE

WASHINGTON,DEC 11-(AP)-SENATOR MORSE (R-ORE) NOTIFIED HIS OFFICE FROM ROME,ITALY, TODAY THAT HE WOULD NOT RETURN TO WASHINGTON UNTIL CHRISTMAS DAY.

MORSE WENT TO EUROPE EARLY IN NOVEMBER TO FAMILIARIZE HIMSELF WITH INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS HE EXPECTED WOULD BE BROUGHT BEFORE THE NEXT SESSION OF CONGRESS. HE VISITED THE AMERICAN OCCUPIED ZONES IN EUROPE

GG550PES

WASHINGTON,DEC 11-(AP)-SECRETARY OF COMMERCE HARRIMAN TODAY DESCRIBED GENERAL LIVING CONDITIONS ABROAD AS WHAT "WOULD IN NORMAL TIMES BE CONSIDERED A TERRIFIC DISASTER." HE URGED THE AMERICAN RED CROSS TO TAKE LEADERSHIP IN "INTERNATIONAL HUMAN SYMPATHY."

ADDRESSING THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE RED CROSS CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND BOARD OF INCORPORATORS, HARRIMAN OBSERVED:

"THIS COUNTRY HAS DETERMINED TO TAKE POLITICAL RESPONSIBILITY IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. THAT DIE IS CAST. BUT IF THERE IS ANYTHING IN WHICH WE HAVE BEEN INTERNATIONAL, IT IS HUMAN SYMPATHY."

ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE THAT THE BOARD OF INCORPORATORS HAD NAMED TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE TWO NEW MEMBERS--EDWARD DANA OF BOSTON, PRESIDENT OF THE BOSTON STREET RAILWAY CORPORATION, AND DR.FREDERICK D.PATTERSON, PRESIDENT OF TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE IN ALABAMA. DR.PATTERSON IS THE FIRST NEGRO ELECTED.

THE CHAPTER DELEGATES, REPRESENTING ALL SECTIONSOF THE COUNTRY, ALSO ELECTED TWO NEW MEMBERS TO THE COMMITTEE--ARNOLD W.GROWTH, PORTLAND,O., ATTORNEY, AND DR.FRANK P.GRAHAM OF CHAPEL HILL,N.C., PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

GG553PES

OIL

WASHINGTON, DEC 11-(AP)-THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT DISCLOSED TODAY IT IS ALIGNED WITH THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN THE VIEW THAT THE UNITED STATES MAY EXPECT TO HAVE TO RELY MORE AND MORE UPON THE IMPORT OF FOREIGN OILS

RALPH K.DAVIES, ACTING DIRECTOR OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT'S OIL AND GAS DIVISION, SAID IN A STATEMENT THAT THE FINAL REPORT OF THE PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR OUTLINES A SIX-PART PROPOSED NATIONAL OIL POLICY.

DAVIES, FORMER HEAD OF THE PAW, TOLD THE COMMITTEE THAT, IN VIEW OF INCREASED OIL REQUIREMENTS AND A WARTIME DECREASE IN RESERVE CAPACITY, THE NATION MUST:

1. DEVELOP DOMESTIC SUPPLIES.
2. MAINTAIN A VIGOROUS DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.
3. CONSERVE DOMESTIC RESOURCES.
4. EXPLORE ADDITIONAL DOMESTIC AREAS.
5. DEVELOP SYNTHETIC LIQUID FLUEID FUELS.
6. NEGOTIATE ACCESS TO FOREIGN OIL SUPPLIES.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE OIL AND GAS DIVISION SAID THIS RECOMMENDATION ALSO REPRESENTS THE ATTITUDE OF THE DIVISION AND THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT. THE STATE DEPARTMENT PREVIOUSLY HAS CALLED ATTENTION TO A PROSPECTIVE NEED FOR FOREIGN OILS.

DAVIES SAID THAT WITHOUT CONTINUED DISCOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT, NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY DECLINES 300,000 BARRELS A DAY EACH YEAR.

"IN THE LIGHT OF RECENT EXPERIENCE THERE IS NO ASSURANCE THAT THE DISCOVERY RATE CAN BE SUFFICIENTLY INCREASED TO MEET ANTICIPATED NEEDS," DAVIES SAID.

"THE INCENTIVES TO DEVELOP OIL MUST BE SUCH THAT THE LARGE AND ESTABLISHED COMPANIES WILL PUT FORTH THEIR BEST EFFORTS AND THE SMALLER COMPANIES MAY BE ENCOURAGED TO TAKE THE RISKS OF EXPLORATION. INCREASES IN OPERATING EXPENSES UNDOUBTEDLY MAKE IT COST MORE TO FIND A BARREL OF OIL TODAY THAN IN THE YEARS BEFORE THE WAR." more

DAVIES ALSO URGED VIGILANCE AGAINST WASTE OF LIQUID FUELS, ADDING: "EIGHT OIL PRODUCING STATES HAVE CONSERVATION LAWS THAT RANGE IN VALUE FROM REASONABLY ADEQUATE TO EXCELLENT. ELEVEN OTHER STATES HAVE NO ADEQUATE CONSERVATION STATUTES, CALIFORNIA AND ILLINOIS BEING THE LARGEST PRODUCERS AMONG THEM."

AMONG NEW EXPLORATION AREAS DAVIES MENTIONED THE NEW NATIONAL DOMAIN, THE CONTINENTAL SHELF SURROUNDING THE WATER BORDERS OF THE UNITED STATES--900,000 SQUARE MILES, OR APPROXIMATELY 30 PERCENT OF THE AREA OF THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES. HE PARTICULARLY RECOMMENDED THE AREAS ALONG THE GULF OF MEXICO AND PACIFIC COASTS AS POTENTIAL PETROLEUM SOURCES.

DAVIES SAID SYNTHETIC FUEL PRODUCTION IS A NATIONAL "SECOND LINE OF DEFENSE." HE SAID THE BUREAU OF MINES HAS BEEN EXPERIMENTING WITH OIL SHALES AND COAL AND HAS UTILIZED A GREAT DEAL OF INFORMATION CONCERNING GERMAN SYNTHETIC FUEL.

DAVIES SAID IT IS TO THE NATION'S ADVANTAGE TO IMPORT OIL RATHER THAN DRAW EXCESSIVELY UPON DOMESTIC FIELDS.

"UNTIL A DOMESTIC RESERVE ADEQUATE FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE IS BUILT UP, IT IS VITAL THAT THE UNITED STATES HAVE SAFE ACCESS TO LARGE VOLUMES OF FOREIGN PRODUCTION," HE SAID.

SAN FRANCISCO,DEC.11-(AP)-A BAPTIST MISSIONARY COUPLE WHO WENT TO CHINA LAST JULY, RETURNED TODAY, REPORTING IT WAS VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE TO CONDUCT MISSIONARY WORK IN THAT COUNTRY UNDER PRESENT WARRING CONDITIONS.

"CHINA IS AN ARMED CAMP," WHERE RAILROADS ARE TORN UP AND FIGHTING IS CONTINUOUS," SAID CHARLES BALLOU OF SCIENCE HILL,KY. HE AND HIS WIFE ARRIVED HERE ABOARD THE MATSONIA.

BALLOU HAD DONE EVANGELICAL WORK IN CHINA BEFORE THE WAR AND ESTABLISHED SEVERAL CHURCHES THERE, BUT WHEN HE AND HIS WIFE RETURNED UNDER SPONSORSHIP OF AN INDIANAPOLIS CHURCH, THEY FOUND CONDITIONS VASTLY CHANGED.

THEY LANDED AT SHANGHAI. BALLOU SAID FOREIGNERS GOT NO PROTECTION FROM BANDITS AND THIEVES.

"WE NEVER EVEN GOT TO TAWENKOW, IN NORTH CHINA (SHANTUNG PROVINCE) WHERE WE PLANNED TO CONDUCT OUR MISSIONARY WORK. THE CITY WAS SURROUNDED BY FIGHTING BETWEEN COMMUNISTS AND NATIONALISTS.

"IT IS POSSIBLE TO CARRY ON MISSIONARY WORK IN SECTIONS CONTROLLED BY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, BUT UNDER RESTRICTIONS FAR GREATER THAN BEFORE THE WAR.

"IT IS UTTERLY IMPOSSIBLE TO CARRY ON ANY SORT OF MISSIONARY WORK IN COMMUNIST TERRITORY. ONE CANNOT EVEN CORRESPOND WITH ONE'S OWN WORKERS."

THE BALLOUS SAID THEY WOULD VISIT FRIENDS IN CALIFORNIA BEFORE HEADING FOR HOME.

RESOLUTION PROVIDES BAN ON ATOM BOMB AND EARLY CUT IN FORCES

Compromise Reached On Troop Census Verification—Yugoslavia Asks Security Council To Investigate Greek Charges

Arms Reduction Measure Sent To Political Group

F. CARPENTER

New York, Dec. 12 (AP)—The United Nations Assembly tonight passed, 34 to 6, a resolution recommending that all members immediately recall from Madrid their ambassadors and ministers to Franco Spain.

New York, Dec. 12 (AP)—A United Nations subcommittee adopted unanimously today a long-range arms limitation program and then agreed on a compromise solving the troop-census impasse which split Russia and Great Britain.

The twenty-member subcommittee, which included the five great powers, charted a monumental arms limitation program at a four-hour meeting today. It envisions prohibition of the atomic bomb and all major weapons of war as well as an early reduction of national arms forces. The resolution now must be approved by the 54-member political committee of the United Nations Assembly.

In Four-Hour Wrangle

Meeting with scant rest, the subcommittee wrangled for another four hours tonight before throwing out the controversial British-Russian "gentlemen's agreement" proposition which raised a tremendous issue for the Assembly. In its place the subcommittee proposed by a vote of 15 to 2, with three abstentions, to leave the quest of information up to the Security Council when it takes up arms limitation.

Russia and the Ukraine voted against the compromise. Canada, Poland and Brazil abstained.

The compromise in effect asks the Security Council, which must formulate arms limitation details, to determine as rapidly as possible what information member nations should be invited to submit. It goes to the political committee tomorrow with the much broader arms limitation and troop reduction resolution.

Toss Out Verification

The sub - committee's action tossed out the British proposal for an "on-the-spot" verification of a troop count at home as well as abroad and a Russian demand that if there was to be any troop count at home—which Russia has so far not favored—it must include full report on armaments as well.

The resolution provides generally:

1. Early world-wide arms limitation and reduction of forces.
2. Outlawing of atomic weapons and other major means of war.

To Set Up Control Groups

3. International conventions setting up organizations regulating arms controls.
4. Inspection and control under these organizations free of the big-power veto.
5. A balanced reduction of armed forces by the nations.
6. The expeditious creation of the international police force for the United Nations Security Council.
7. A special session of the General Assembly to act on conventions or treaties on arms limitation which then would be submitted to the nations for ratification.

Opens Debate On Spain

Elsewhere in the United Nations:

1. The General Assembly in plenary session opened debate on Franco Spain.
2. The permanent headquarters committee considered an offer by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to give $8,500,000 for a skyscraper capital site fronting the East River in New York city.

The main attention of the United Nations, however, centered on twenty delegates, five of them from the great powers, who met for nearly four hours in midday before they finally approved the resolution.

Historic Import Noted

The vote came with Sir Hartley Shawcross, British delegate, reminding the others that they were making history.

The delegates fought over the resolution until the very last and its final form represents a masterpiece of compromise.

The principal flareup came when Andrei Y. Vishinsky, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, heatedly reminded that committee that Russia had agreed to intentional inspection and control of arms regulations within the framework of the Security Council but outside the veto right of the five great powers.

"We keep our word," Vishinsky said after his long reaffirmation of Russia's stand.

Opposing Australian Move

He was speaking against an attempt by Australia's Paul Hasluck and Shawcross to write the following provision into the section of the resolution dealing with international organizations regulating armaments:

"The organs should be clothed with all the powers required to implement international safeguards and to detect and report on any breach or threatened breach of the treaty or convention and of subsequent supplementary agreements on the regulation and reduction of

U.N. Subcommittee Adopts Arms Limitation Program

armaments."

Vishinsky insisted this provision added nothing to the resolution.

Hasluck said his Government felt it was necessary to be specific on the point of direct powers for the control organs.

Both Yield To Vishinsky

Shawcross supported Hasluck with an amendment which expanded the idea a bit more, but after Vishinsky's statement both yielded.

Hasluck said briefly that his Government reserved the right to bring the matter up again.

The United States fought hard and successfully to insert a paragraph in the resolution specifically providing that nothing in the arms-control resolution would change the resolution of January 24, 1946, creating the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission.

Senator Tom Connally (D., Texas), United States delegate and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was silent until he presented the United States reservation with the statement that he was prepared to push it with "every ounce of strength" at this country's command.

Russia And France Give In

Vishinsky and Alexandre Parodi, of France, opposed Connally on the grounds that the resolution did not detract from or change the January 24 act of the Assembly but they gave in when Connally, backed by Paul-Henri Spaak, of Belgium, Assembly president, insisted it must be in the resolution. After the meeting Connally said that "on the whole it is a good resolution."

The resolution, technically known as a "resolution on the principles governing the general regulation and reduction of armaments," contains six paragraphs. They provide roughly:

Urges Atom Control Haste

1. The General Assembly recognizes the necessity for an early general regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces; recommends that the Security Council formulate speedily practical measures for those aims, and provides that the plans shall be submitted to the United Nations members for consideration at a special session of the General Assembly. The treaties or conventions approved by the Assembly shall be ratified in accord with the United Nations Charter.

2. The Assembly urges expeditious fulfillment by the Atomic Energy Commission of its assignment to find an atomic-control plan and recommends that the Security Council rush consideration of conventions for creating an international system of control and inspection. These conventions must include "the prohibition of atomic and all other major weapons adaptable now or in the future to mass destruction, and the control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to insure its use only for peaceful purposes."

3. The General Assembly recognizes the necessity of practical and effective safeguards such as inspection. There shall be established control organs within the framework of the Security Council with powers and status coming from the conventions setting them up.

This provision was perhaps the most controversial and it was understood by all of the subcommittee that the veto would not apply to the work of these organs.

Would Disband Forces

4. The General Assembly recommends early establishment of the international police force, the withdrawal of troops from former enemy lands as occupation needs warrant, and a reduction of national forces corresponding directly to the withdrawal of troops from alien lands to home bases. This would mean the virtual disbanding of any unit brought back home from alien stations.

5. Nothing shall alter or limit the resolution of the Assembly setting up the Atomic Energy Commission.

6. The General Assembly calls upon the members of the United Nations to render every possible assistance in these aims.

Subcommittee Okays Basic Arms Plan

Big Four set to wind up sessions in New York. [Page 3.]

New York, Dec. 12 (AP)—A United Nations subcommittee today approved the basic principles of a world-wide arms-limitation program providing for inspection and control machinery free of the big-power veto.

With unexpected speed, the twenty-nation group went through a draft resolution paragraph by paragraph and approved the entire draft with only two amendments.

Atomic Commission

After the measure was approved in full, the United States sought to add another paragraph providing that nothing in the resolution would alter or limit the work of the Aatomic Energy Commission which is now trying to devise world atomic controls.

A debate on this issue was touched off when Soviet Delegate Andrei Y. Vishinsky objected to its inclusion, but most of the delegates felt that no major principle was involved and that their main task was completed.

As soon as the United States amendment was disposed of, the plan was to be submitted to the 54-nation Political Committee of the Assembly and then to the Assembly itself for final action.

The new provisions injected into the arms plan:

1. Added a requirement that any program adopted by the Security Council must be approved by a special session of the 54-nation General Assembly in addition to a stipulation already accepted that it must be ratified by individual United Nations member states.

2. Laid down a specific condition that any arms reduction program must provide for the control of atomic energy "to the extent necessary to insure its use only for peaceful purposes."

Offered By Canada

Both provisions were offered by Canada and accepted with little debate, the first by a 10-to-9 vote and the second unanimously.

In an effort to remove American opposition to the latest British proposals on the troop census, the British delegation issued a statement denying that Britain's plan would make it necessary for the United States to divulge the number of its atomic bombs or any other atomic secrets by January 15, the deadline for reports laid down in the census proposal.

Shawcross's Intention

The British statement said that what Sir Hartley Shawcross had in mind was that data on the atomic and other weapons would be submitted only after an international inspection system had been set up to verify any troop and arms information.

It was pointed out that this inspection system would have to have the approval of all permanent members of the Security Council before it could be established, which would give the United States the right to veto it. It was stated further that the British proposal would be revised to make this more clear.

The British plan was offered Tuesday night by Shawcross after Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov had agreed to accept Britain's plan for a verification system on troop data and for data on home troops if Britain would agree to include "armaments" in the census.

On the arms-limitation question, the subcommittee struck a snag when Australia sought to put into more specific language the powers of international inspection and control agencies whose duty would be to see that all nations abided by the arms agreements.

Proposal Withdrawn

After a long wrangle in which Vishinsky reiterated Russia's declaration that the veto would not apply in the inspection machinery, Australian Delegate Paul Hasluck withdrew his proposal but reserved the right ot bring it up later.

"We dont go back on our word," Vishinsky said, after insisting that it was not necessary to write into the resolution any specific provision regarding the veto.

Meanwhile, the General Assembly in plenary session debated a resolution, already approved by the 54-nation Political Committee recommending that all member states immediately recall their ambassadors and ministers from Franco Spain.

Polish Delegate Oscar Lange sought to have the Spanish debate postponed because of light attendance at the session, but he was voted down, 21 to 18.

The disarmament resolution as drawn up finally by a drafting group calls for:

1. General reduction of armaments and armed forces.

2. Top priority for considering prohibition of atomic weapons.

3. Effective safeguards by way of inspection and controls operating under conventions among the nations.

4. The withdrawal of forces from former enemy territories as occupation needs allow.

5. Acceleration of the establishment of the international police force under the Security Council.

Rushing For Deadline

The delegates were attempting to meet their adjournment deadline of December 13 but it was generally agreed this would be impossible. Most delegates believed they might be able to adjourn by Wednesday of next week.

In a sudden burst of speed last night, the Assembly raced through unanimous approval of twenty items.

Three plenary sessions were scheduled for Flushing Meadow Park today and there were numerous committee meetings set for Lake Success.

Text of U. N. Group Resolution on Disarmament

The text of a resolution on principles governing the general regulation and reduction of armaments, which was approved unanimously yesterday by a subcommittee of the Political and Security Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, follows:

(1) In pursuance of Article 11 of the Charter and with a view to strengthening international peace and security in conformity with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, the General Assembly recognizes the necessity of an early general regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces. Accordingly, the General Assembly recommends that the Security Council give prompt consideration to formulating the practical measures according to their priority which are essential to provide for the general regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces and to assure that such regulation and reduction will be generally observed by all participants, and not unilaterally by only some of the participants. The plans formulated by the Security Council shall be submitted by the Secretary General to the members of the United Nations for consideration at a special session of the General Assembly. The treaties or conventions approved by the General Assembly shall be submitted to the signatory states members for ratification in accordance with Article 26 of the Charter.

(2) As an essential step toward the urgent objective of eliminating from national armaments atomic and all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction and the early establishment of international control of atomic energy and other modern scientific discoveries and technical developments to insure their use only for peaceful purposes, the General Assembly urges the expeditious fulfillment by the Atomic Energy Commission of its terms of reference as set forth in Section 5 of the General Assembly resolution of Jan. 24, 1946. In order to insure that the general prohibition, regulation and reduction of armaments are directed towards the major weapons of modern warfare and not merely toward the minor weapons, the General Assembly recommends that the Security Council expedite consideration of the reports which the Atomic Energy Commission will make to the Security Council and that it facilitate the work of that commission, and also that the Security Council expedite consideration of a draft convention or conventions to include the prohibition of atomic and all other major weapons adaptable now or in the future to mass destruction, and the control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to insure its use only for peaceful purposes.

(3) The General Assembly further recognizes that essential to the general regulation and reduction of armaments is the provision of practical and effective safeguards by way of inspection and other means to protect complying states against the hazards of violations and evasions. Accordingly, the General Assembly recommends to the Security Council that it give prompt consideration to the working out of proposals to provide such practical and effective safeguards in connection with the control of atomic energy and other limitation or regulation of armaments.

To insure the adoption of measures for the early general regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces for the prohibition of the use of atomic energy for warlike purposes and the elimination from national armaments of atomic and all other major weapons adaptable now or in the future to mass destruction, and for the control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to insure its use only for peaceful purposes, there shall be established within the framework of the Security Council, which bears the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, an international system, as mentioned at the end of Paragraph 2, operating through special organs, which organs shall derive their powers and status from the convention or conventions under which they are established.

(4) The General Assembly, regarding the problem of security as closely connected with that of disarmament, recommends the Security Council to accelerate as much as possible the placing at its disposal of the armed forces mentioned in Article 43 of the Charter. It recommends the members to undertake the progressive and balanced withdrawal, taking account of the needs of occupation, of their forces stationed in ex-enemy territories, and the withdrawal without delay of forces stationed in the territories of members without their consent freely and publicly expressed in treaties or agreements consistent with the Charter and not contradicting international agreements. It further recommends a corresponding reduction of national armed forces, and a general progressive and balanced reduction of these national armed forces.

(5) The General Assembly calls upon all members of the United Nations to render every possible assistance to the Security Council and the Atomic Energy Commission in order to promote the establishment of international peace and collective security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources.

(6) Nothing herein contained shall alter or limit the resolution of the General Assembly passed on Jan. 24, 1946, creating the Atomic Energy Commission.

ASSEMBLY URGES SPEEDY RECALL OF AMBASSADORS

Resolution Asks 'Adequate Measures' if Franco Stays in Power.

ARMS ACTION TAKEN

Committee Adopts Program, Agrees on Troop Census Compromise.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—(AP) The United Nations assembly tonight passed, 34 to 6, a resolution recommending that all members immediately recall from Madrid their ambassadors and ministers to Franco Spain.

By the terms of the resolution

UN.

Those Opposing Move

Those opposing the move were Argentina, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador and Peru.

Abstentions included Afghanistan, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Honduras, Lebanon, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey and South Africa.

Tonight's vote followed nearly seven hours of debate in which most of the previous arguments were repeated. Andrei A. Gromyko of Russia indicated plainly that he still felt the resolution did not go far enough.

The Spanish case originally was raised in the Security Council last spring by Poland, which demanded a worldwide severance of diplomatic relations with the Franco regime. After weeks of debate, including consideration of a long report by an investigating sub-committee, the council was unable to agree.

Advocates of positive action, spearheaded by the Soviet, have long insisted that definite steps would have to be taken to unseat the former ally of Hitler and Mussolini.

Those opposing strong action, on the other hand argued that any such moves would be interfering in strictly internal affairs, would harm the Spanish people themselves and might force a bloody civil war.

An American resolution, which was turned down in committee, invited Franco to give up power and called upon the people to get their house in order to qualify for membership in the UN.

The issue had been debated at Potsdam, San Francisco and London but all that ever came out of the discussions was a general condemnation of Franco and a decision to bar Spain, as long as he was in power, from membership in the UN.

GROUP VOTES, 33-7 FOR MANHATTAN'S SKYSCRAPER SITE

Decision Goes to Assembly, Where Two-Thirds Approval Is Required.

MAY END WRANGLE

Australia Leads Opponents in Fight Against Settling in N. Y.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—(AP) The 54-nation permanent headquarters committee of the United Nations assembly voted 33 to 7 tonight to accept the offer of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., of an $8,500,000 skyscraper site in Manhattan as the permanent home of the world organization. The decision now goes to the General Assembly for approval.

In the vote which may end a year-long wrangle over selection of the world peace capital, the opponents of the eastside Manhattan site were Australia, Egypt, India, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

Colombia, the Dominican Republic, France, Iran, Panama and Peru abstained.

Goes to Assembly

When the decision of the committee reaches the General Assembly, it will require two-thirds approval for ratification, 36 votes then being necessary if there is full attendance.

The committee's vote on the Rockefeller offer to purchase approximately 18 acres of land half way up Manhattan and overlooking the East River eliminated for the present the other favored prospective sites, the Roxborough-Belmont areas of Philadelphia and the Presidio at San Francisco. Boston also was under consideration.

The action came only after protests from San Francisco supporters, particularly Australia, against speedy acceptance of an offer which had been before the committee less than two days.

The United States spearheaded the belated drive for the Manhattan location.

George Saksin, Soviet representative who last week flatly rejected San Francisco and said his delegation would not attend meetings there told the 54-nation headquarters committee that the Rockefeller plan should be adopted unanimously.

However, Norman J. O. Makin of Australia, long a strong supporter of the West Coast, said the committee should not act on such short notice.

The question went before the full committee after a 13-nation subcommittee reported the skyscraper site "would be excellent for the construction of a vertical type headquarters."

John E. Wilson of New Zealand said the New York City offer should be considered with two questions: Is there room for expansion? Will building costs exceed those possible on the Philadelphia site?

Plenty of Room

Warren R. Austin, chief United State delegate, replied that the "records shows definitely" that the 17 to 18 acres of the Rockefeller offer were sufficient for all the buildings the U.N. required.

He quoted Wallace K. Harrison as reporting building costs could not be estimated until the type of buildings desired was known, but pointed out Philadelphia offered an undeveloped site requiring expenditure for construction both above and below the ground, while the Manhattan site required only above ground building. He added that public services already were installed in the Manhattan site.

P. N. Saptu of India and Awni Khalidy of Iraq protested against hasty acceptance of the Rockefeller offer.

Kenneth Younger of Great Britain announced his delegation, which previously favored Philadelphia, would vote to accept the Manhattan offer.

TRUMAN IMPARTIAL AS TO SITE OF U. N.

Washington, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—President Truman has informed Senator Myers (D.-Pa.) that he doesn't care where the United Nations makes its permanent home so long as it is in the United States.

"I have taken no hand in this site program and don't intend to take any," the President said in a letter made public by Myers today.

"I am perfectly willing for the United Nations to go to any good city in the United States and I have no preference. . . . The only thing I am interested in is to keep them in the United States."

The President's letter was in reply to a telegram from Myers in which the Senator expressed the hope that the United States delegation to U. N. would refrain from expressing a preference for any site within the United States. Philadelphia, Myers's home city, is a contender for the honor.

YUGOSLAVIA ASKS UN GREEK PROBE

Acts After Greece Accuses Neighbor Nations of Aggression

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Dec. 12—(AP) A Yugoslav delegate, vehemently denying that Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania are encouraging guerrilla warfare in northern Greece, demanded tonight that the United Nations Security Council establish immediately a commission to investigate conditions "inside Greece."

The Yugoslav move came after Greek Premier Constantin Tsaldaris denounced the three neighboring nations for what he called a systematic plan of aggression.

Greece Charges Plot

In a formal complaint that these nations were encouraging guerrilla warfare, Tsaldaris charged that Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania had worked out "in minutest detail" a plan to force Greek Macedonia into the Federal Yugoslav state of Macedonia. He appealed to the U. N. to avoid what he called the errors of the League of Nations and end "Greece's present martyrdom."

Sava N. Kosanovic, Yugoslav ambassador to the United States, protested there were "no grounds whatever" in these charges, and that the present fighting in Greece was not provoked by foreign influence "but by the course Greek home policy has taken and by the endeavor to stifle the majority."

"It is along the Greek border alone that there are incidents today," he said. "The causes cannot be sought outside Greece.

"It is within Greece that there exists a breeding-ground of disturbances that imperil the peaceful and friendly development of eastern Europe. What this whole situation requires is an investigation of conditions inside Greece at the earliest possible moment, and that is what we now propose."

"The situation is even more serious," Kosanovich said, "because England, which supports Mr. Tsaldaris, and still maintains troops in Greece, must share the responsibility. The presence of these foreign troops has prevented the Greek people from expressing their true will."

He branded the Greek complaint as "childish," adding that "little enthusiasm could be claimed in the democratic world for the plebiscite which restored the monarchy in Greece."

He denied Greek charges point by point and counter-charged that the Greek army had carried on a "reign of terror" in northern Greece.

As he spoke, Vladimir Stoytchett, Bulgarian political representative in the United States, and Hysni Kopo, Albanian minister to Yugoslavia, listened attentively.

During Kosanovich's speech, Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko left the council chamber, and his place was taken by A. N. Kraisenikov for Russia.

After the Yugoslav's address, the session was adjourned until 3 p.m. (E.S.T.) Monday, when the Albanian and Bulgarian representatives are expected to present their statements.

Representatives of Bulgaria and Albania—neither members of the UN—were at the council table for the purpose of making initial statements. When the council had heard statements from all four nations involved, it planned to proceed with only Greece and Yugoslavia present. If it is decided that this is a dispute rather than a situation, the Bulgarian and Albanian representatives will be invited to return to the council table, without vote but with permission to participate in the discussion.

The Greek case was taken up shortly after the council unanimously approved the application of Siam for membership in the United Nations. Machinery was put in motion immediately, a secretariat source said, to speed the application through its various remaining stages, so that Siam might become the 55th member of the world organization at the current session of the General Assembly.

Approval of the Siamese application by the Russians represented a reversal of former Soviet policy on new members. Russia had vetoed Eire, Trans-Jordan and Portugal, and had spoken against Siam, on grounds that these nations did not have diplomatic relations with Moscow. Russian Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko, however, did not pursue his objections at today's session.

Termed Undeclared War

Tsaldaris, speaking in French under bright klieg lights provided in the chamber for photographers, told the Security Council his nation was "experiencing a state of undeclared war."

"In the name of the people of Greece who so far have received nothing beyond platonic praise and actually unjust treatment in respect of their countless services to the common cause, I appeal to the conscience of the nations and I request the Security Council urgently to adopt the necessary measures to put an end to this tragic situation, in regard to which it is really no exaggeration to say that its continuance 'might endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.'" Tsaldaris said.

Sees Spot Inquiry

The Greeks seek an on-the-spot investigation by a United Nations commission.

Tsaldaris charged that the "purpose of this warlike activity" against Greece by her neighbors was well known.

"It aims on the one hand at sundering Greece from a region which is Greek in the highest degree, and on the other hand of setting up in Greece a regime opposed to the wishes of the vast majority of the people, as manifested in elections, the freedom of which was verified by foreign observers.

Lists Leftist Moves

He gave a long recital of the operations of Leftist bands in the north, and added:

"Furthermore, it appears from all the incidents that have occurred in the past two months that not only are the bands supplied, organized and armed in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania, but that they are officered by Yugoslav, Bulgarian and Albanian personnel."

BIG FOUR FINISHES SESSIONS IN N. Y.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—(AP) The four-power Foreign Ministers' Council finished its peace-making sessions in New York tonight with its members in agreement that the long experience they have had in writing the European satellite peace treaties would be of great help in making a German settlement.

U. S. Secretary of State Byrnes said that if they should get stuck on German issues at their meeting opening in Moscow March 10, he would invite them back to New York because this seemed to be the place where they could reach agreement.

Clear Up Routine Items

Tonight's closing session in which they cleared up a number of routine points which had been left to the last actually was their 33rd meeting here and their 22nd session since they started in September, 1945, to try to write peace treaties for Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland.

Those treaties now are finished, and once they are put into formal diplomatic language by deputies continuing their work here they will be signed in Paris Feb. 10. Meanwhile, as a result of another decision made here, other special deputies will go to work in London in mid-January to give small nations an opportunity to express their views on the German settlement.

Final instructions for the special deputies on the German and Austrian treaties gave them the widest latitude in hearing anything Germany's neighbors or other Allied countries want to propose for inclusion in the peace treaties or to recommend with respect to Austria.

Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov, chairman of the final session, and British Foreign Secretary Bevin have been planning to start for home Saturday. Plans for Secretary Byrnes' return to Washington were not made known pending his appearance, possibly tomorrow, before the United Nations assembly on the question of disarmament.

Among the points cleared up tonight were these:

Final agreement on a six-point agenda covering work on the German and Austrian settlement for the Moscow meeting.

Formal publication of a decision to hold an international conference on Danube navigation within six months after the Balkan peace treaties become effective.

Agreement that Italian lira continue to serve as currency in the free territories of Trieste until the territory's own currency regime can be established.

Formal signing of a protocol stating that the governor of Trieste should be named by the United Nations Security Council so that he could take over his duties "simultaneously with the entry into force of the peace treaties," which means as soon as the duties themselves come into being.

Spaak, Shawcross Stay To Press Arms Action

New York, Dec. 12 (AP)—Paul-Henri Spaak, of Belgium, president of the United Nations Assembly, and Sir Hartley Shawcross, delegate of Great Britain, were so determined to achieve action on arms limitation at this session of the Assembly that they changed their holiday plans in order to remain in New York as long as necessary.

Shawcross told the United Nations subcommittee considering arms limitation that he felt so strongly on the subject he would remain here until "the cows come home," if necessary.

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CHURCHILL WARNS LABOR REGIME OF INDIA CIVIL WAR NIGHT

G. WILLIAMS

LONDON, Dec. 12—(AP) Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today that he expected civil war in India which may cause an "awful abridgement" of the population, and accused the labor government of direct responsibility for thousands of lives already lost in communal violence.

"All the facts and all the omens point to a revival in an acute and violent form of the internal hatreds and quarrels which have long laid dormant under the mild incompetence of liberal-minded British control" said Churchill in a debate on India.

Pointedly disassociating the Conservative party from the British government play for independence, he said "I should be very sorry indeed to feel that as matters unfold in India there is any question of our being held accountable at the present time for the course of events."

Cripps in Answer

Sir Stafford Cripps, president of the Board of Trade and legal mind of the mission which fashioned the independence plan, in reply said only full Indian agreement to the plan to weld opposing political and religious beliefs into a unified administration would prevent "the disaster of civil strife."

Admitting the government's failure in the London conferences last week to bring Moslems into agreement with Hindus and Sikhs on participation in the constituent assembly, Cripps said nevertheless "I do not wish the House to gain the impression that the position is hopeless."

Churchill said entrusting interim control last August to Jawaharlal Nehru and the Congress Party was a "cardinal error" which set off "A series of massacres over wide regions unparalleled in India since the Indian mutiny."

He referred to the Sepoy rebellion against the East India Company's administration which resulted in 1858 in transfer of Indian administration from private companies to the British crown.

Warns of Civil War

"Any attempt to establish a reign of Hindu numerical majority in India will never be achieved without civil war," he warned. "This war will, before it is decided, lead to an awful abridgement of the Indian population."

"Whatever happens," he continued, "we must not allow British troops or British officers in the Indian army to become the agencies or instruments for enforcing a caste Hindu domination upon the 90,000,000 Moslems and 60,000,000 untouchables."

Two courses were open to Britain, he said.

"The first is to proceed with ruthless logic to quit India regardless of what may happen there."

The second, "failing a measure of agreement not now in sight, an impartial administration appointed by parliament should be set up x x x."

CHURCHILL SEES STRIFE FOR INDIA 1946 DAY

London, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Winston Churchill painted for the House of Commons today a picture of strife and bloodshed in India as the outcome of the British plan for Indian freedom and said that there was a "prospect of more and worse to come."

Churchill joined Sir Stafford Cripps, a member of the British Cabinet mission that proposed the independence plan, in an appeal for an end to violent propaganda by rival party leaders in India.

"All the facts and all the omens point to a revival in an acute and violent form of the internal hatreds and quarrels which have long laid dormant under the mild incompetence of liberal-minded British control," the former Prime Minister said.

Although Sir Stafford said that there was reason to hope that Moslems and Hindus would settle their differences and make the freedom plan work, Churchill said: "To me, it would be no surprise if there is complete failure to agree."

Wallace Backs 'Progressives' In British Labor

Crossman Reveals Plea for Party Rebels' Solidarity With American Liberals

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP)—A leader of the Labor party men who recently rebelled against Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's policies announced today a message from Henry A. Wallace supporting "progressives" in the party in power here.

Richard H. S. Crossman, editor of the weekly "New Statesman and Nation," quoted this message from Wallace who resigned from the United States Cabinet in a dispute over foreign policy and the American attitude toward the Soviet Union.

"American progressives today are fighting for a program of strengthening the United Nations, supporting democratic forces throughout the world, destroying the remnants of Fascism and aiding world recovery through all-out relief and reconstruction measures.

"We work against imperialism in all forms. We oppose all efforts of American conservatives to tie Socialist Britain to a reactionary American policy, just as we oppose efforts of British conservatives to place American power behind outworn colonial policies.

"We seek lasting friendship with Socialist Britain and Soviet Russia.

"I am certain that the progressives in the Labor party represent the same spirit in Britain that we represent here."

Wallace asked Crossman for a "message of solidarity" from the London editor "and the group you speak for." Crossman said it was up to Wallace to announce this reply, if he wished to.

British Deny Bevin Is Ill, As Claimed By Red Paper

London, Dec. 12 (AP)—The Communist *Daily Worker*, quoting members of a trade union delegation just returned from New York, today described Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin as "so ill that he is unable to move anywhere for long without a doctor in attendance."

In a special article entitled "Britain is leaderless at United Nations," the paper declared that because of Bevin's condition the country's delegation at the United Nations "really is in the hands of old-line foreign office officials."

In New York, a source close to Mr. Bevin scoffed at the report, declaring that the British Foreign Secretary had not missed a single meeting of the Big Four Foreign Ministers Council since it convened at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel November 4.

Has Visited Truman

[In addition, he has attended sessions of the United Nations when the Council was not meeting, this source said, adding that Bevin had also gone to Washington recently to visit President Truman and had attended a football game.

["Of course, he has a doctor with him," the source continued. "You will remember that he was quite ill last summer, just as the Paris peace conference began. But he is strong now, he works long and hard and he certainly is not a sick man."]

STRACHEY'S MANNERS HIT

Minister Rebuked for Discourtesy to Committee Member

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP)—Food Minister John Strachey got a lecture on deportment from an Eton and Oxford graduate in an uproarious House of Commons committee session today.

Mr. Strachey opposed a Conservative motion to prohibit the sale of intoxicants at the Government-operated low-cost restaurants for the working classes. He drew fire from a Glasgow Conservative.

The Minister started to speak but the member shouted: "Wait until I have finished." Mr. Strachey replied: "Pull yourself together."

Sir Gifford Fox, product of two of Britain's most polished schools, jumped up, exclaiming that this comment was "surely not a ministerial expression" and advising Mr. Strachey to "take your hands out of your pocket and behave like a Minister."

BLUM, 74, NAMED FRENCH Ppremier; STUDIES CABINET

R. H. BUTSON

PARIS, Dec. 12—(AP) Socialist Leon Blum, 74, and ailing, emerged today from the almost negligible role he had taken in politics since his liberation from a German prison camp, and became head of the French government for at least the next month.

The only pre-war premier to return to power in the post-war France, Blum plunged immediately into the task of forming a cabinet.

Blum, who had taken over once before in 1936 when France was shaken by labor unrest which saw red flags flying over worker-seized factories, declared he had consented to come out of semi-retirement in order to help save France "in a difficult and perhaps serious situation."

Ease NIGHT

He was chosen president-premier of the interim government by 575 votes of the National Assembly, thus resolving a grave governmental crisis which had gripped the nation for the past two weeks.

Robert Schuman of Georges Bidault's MRP (Popular Republican Movement) received eight votes, although he was not a candidate. Seven ballots were blank.

A half hour after the election Blum conferred with the Communists, who had agreed to support him for interim president-premier, but who are opposed to inclusion of rightist parties in any "National Union" cabinet.

Andre de Troquer, socialist parliamentary whip, said that Blum intends to retain Bidault, resigned president-premier, as foreign minister, a role he has held since the liberation of France.

Bidault failed to win re-election during the two weeks of crisis. The Communists were unable also to place their leader, Maurice Thorez, in the leader's seat.

Blum is not expected to have a cabinet ready for placing before the national assembly for approval before next week. His cabinet will remain in office only until mid-January when the president of the republic is elected. The president then nominates the premier.

While the main task of the interim government is to vote a budget for the first quarter of 1947, other pressing problems are facing France. These include the threat of large scale fighting in Indochina, a coal and electricity shortage, and the precarious position of the franc.

Earlier today Bidault and the cabinet that resigned two weeks ago, meeting in the absence of a new government, decided to slash passenger train service by 30 per cent, to reduce gas pressure and darken the "brownout" of public lighting due to the coal shortage.

Blum suffered several attacks of grippe before going to Washington last spring to negotiate a loan for his country from the United States, and Vincent Auriol, speaker of the assembly, in announcing Blum's candidacy, lauded him for taking the post "although his health is not good."

"I do not want to think any more of the sacrifice imposed upon me, but only of the honor that has been paid me," said Blum after his election.

MRP Paves Way

Blum had announced he would accept the interim post if no [illegible] position was offered, and M[illegible] paved the way for his election [illegible] it declared it would not present a candidate.

Blum was the first socialist and the first Jew ever to become chief of a French government.

When his "popular front" government assumed office in 1936 approximately 1,500,000 French workers were on strike. They occupied factories over which red flags flew and Blum acknowledged that it was a revolution, but said it must be met "by conciliation, not by force."

He rushed through social legislation, raised wages, instituted the 40-hour week, paid vacations and other reforms. But conservatives said it was these reforms that caused an industrial slowdown that found France woefully inadequate to halt Germany's powerfully-equipped armies when war came.

Until today Blum's star had been in post-war eclipse. His socialist party has weakened steadily before the nation's two political forces —the Communists and the MRP.

Blum Is Elected French Interim 1946 Premier DAY

Paris, Dec. 12 (AP) — Socialist Leon Blum, 74, was elected President-Premier today of the interim French Government which will serve until mid-January.

Vote tabulators said the National Assembly gave Blum about 575 ballots. He needed 310 for the absolute majority.

Blum now faces the task of getting the parties to agree on a program, and on whether the Rightist parties should be included in the Cabinet.

His Cabinet, which is not expected to remain in power much longer than 30 days, will be occupied chiefly with voting a budget for the first qaurter of 1947.

Bidault To Stay

Andre le Troquer, chief of the Socialist parliamentary group, said in an interview that Blum intended to retain Bidault as Foreign Minister.

Bidault has continued acting in that position after the recent resignation of the government which he headed.

Blum's most outstanding role since he was liberated from a German prison camp in May, 1945, was the negotiation of the United States loan to France last spring.

The new Cabinet he would be called upon to form is scheduled to last until mid-January, when a permanent government is to be established.

The Socialist party had announced earlier in the day that Blum would take the job on condition that he be unopposed.

The Socialist announcement said that the aging Blum, who was Premier in 1936-37 and again for a short period in 1938, had agreed to return from political retirement to head the Government and deal with France's urgent financial and economic situation.

Situation Called Grave

The gravity of the situation was emphasized by the fact that there are only 13 days left in which to solve a cabinet crisis and vote a budget for the first quarter of 1947.

After two weeks of negotiations and two tries at electing first the Communist's choice, Maurice Thorez, then the MRP's (Popular Republican Movement) Georges Bidault, the crisis was no nearer to a settlement.

The radical-socialists tightened the deadlock when they voted yesterday not to present any candidate, although one of their members, Yvon Delbos, wanted to run.

GIs Guarded Against Nazi Girls Seeking to Wed as Ticket to U.S.

NIGHT

FRANKFURT, Germany, Dec. 12 —(AP) Officers familiar with proposed regulations permitting GI-fraulein weddings said today they are filled with safeguards against ill-considered marriages and any scheming Nazi girls looking for an easy ticket out of war-ravaged Germany.

Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, theater commander, was reported concerned that there be no hasty marriages so that there will be as little "repenting at leisure" as possible. The detailed regulations are being drawn up for his approval.

Soldiers won't be permitted to marry their German sweethearts until just before they complete their tour of duty in Germany and prepare to sail home. That will insure against marrying just to avoid loneliness here and in most cases will make sure that the soldier has known the girl for a long time, officers said.

In addition any German leaving the homeland must obtain an "exit permit" and passport visa for which the State Department has set rigid standards, including successful passing of repeated screenings aimed at detecting criminal or pro-Nazi records.

It takes several months to clear all these hurdles under the old GI fiancee law which permits war veterans to import alien sweethearts into the United States on condition they marry them within three months after they arrive.

It may take that long under the new plan, too.

Officials expect a flood of applications under the new plan. Some authorities predicted that at least 3,000 "war brides" may sail for the United States in the wake of the formal lifting of the ban in two weeks.

More than 2,500 American war veterans have applied under the old fiancee plan, which requires the ex-soldier to pay the girl's transportation. Under the new plan the U. S. government foots the bill.

Approximately 7,000 British wives of American soldiers are still awaiting transportation to the United States from England and the army announced today that commercial air lines were making plans to fly 100 a month to their husbands. Most of them will still go by boat, however.

Fraulein-Move Reaction Mixed

1946

D. DONE

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 12 (AP). American women now living in Germany differ decidedly in their views on the newly authorized GI-*Fraulein* marriages, while some German girls favor caution in exercising the privilege.

"I don't like it at all," a WAC sergeant said when informed at a Red Cross club of the decision yesterday by United States Army theater headquarters to permit soldiers about to return home to marry German girls.

She did not give her name, commenting that "the things I'd like to say about American soldiers marrying Germans shouldn't be quoted in print."

"I don't think it should be done," said WAC Corporal Blanche Barrington, of Carlsbad, N.M. "A lot of German women will take advantage of GI's and use marriage as an excuse to get into the States."

Mrs. John M. Konosky, of Orlando, Fla., also criticized the change in regulations, saying that "there are lots of good American women sitting at home waiting to get married and can't."

DAY

Husband Agrees

Her husband sided with her, but for another reason:

"I think the German people should first establish themselves and prove that they can get along with the rest of the world before we start German-American marriages."

Several soldiers—and some *Fraulein*—also emphasized that German girls now might use marriage to Americans as a means of escaping from war-torn Germany.

"Most of these Germans don't really like us at all," said Master Sergeant Edgar L. Thomas, of Victoria, Texas, a veteran of combat with the 5th Armored Division. "Most of the girls going with GI's are just trying to get to the United States. And most of these soldiers willing to marry them are not combat veterans, either."

"I'm married to an English girl myself, but I'm afraid the effect of permitting marriage with Germans will be bad," remarked Staff Sergeant Allan Croke, of Boston, veteran paratroopist and wearer of the Silver Star.

"I don't like it," said Corporal Calvin V. Furches, of Johnson City, Tenn. "I don't trust these *Fraulein*."

Might Improve Conduct

However, some Americans suggested that opening the way to marriage might improve the conduct of soldiers with German girls and also "improve relations between the two peoples."

"It will increase the Germans' respect for us and our soldiers' respect for the German girls," said WAC Sergeant Leona Condemi, of Philadelphia. "It will eliminate a lot of these associations which are not good."

"With the rigid tests the *Fraulein* must pass, I think it will be all right," said Miss Rose Wlinski, of Minneapolis.

Lieut. Lucille Riggs, an American nurse, of Medford, Ore., said she believed many German girls would prove excellent wives, adding: "I have met war brides of many nationalities, and these German girls impress me in comparison with the girls of other countries."

ADD

GERMAN GENERALS FACE U. S. TRIALS

T. A. REDDY

Nuernberg, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—American prosecutors, undismayed by the International Military Tribunal's decision acquitting the German General Staff, now are preparing individual prosecutions against high-ranking militarists under Adolf Hitler, it was learned today.

Brig.-Gen. Telford Taylor, chief counsel for United States war crimes trials, has a staff of analysts now searching War Department files in Washington for information about Nazi Germany's leaders. When these files are transported to Nuernberg, it was reported, attorneys will prepare individual prosecutions, principally on the charge of waging aggressive war. This charge was held by the tribunal, when Hermann Goering and other top Nazis were convicted, to be a major crime punishable by death.

German field marshals and generals who are liable to such prosecution are under arrest. Some tentative defendants are Field Marshal Karl Gerd von Runstedt, leader of the Ardennes Bulge battle two years ago; Field Marshal Walter von Brauchitsch, chief of staff when the Nazis boiled into Poland; Gen. Franz Halder, former chief of staff; Field Marshal Fritz von Manstein and Field Marshal Wilhelm von Leeb, who were on the Russian front.

GEN. CLAY BACK IN BERLIN

Returning From U. S., He Cites Progress of Big Four

BERLIN, Dec. 12 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy American Military Governor, returned to his headquarters here today after having spent a month in the United States.

General Clay told reporters he believed that "very encouraging progress" had been made at the Foreign Ministers' conference. He added:

"We are very encouraged by developments leading toward the economic unification of Germany, for which we believe the groundwork has now been laid."

Padua Anti-British Riots Flare Anew

1946

Rome, Dec. 12 (AP)—An Allied announcement said today anti-British rioting flared anew last night in Padua and dispatches to Rome newspapers said the situation remained tense in the city, the seat of British general headquarters for the central Mediterranean.

The city was reported placed off limits to troops not on duty.

The announcement said that the rioting started when troops left their barracks contrary to orders and their passage attracted "hooligan elements." Some scuffles took place and a few shop windows were broken.

Military transports returned the troops to their barracks, but meanwhile "bands of hooligans quickly formed and demonstrated in the main thoroughfare and side streets and, forcing an entry into a mess, molested individual British soldiers," the announcement added.

Anti-British demonstrations were first touched off in Padua on Tuesday when, according to an official British statement, a British staff car bumped into an Italian traffic policeman after swerving to avoid hitting a jaywalker. The official account said the policeman grabbed the steering wheel of the car, forcing it to the sidewalk and causing it to knock down several civilians.

Several British officers and men were injured in ensuing rioting. The British said Italians made "unwarranted" attacks on their personnel.

Rome's Mayor In, Out In 24 Hours

Rome, Dec. 12 (AP)—A political storm that threatened to spread to the national government burst upon Rome today as a Christian Democrat councilman, elected mayor in a tumultuous session last night, was forced to resign when leftist fellow councilmen refused to participate in the city junta.

The short-lived Mayor, 52-year-old Salvatore Rebecchini, was elected when the pivotal Christian Democrats threw their votes to the right, defeating the leftist bloc, which had won the municipal election in November.

After the result of the vote was announced, leftist spectators assailed the Christian Democrats with shouts of "fools," "sellouts" and "throw the priests out of the Campidoligo" (Rome's City Hall). Leftist councilmen then announced their refusal to take part in the administration. The council will try to elect another Mayor in twelve days.

Jewish Agency Defends Palestine Partition

E. FISCHER

Basel, Switzerland, Dec. 12 (AP)—Members of the Jewish Agency Executive defended today as expedient and realistic their proposals that Palestine be partitioned into Jewish and Arab states.

They made their stand before the twenty-second World Zionist Congress, which will elect new members for the executive. The executive administers the agency, regarded in the British mandate over Palestine as representative of the Jews in the Holy Land.

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, replying to assertions before the congress that the executive had sought to appease the British by proposing partition, said that if he had not advanced partition, Jewish demands concerning the Holy Land might have been left to a meeting of the United Nations in October of next year.

NIGHT

Moshe Shertok Comment

Moshe Shertok, head of the agency's political department in Palestine, said: "The emergence of a whole system of independent Arab states around us compels the claim for statehood on our part."

Berl Locker, member of the executive, also defended the partition proposal on the grounds of "expediency" and "realism," asserting there was "no time to wait" for establishment of a Jewish state on the historic boundaries of Palestine.

Mrs. Judith Epstein, of New York, executive member and head of Hadassah, American Jewish women's organization, declared that the American Jewish community of 5,000,000 "humbly accepts its growing responsibilities," but added "our destiny is not in our own hand. It is foolhardy not to understand that we are part of the whole world complex."

Members of the executive are not unanimous in support of partition. Rabbi A. H. Silver, of Cleveland, Ohio, has challenged partition and has called for new faces on the Jewish Agency Executive.

PALESTINE DIVISION URGED AS REALISM

DAY

Basle, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Berl Locker, member of the Jewish Agency Executive, today supported the Palestine partition proposal on the grounds of expediency and realism.

Locker, Jewish labor party leader in London, told the World Zionist Congress that there is no time to wait for the establishment of a Jewish State in the historic boundaries of Palestine.

"England wants to stay in the Middle East and Russia wants to push in," said Locker in explanation of the Executive's desire for prompt action.

"It is natural that America should play a new role in Jewish life," Locker said. "But American Jewish leaders did little to bring immigration from America to Palestine, and now they want to assume the leadership in Zionism."

Another member of the Executive, Mrs. Judith Epstein of New York, president of the Hadassats, said an American Jewish community of five million "humbly accepts its growing responsibilities" but "our destiny is not in our own hands. It is foolhardy not to understand that we are part of the whole world complex."

Representatives of the New Emigration, a political and social organization in Palestine composed of 1930-40 immigrants from Central Europe, told the Congress that the British mandate over the Holy Land should be continued.

ADD

LEFTISTS FLEE, ATHENS SAYS

NIGHT

Mount Olympus And Thrace Mopping Up Moves Reported

1946

Athens, Dec. 12 (AP) — Greek Army reports received in Athens today told of continued mopping-up operations against anti-Government forces in the Mount Olympus area and in Thrace, where approximately 1,000 guerrillas were said to have fled into Bulgaria after a five-day battle.

The 2d and 3d Army Corps at Larisa said their units recaptured the small towns of Rapsani, Dereli and Pyrghetos, near Mount Olymlus, and that anti-Government forces were fleeing in disorder.

Press dispatches said Leftists blew up a large bridge and two smaller ones north of Larisa, suspending communications with Salonika. Other accounts said 29 guerrillas and ten Greek soldiers were killed in a clash on Mount Vermion, east of Salonika.

Retreat Into Bulgaria

A delayed dispatch from Alexandroupolis quoted the divisional commander of Government forces in western Thrace as saying four fifths of a band of approximately 1,200 guerrillas retreated into Bulgaria after a five-day battle at Corymbos.

"We actually observed bandit officers and men freely moving to and from a Bulgarian village," said Maj. Gen. Alexander Asymackopoulos, who sent artillery and straf-

ing planes against the anti-Government forces. He voiced the belief that the action had checked, "at least temporarily," the biggest threat by the guerrillas in that area thus far.

[A dispatch from Istanbul said Turkish sources had no knowledge of a report in Athens newspapers several days ago that Greek "rebels" fleeing toward Turkey from the battle at Corymbos had been wiped out by border guards.

[Kimon Georgiev, Bulgarian Foreign Minister, told Parliament yesterday that it was "ridiculous" to declare that guerrilla bands were being trained in Bulgaria and sent into Greece.]

30. 24- 6899

3 Towns Taken In Greek Drive Near Olympus

DAY

Athens, Dec. 12 (AP)—An official announcement from Larisa today said large-scale mopping-up operations had been undertaken in the Mount Olympus area and that three small towns, Rapsani, Dereli and Pyrghetos, had been recaptured in two days.

The announcement said insurgent bands were fleeing in disorder from the area.

A press dispatch said 29 guerrillas and 10 Greek soldiers were killed yesterday in a clash on Mount Vermion, east of Salonika.

Retreat Into Bulgaria

[A delayed dispatch from Alexandroupolis reported that a divisional commander directing mopping up operations against insurgents in western Thrace said four fifths of a band of about 1,200 men engaged in the five-day battle for Corymbos had retreated into Bulgaria.

[The commander, Maj. Gen. Alexander Asymackopoulos, said Greek army units were combing the border for stragglers.

[He said the guerrillas had been dispersed by artillery and strafing planes and added: "We actually observed bandit officers and men freely moving to and from a Bulgarian village."

"Most Decisive Action"

[The general termed the battle "the most decisive action in a solid month of mopping up Thrace."

[In Sofia, Foreign Minister Kimon Gorgiev told Parliament yesterday: "It is ridiculous to insist that bands are trained in Bulgaria and sent into Greece. Not even one band has crossed into Greece."]

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Public Order said today that two American correspondents—Robert Vermillion of the United Press and John Phillips of *Life* and *Time*—who had been reported missing in central Greece for two weeks, left Trikkala this morning for Larisa.

Interviewed Guerrillas

This confirmed an earlier report by the Trikkala correspondent of the Athens newspaper *Embros*, who said the two men had arrived safely there after interviewing guerrillas in the mountains.

The Foreign Ministry's press section said in a statement last night that the two were missing and that their jeep had been abandoned at Longosto, in the Kalambaka area.

Just before leaving Athens, the two told intimates that they intended to visit "Communist-controlled villages" and regions held by guerrillas—and the Foreign Ministry statement said they had made contact with a guerrilla group.

Two Greek Army units of some 50 men each were detailed to search for the missing men, but upon approaching the village of Louzesti they met machine-gun fire. The army units opened fire with mortars and the guerrillas retreated.

Polish Regime Hits Pulpit Aid To Mikolajczyk

L. ALLEN

Calls Priests '99.1%' for Opposition in Election, Bids Them Shun Politics

WARSAW, Dec. 11 (delayed) (AP).—A Foreign Ministry spokesman told newsmen today that priests are making use of Roman Catholic pulpits to support the opposition Polish Peasant party (P. S. L.) of Vice-Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk in elections to be held Jan. 19.

The spokesman, Victor Grosz, said, "The clergy of this country are 99.1 per cent supporting Mikolajczyk's P. S. L., but the pulpits are barred to all other parties."

He said the "highly organized, highly disciplined apparatus of the Catholic Church" is being employed by priests who first support the P. S. L., then attack the government.

"Priests should keep out of politics and dwell on religion and nothing else," Grosz said.

He said the Church is not following President Boleslaw Bierut's recent advice that it adjust itself to new conditions in Poland. The President's statement, Grosz explained, was made "to avoid any drastic action" against the Church.

He added that the provisional government considers the Church-State situation far too serious to be handled by the provisional regime, but that it may be taken up after the new Parliament is elected.

A Church dignitary, questioned about the situation, said the Church is keeping out of politics and has not advised people how they should vote. He said the government has adopted a "most unfriendly attitude" toward the Church.

Russian Press Acclaims Czechs for Co-operation

E. GILMORE

Lauds Growing Economic Ties on Anniversary of Pact

MOSCOW, Dec. 12 (AP).—The Soviet press acclaimed Czechoslovakia's internal reforms and rapidly growing economic and cultural ties with the Soviet Union today, on the third aniversary of the Soviet-Czech alliance formed Dec. 12, 1943, for a twenty-year period.

Noting that direct railway communication has been opened between the two countries, "Pravda" said their mutual trade is "increasing uninterruptedly." "Izvestia" said the Cechs already are delivering consumer goods to Russia, in return for raw material supplied by Russia to the Czech textile and other industries.

Commenting on Czechoslovakia's position in world affairs, "Pravda" objected to efforts to picture Czechoslovakia as a "connecting bridge" between two opposing worlds, the East and the West. "These idle, useless fantasies," it declared, "were employed to disguise the real import of many by no means friendly acts of certain western powers toward Czechoslovakia."

Stalin Expected In Moscow Soon

E. GILMORE

Moscow, Dec. 12 (AP)—Prime Minister Stalin will return to Moscow shortly from his vacation, an informed source reported today. The informant said the Soviet leader was considerably rested and in good health. He will be 67 on December 21.

It was recalled that Stalin took his vacation in the late autumn last year and returned to the capital December 17.

The informant reiterated that there is no basis for reports that Stalin has been ill.

[Sochi, Black Sea coast resort favored by Russian leaders, has been mentioned in other reports as the locale of Stalin's holiday.]

Benton Defers Trip to Russia

MOSCOW, Dec. 12 (AP).—The Office of Information and Cultural Affairs said today that William Benton, Assistant Secretary of State, has postponed a proposed visit to the Soviet Union until March.

Arabs Set NIGHT Palestine Strike 1946

Jerusalem, Dec. 12 (AP)—A two-hour general strike by all Palestine Arabs was called for Sunday by the Arab Executive today in protest against "virtually unlimited Jewish immigration, both legal and illegal," and "Jewish provocation of our peoples in Arab towns and villages."

Hussein El Khalidi, executive secretary, said no scheduled demonstrations had been scheduled during the strike, to start at noon, but "our people are feeling strongly and may wish to demonstrate spontaneously."

Government Blamed

Arabs said "hotly worded" messages to Lieut. Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham, high commissioner, placed responsibility on the Palestine Government for the return to Palestine of Jewish immigrants deported to Cyprus, and two recent Jewish raids on Arab territory.

Police said about 30 Jewish youths kidnapped two young Arabs from the village of Salameh yesterday and held them twelve hours while questioning them about any firearms in the village.

Earlier, a police report said, four armed Jews raided the Jaffa headquarters of Nejada. Palestine's most powerful Arab army, in an apparent search for documents showing the strength of the unofficial army.

Kidnapping Attempt Foiled

Later usually reliable Arab sources said that an "unsuccessful attempt had been made by six armed Jews to kidnap Mohamed Nimer Huwari, head of the Najada, in Jaffa tonight.

Police said they had no knowledge of the incident.

The informants gave no details except to say that "Huwari's guards drove off the attackers without firing shots." It was believed the kidnapping attempt occurred outside Huwari's office.

Arabs Studying 2 'Jewish' Raids

DAY

Jerusalem, Dec. 12 (AP)—The Arab Executive meets late today to hear a full official report on two recent raids on Arab territory by persons police described as armed Jews. One Executive member said a protest may be made to the high commissioner.

The latest raid was in the village of Salameh, where two Arab youths were kidnapped yesterday and held for nearly twelve hours.

Police said about 30 Jewish youths participated in the raid.

Two days earlier, the Jaffa headquarters of Nejada, Arab uniformed scout groups, was raided by four armed Jews, according to a police report. Documents were stolen, leading police to suspect the raid was an effort to learn the actual strength of Nejada forces.

Arab States To Demand Palestine Protection

Cairo, Dec. 12 (AP)—The Arab League states will send the British Government a strongly worded memorandum demanding that "Zionist terrorism be halted and protection to Arabs be granted in Palestine," an Arab League spokesman said today.

The memorandum to the British Government, the spokesman said, will call for "immediate action" or, he said, the Arab states "will take the necessary steps to put an end to those attacks."

Palestine Violence Expensive

1946

London, Dec. 12 (AP)—Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones said last night that violence in Palestine has cost the Palestine Railways an estimated $1,300,000 in damages and an estimated $12,000 in lost revenue since November 18.

India Assembly Gets 'Republic' Resolution

New Delhi, Dec. 12 (AP)—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Hindu leader and first Minister in India's interim Government, presented a resolution to the constituent assembly today recommending that India be proclaimed an "independent sovereign republic."

Discussion was set for tomorrow on the resolution, which would provide for the drawing up of a constitution.

The territories would retain their autonomy and exercise all powers except those granted the union.

Azerbaijan Move Held Iran Victory

NIGHT

Tehran, Dec. 12 (AP)—George Allen, United States Ambassador, said today Azerbaijan's surrender to demands for Government troops to supervise national elections there amounted to "extension of Iranian sovereignty to all parts of Iran" and was a victory for both the United Nations and Premier Qavam's Government.

He made the statement when asked for comment on the announcement from Tabriz, less than 48 hours after fighting broke out, that central Government troops would now be welcomed into the province by the pro-Soviet administration.

A delayed Associated Press dispatch from Mianeh, 80 miles southwest of Tabriz, said Government troops entered that town yesterday and were prepared to move on Tabriz, the capital, today.

In advancing to Mianeh, 75 miles from their base, in a little over a day, the Government troops apparently encountered but light resistance.

Iran Awaits Cease-Fire

DAY

Tehran, Dec. 12 (AP)—Iranian officials awaited word from Tabriz today as to whether the Azerbaijan regime's announcement that it would allow Central Government troops to enter the province as a security force during the national elections would be followed by actual orders to the Azerbaijan militia to cease armed resistance.

The Tabriz radio announced yesterday that Dr. Sallamollah Javid, Communist Governor-General of the semi-autonomous northern province, had sent a message to Premier Ahmed Qavam that the Provincial Council had agreed to receive the troops.

An earlier communiqué from the headquarters of General Razmara, Iranian chief of staff, said the main Central Government columns advancing from Zenjan had thrust through the Ghaflankooh Pass fortifications into the area of Mianeh, where they were engaged in fighting.

A dispatch from Edward Curtis, Associated Press correspondent, said the Azerbaijanis had blown up bridges and railway stations in their retreat from the pass.

China Expects Changchun Push

Peiping, Dec. 12 (AP)—Reiterating their prediction that a Communist offensive in Manchuria is imminent, Government sources said today 100,000 Red troops are deployed along the Sungari River ready to strike for Changchun, Manchurian capital, from the north.

The Communists are reported strung out along the north bank of the frozen stream for a distance of 200 miles.

NIGHT

Falling snow, the icebound Sungari and temperatures of around 14 degrees above zero (Fahrenheit) underscored, however, the opinion expressed several days ago by American military observers that the Communists are not equipped for a sustained winter offensive. The Americans just had returned from Changchun and Harbin, 150 miles north of the capital.

The Communists, under Gen. Lin Piao, occupy three areas ranging from 50 to 90 miles north of Changchun. The Nationalist (Government) armies are defending the south bank of the Sungari.

Peng Hsuheh-pei, Information Minister, told a press conference in Nanking that there was "no large-scale fighting anywhere in China" and that "all was quiet at the present" in the border regions where the Communists claim to have offensives under way.

[A belated dispatch from Yenan, Communist capital, indicated, however, that large-scale fighting might break out. It quoted Mao Tse-tung as saying the Communists intend to recover, by arms if necessary, all territory lost to the Nationalists this year. Mao, party chairman, said this includes Kalgan, their former military base; Chengteh, capital of the Manchurian province of Jehol, and also northern Kiangsu province, north of Nanking.]

China Reds Poised For Offensive

DAY

Peiping, Dec. 12 (AP)—Government sources today said that more than 100,000 Chinese Communists are lined up for 200 miles along the north bank of the Sungari River, poised to strike south into National territory.

Only a spark is needed to touch off a Communist offensive, they

added. Sand has been spread over the frozen Sungari to facilitate crossings.

The Communists continued to pour reinforcements into three areas north of Changchun. National authorities said the Communist forces were fashioned into an arch 50 to 90 miles north of the Manchurian capital.

MAO ASSERTS REDS WILL FIGHT NANKING

J. RODERICK

Yenan, Dec. 9 [AP—Delayed]—Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the Chinese Communist party, said tonight that the Communists intend to recover, by arms if necessary, all of the territory they have lost to Government troops in the last year.

This, he said, includes their big military base at Kalgan and Chengteh in north Kiangsu province.

He spoke freely for three hours to news correspondents in a mud and brick cavelike building at Hwangchiaping military headquarters, but limited the subjects on which he could be quoted.

Mum On Chiang's Offer

[Mao presumably did not discuss, or permit mention of possible discussion of Chiang Kai-shek's offer to send a truce mission to Yenan.]

He apparently is virtually recovered from the overwork which kept him inactive last winter.

He laughed often and occasionally paced the floor while talking.

Haiphong Reported Shelled

HANO, Indo-China, Dec. 11 (Delayed) (AP)—French official quarters said today Viet Namese artillery was shelling Haiphong, Hanoi's port city, almost nightly. Viet Namese circles said French and Viet Namese viewpoints appeared "more and more divergent and unreconcilable" following a conference between leaders of each side.

The Vietnam press said yesterday a "great number" of French troops had landed at Tourane, important port in Annam.

Chinese Dollar Value Shrinks

Shanghai, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—The black market rate today stood at 5,700 Chinese dollars to $1, a rise of 500 points in twenty-four hours.

Insistent rumors that the Government may revise the official rate of exchange 3,350 to 1, and absence of prospects for immediate settlement of the civil war were reported responsible.

The Chinese communists have been predicting an economic collapse, charging that 80 per cent of the Government revenue goes to the army.

Rightist Party Boycotts First Korea Legislature

Protests Invalidation of Two Election Results

SEOUL, Dec. 12 (AP).—South Korea's first occupation Legislature opened today, but about twenty members of the Rightist Han Kook (Korea) Democratic party stayed away in protest against invalidation of elections in Seoul and Kangwon Province and virtual exclusion from appointments.

Lieutenant General John R. Hodge, United States occupation commander, ordered new elections in Seoul and Kangwon because he said preparations were inadequate. The South Korea coalition committee recommended only one Han Kook member to Hodge for inclusion among forty-five appointees to the ninety-member Assembly. The other forty-five are elective.

Han Kook nevertheless has the largest representation in the Legislature, with twenty-one electees and one appointee. The Rightist Independence Democratic party has seventeen seats.

Political observers said the Han Kooks, having saved face, could be expected to join the Assembly soon.

Also absent was Lyuh Hyung, head of the Leftist Labor party and co-founder wtih Kimm Kiu Sic of the coalition committee. American obsevers said Lyuh presumably had withdrawn from the committee and avoided the Assembly opening in fear of losing support of Leftists who oppose the Legislature.

The Assembly will meet Monday to begin its business, chief of which will be passage of election laws, including granting suffrage to women.

Japs Lost Interest In Uranium Deposits

Tientsin, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—The Japanese discovered rich deposits of uranium ore at Haicheng, Manchuria, but virtually abandoned them after their scientists were unable to develop an atomic bomb, the usually reliable newspaper Ta Kung Pao said today.

The paper's Changchun correspondent said that the Japanese shipped more than 1,000 tons to Tokyo.

Eleven Jap Princes Giving Up Rights

DAY

Tokyo, Dec. 12 (AP)—Eleven imperial princes today decided, at a formal and rare family council at which Emperor Hirohito presided, to renounce their imperial rights and to restrict Japan's royalty to the Emperor, his three brothers and their families.

Actually, the princes will be making only a gesture. They have little to renounce. At least three have sold their prize villas to meet family expenses.

All have been placed on a greatly reduced income that may be further curtailed by the Diet. Politically, they have been shorn of power and the Diet is considering a proposal to reduce them to private citizens.

Repercussions Expected

Nevertheless, the decision was drastic. Mass renunciation undoubtedly will produce strong repercussions among the Japanese people, who generally regard royalty, including the nonroyal princes, with awe. However, it will have far less effect than it would have months ago when the people were still suspicious of western motives.

Prince Naruhiko Higashi-Kuni, one of the eleven, originally proposed their renunciations shortly after the occupation began, when he was Premier, but the Emperor and other princes, highly displeased, said no.

Japs Say Reds Hold 550,000 In Siberia

1946

Tokyo, Dec. 12, (AP)—Japanese repatriates from Siberia were quoted in the newspaper *Asahi* today as saying that the Russians were holding 550,000 Japanese internees in camps on the Manchurian-Siberian border.

The repatriates, who were landed at Maizuru on the west central Honshu coast, told *Asahi* there are about 20,000 Japanese, including former department and section chiefs of the Manchurian Government, in the Khabarovsk area. The son of former Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita was reported among 8,000 held at Voroshilov.

Camps Under Red Control

The said he camps are under Soviet Army control.

United States observers who witnessed the arrival at Hakodate of more than 5,000 Japanese repatriates from Russian-occupied Karafuto said they appeared to be healthy but to have been limited to such personal possessions as they could carry.

Some repatriates voiced criticism of their treatment by the Russians, complaining chiefly about their food and that they were forced to work in coal mines where they were "cold and chilled to the bone all the time."

Learns at Last How Roommate Died

1946 DAY

Official at Jap Trial Hears How Jap Guards Killed West Pointer Fleeing Sinking Prison Ship.

Tokyo, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Capt. Donald S. Van Meter, marshal of the International War Crimes Tribunal, knew that his roommate of the class of 1929 at West Point, Major Charles I. Humber of Eatonton, Ga., had been killed in the war but learned the details only today.

Standing only three feet from the witness, Van Meter heard Lieut.-Col. Austin J. Montgomery describe how Japanese guards machine-gunned and killed three officers on a raft. The three were escaping from the bombed prison ship, Oryuku Maru, in Subic Bay in December, 1944. Montgomery named "Polly" Humber, an outstanding West Point football player, as one of the three.

Montgomery told the tribunal that American prisoner of war protests against Japanese mistreatment in the Philippines drew Japanese officers' replies that they were carrying out orders of the High Command.

After one protest, "we were told the Japanese Government would only live up to those rules of international warfare which are not in conflict with their own rules and regulations," testified Montgomery, who survived thirteen prison camps and seven prison ships, including the bombed Oryuku Maru.

2 Army Sentences Reduced

Kyoto, Dec 12 (AP)—Maj. Gen. R. B. Woodruff, commander of the 1st Army Corps, today reduced from fifteen years to ten years the prison sentences of Private James R. Graybill, Clinton, Ohio, and Private John Lane, Warren, Ky., convicted recently by a court-martial of robbing three Japanese.

Spain Aids Philippines

MANILA, Dec. 12 (AP)—Spain has given 10,000,000 pesetas [approximately $900,000] for the reconstruction of the University of Santo Tomas, which the Japanese turned into a concentration camp for thousands of Americans, it was officially announced today.

Manila A.W.O.L.'s Sought

Manila, [Friday], Dec. 13 (AP)—For the first time since the liberation, the United States Army launched a drive in Manila and its suburbs to round up a.w.o.l.'s. United States military police patrolled intersections, aided by civilian police, stopped soldiers to examine their passes. All United States troops were confined to their posts except in extraordinary circumstances.

TRUMAN IN WIDE BUREAU SHAKEUP

Merges OPA, CPA, 2 Others in Temporary Agency with Fleming as Head.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—(AP) President Truman shook down the once vast bureaucracy which wielded war and reconversion powers into a temporary agency today and said only the strikes kept him from junking the emergency powers entirely.

The order kills off the dying OPA and makes only a memory of this controversial outfit which played an unprecedented part in the daily life of the entire population.

A small new agency was set up headed by Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, an army engineer often drafted for administrative jobs. It is officially called the Office of Temporary Controls, and inevitably will become known as the OTC.

Agencies Merged

Into it, for eventual liquidation, go the remaining powers and functions of:

The Office of Price Administration. The only price controls left are those on rents, sugar and rice, and they expire June 30 unless congress extends them. Mr. Truman is expected to request continuation of rent controls, at least. He told his news conference he knows of no program to grant rent increases but the OPA has been reported working on one. Paul Porter resigned as OPA administrator last week.

The Civilian Production Administration. Its priority powers, except those covering building materials, die March 31 unless congress continues them. It already has rescinded virtually all its war-time controls over industry except the ban on making two-pants suits. Its chief, John D. Small, also quit last week.

The order also terminates immediately the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion and the Office of Economic Stabilization, and marks the Wage Stabilization Board for liquidation Feb. 24.

The OWMR and the OES were separate agencies but both had been headed by Dr. John R. Steelman since Chester Bowles resigned as stabilization director last spring during the OPA fight.

Steelman now is appointed assistant to the president and the chief function of the OWMR is transferred to him in that capacity. This is the authority to issue directives to other federal agencies for the purpose of reconciling conflicts in programs and policies. Steelman will have "a small staff," the President announced, and will continue as trouble-shooter.

Other Transfers

Other functions of the OWMR were disposed of as follows:

War Contract Settlement—to the treasury.

Declassifying secret or confidential technical and industrial information and releasing it for general use—to the Commerce Department.

Arranging for press, radio and movie publicizing of government programs and for exchange of information among the government departments—to the moribund office of government reports, formerly headed by Lowell Mellett, which is now revived as a paper organization. The government information service, which now performs some of these functions, was transferred to the OGR from the Budget Bureau. It is headed by Miss Katherine C. Blackburn.

The Wage Stabilization Board, which had to approve wage increases before they could be used as a basis for seeking price ceiling increases, has little to do now that virtually all price controls are off. Its few remaining functions will be transferred to the Labor Department.

1946

Fleming, who has been federal works administrator since 1941, will continue in that post while heading the OTC as well, but will draw only one salary of $12,000 a year.

Mr. Truman's statement explained that "the consolidation will result in economies in operation and in a more rapid liquidation of personnel, property, records, etc., which are no longer needed for current programs."

His executive order provides that personnel of the affected agencies who are no longer needed in the new setup or in other federal posts shall be released.

The President said, in reply to a question at a news conference that no estimate had been made as to the economies which would result.

He said, without elaboration, that if it hadn't been for strikes it would have been possible to end the war emergency before now.

30. 24-6901

Truman's Statement and Order Consolidating War Agencies

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—The texts of President Truman's statement today on the new Office of Temporary Controls and his Executive Order establishing it and consolidating or abolishing other agencies follow:

1946

President's Statement

I have today appointed John R. Steelman as Assistant to the President to continue to aid me in coordinating Federal agencies programs and policies.

Mr. Steelman, assisted by a small staff, will also continue to serve as liaison between the executive agencies and the President's Commission on Higher Education, as well as chairman of the President's Scientific Research Board, which was established recently by Executive Order to report to the President on current scientific research programs of the Federal Government and steps needed to coordinate and strengthen these programs.

I have signed an Executive Order, effective today, creating a new agency which will be known as the Office of Temporary Controls. The order consolidates the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, the Office of Price Administration, the Civilian Production Administration and the Office of Economic Stabilization into the new agency.

I have appointed General Philip B. Fleming to head the new agency. In addition, he will continue as Federal Works Administrator.

The Office of Temporary Controls will be responsible for carrying out the continuing responsibilities of the OPA and the CPA, and certain activities of the OWMR. The priorities powers under which the CPA operates will expire March 31 except for building materials unless extended by Congress.

The principal OPA programs which continue by law are sugar rationing, and rent control.

Says Economies Will Result

The functions of the Office of Economic Stabilization already have been largely terminated as the result of decontrol of prices and wages and elimination of most items from rationing.

The consolidation will result in economies in operation and in a more rapid liquidation of personnel, property, records, etc., which are no longer needed for current programs.

Although the reconversion program has not been completed the actions taken by this order in reducing the number of agencies involved in reconversion matters and the recent removal of price and wage controls materially lessen the need for continuing a separate OWMR.

The statute under which OWMR operates expires June 30, 1947. Until that date most residual functions will be carried on by the Office of Temporary Controls established by the order.

The OWMR advisory board will be continued for some time. Its members have expressed to me the desire to wind up their work and be relieved of their duties at the earliest practicable date.

The order also terminates the Wage Stabilization Board (as of Feb. 24, 1947) and the Economic Stabilization Board. It re-establishes the Office of Government Reports and transfers to it the functions of the Government Information Service of the Bureau of the Budget and the functions of the Advertising and Motion Picture Divisions of the OWMR.

The order transfers the functions of the Office of Contract Settlement to the Treasury Department and disposes of certain other wartime functions, including certain functions of the Wage Stabilization Board which are transferred to the Department of Labor.

Executive Order

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes, including Title I of the First War Powers Act, 1941, Title III of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, Section 201(b) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and Section 2 of the Stabilization Act of 1942, and as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered, for the purpose of further effectuating the transition from war to peace and in the interest of the internal management of the Government, as follows:

1. Except as otherwise provided in this order, the following agencies and their functions are consolidated to form one agency in the Office for Emergency Management of the Executive Office of the President, which shall be known as the Office of Temporary Controls, namely: the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, the Office of Economic Stabilization, the Office of Price Administration, and the Civilian Production Administration. Consistent with applicable law, the Office of Temporary Controls shall be organized and its functions shall be administered in such manner as the head thereof may deem desirable.

Powers Vested in Administrator

2. There shall be at the head of the Office of Temporary Controls a Temporary Controls Administrator, hereafter referred to as the Administrator, who shall be appointed by the President and who shall receive a salary at the rate of $12,000 per annum unless the Congress shall otherwise provide. Except as otherwise provided in this order, the functions of the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, the Economic Stabilization Director, the Price Administrator, and the Civilian Production Administrator, including such functions of the President as are now administered by the said officers, are vested in the Administrator. The functions hereby vested in the Administrator shall be deemed to include the authority to maintain in his own name civil proceedings relating to matters heretofore under the jurisdiction of the Price Administrator (including any such proceedings now pending).

3. (A) The advisory board provided for in Section 102 of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 and its functions, which shall remain vested in such board, are transferred to the Office of Temporary Controls.

(B) The Economic Stabilization Board (transferred to the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion by Executive Order No. 9762 of July 25, 1946) and its functions are terminated.

4. The functions of the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion under Subsections (c) (1), (c) (2), (c) (3), and (c) (4) of Section 101 of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 are transferred to the President.

Research Functions Shifted

5. The functions of the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9568 of June 3, 1945 and of Executive Order No. 9604 of Aug. 25, 1945 (with respect to the declassification, release, and publication of certain technical, scientific, and industrial information which has been classified as secret, confidential, or restricted), are transferred to the Secretary of Commerce.

6. The functions of the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9791 of Oct. 17, 1946 (with respect to the study of scientific research and development activities), are transferred to the Executive Office of the President and shall be administered in such manner as the head thereof may deem desirable.

Functions Transferred

7. The functions of the Media Programming Division and the Motion Picture Division of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, and the functions which were transferred from the Bureau of Special Services of the Office of War Information to the Bureau of the Budget by the provisions of Paragraph 1(b) of Executive Order No. 9608 of Aug. 31, 1945, are transferred to the Office of Government Reports, which is re-established as an agency in the Executive Office of the President on the same basis and with the same functions as obtained immediately prior to the promulgation of Executive Order No. 9182 of June 13, 1942. The functions of the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion with respect to the functions of the said divisions and the functions of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget with respect to the said functions of the Bureau of the Budget are transferred to the Director of the Office of Government Reports.

1946

Wage Board Terminated

8. There are transferred to the Department of the Treasury the functions of the Office of Contract Settlement, (b) the Appeal Board established under Section 13(d) of the Contract Settlement Act of 1944, (c) the Contract Settlement Advisory Board created by Section 5 of the said act, and (d) the functions of such boards, which shall remain vested therein, respectively. The functions of the Director of Contract Settlement, and the functions of the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion under Section 101(b) of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 with respect to the Office of Contract Settlement, are transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

9. The functions of the financial reporting division of the Office of Price Administration, together with the functions of the Price Administrator with respect thereto, are transferred to the Federal Trade Commission.

10. (a) The National Wage Stabilization Board is terminated.

(b) The functions heretofore vested in the National Wage Stabilization Board pursuant to the provisions of Section 5(a) of the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, are transferred to the Department of the Treasury.

(c) The functions under Section 5 of the War Labor Disputes Act now vested in the National Wage Stabilization Board shall be administered by a special board or boards to be constituted as may be necessary by the Secretary of Labor from among the members of the panel to be appointed by the President for that purpose.

(d) The Tripartite Steel Commission (created by the National War Labor Board on March 30, 1945) shall continue to carry out its functions within the Department of Labor until such date as the Secretary of Labor may fix for its termination.

(e) All other functions of the National Wage Stabilization Board are transferred to the Secretary of Labor.

Order Effective Immediately

11. The authority, records, property, and personnel which relate primarily to the functions redistributed by this order are transferred to the respective agencies in which functions are vested pursuant to the provisions of this order and the funds which relate primarily to such functions are transferred or otherwise made available to such respective agencies: provided, that the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may in any case limit the records, property, personnel, and funds to be so transferred or made available to so much thereof as he deems to be required for the administration of the transferred functions. Such further measures and dispositions as may be determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to be necessary to effectuate the purposes and provisions of this paragraph shall be carried out in such manner as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may direct and by such agencies as he may designate. All personnel transferred under the provisions of this order which the transferee agencies shall respectively find to be in excess of the personnel necessary for the administration of the functions transferred to such agencies by this order shall, if not retransferred under existing law to other positions in the Government, be separated from the service.

12. All prior executive orders or parts thereof in conflict with this order are amended accordingly. All other prior orders, regulations, rulings, directives, and other actions relating to any function or agency transferred by this order or issued by any such agency shall remain in effect except as they are inconsistent herewith or are hereafter amended or revoked under proper authority.

13. The provisions of this order shall become effective immediately except that the provisions of Paragraph 10 hereof, and those of Paragraph 11 to the extent that they relate to the functions referred to in Paragraph 10, shall become effective on Feb. 24, 1947.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

The White House,
Dec. 12, 1946.

WSB Told To End Work By Feb. 24

Washington, Dec. 12 (AP)—The Wage Stabilization Board today was given until February 24 to wind up its affairs and close shop.

Under an executive order signed by President Truman, the task of approving any changes in wages and working conditions in mines or plants seized by the Government in labor disputes is being transferred to the Labor Department. The department, in turn, will delegate the job to a panel to be created by Secretary Schwellenbach from appointees selected by Mr. Truman.

Under this plan, John L. Lewis and his United Mine Workers, now working for the Government, could apply to this new panel for the change in working conditions they sought in the recent soft-coal strike.

Awaits Court Ruling

Mr. Truman declined to go into this question at today's news conference, however, saying that he would discuss Lewis's chances for getting wage concessions from the Government after the Supreme Court has acted in the miners' contempt case.

The Supreme Court will rule on the $3,510,000 in fines against Lewis and the union for contempt of the Federal District Court after hearings scheduled for January 14.

The Wage Stabilization Board, which has been on the way out since Mr. Truman ended virtually all price controls in mid-October, has been engaged principally in enforcing penalties for violations of wage orders in the building construction industry.

Treasury Given Task

These functions will be transferred to the Treasury Department—presumably the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The only penalty for such violations is to disallow the amount of overpayment by a contractor in making out his income tax.

Whatever residual functions the board has are to be transferred to Schwellenbach.

TRUMAN WORKING ON HOUSING NEEDS; CREEDON NAMED

1946

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—(AP) While industry leaders beat the drums on Capitol Hill for the abolition of all housing controls, the White House worked tonight on a revamped housing drive.

President Truman "discussed the development of a housing program" for 30 minutes late in the day with his two newly appointed housing chiefs and other key officials, and asked them to meet again tomorrow, the White House announced.

The "whole housing program" is being reviewed, reporters were told later by John R. Steelman, assistant to the President and former reconversion director, to see "what changes, if any, should be worked out."

Subordinates in the National Housing Agency privately predicted that a relaxation of housing controls would result—perhaps suddenly, perhaps gradually.

Creedon Succeeds Wyatt

As for the details, they were waiting for enlightment from the two men named by Mr. Truman to take over the twin housing jobs of Wilson W. Wyatt, who quit last week.

The appointees, announced at Mr. Truman's news conference earlier in the day, are:

The appointees, announced at Mr. Truman's news conference earlier in the day are:

Frank R. Creedon, the new housing expediter—a boss construction engineer who, as deputy administrator of the Civilian Production Administration, clashed with Wyatt on some of the latter's building curbs; and

Raymond M. Foley, successor to the other half of Wyatt's job, administrator of the National Housing Agency. He will run NHA as well as the Federal Housing Administration, of which he is now commissioner.

White House Press Secretary Charles G. Ross told reporters that Mr. Truman gave his views on housing to Creedon, Foley and others at a 3 p.m. (E.S.T.) session and asked for their proposals.

Then they discussed both the long-range housing problem and the veterans' shelter emergency. Ross

said, adding: "Of course, veterans' housing is highly important in this picture."

However, the outlook for low-priced veterans' homes looked "dark," from the legislative standpoint, to Senator Myers (D-Pa). In a speech at a meeting of regional housing officials in Philadelphia he said "pretty evident signs" point to these developments:

"The removal of all construction controls yet remaining on the books; letting industrial and commercial builders grab the materials; and the end, or virtual end, of rent control through substantial increases, or perhaps the abdication of federal control in favor of state control."

Senator Myers decried what he foresaw as a "devil-take-the-hindmost" attitude toward housing among Congress members and asserted: "The fellow the devil is going to take used to be known as G.I. Joe."

Industry Gives Views

But industry had its inning before the Senate small business committee, where real estate, construction and building supply executives paraded to the witness chair and demanded, almost unanimously, the outright abolition of federal housing controls. Such action, they said, would get more houses faster.

Calvin K. Snyder, spokesman of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, declared the scrapping of all housing controls would bring a "decided increase" in home building within six months.

As for rentals, Snyder said an association survey indicated tenants would take a 15 percent rent boost if they received a one-year lease. Mr. Truman had told his news conference earlier that he did not plan to order a rent increase, but said OPA might be considering some boosts.

The President of the National Association of Home Builders, Joseph Meyeroff, told the Senators that only by building "a great surplus" of houses, particularly rental dwellings, "can we bring down the ultimate cost of a home."

"Freedom of action x x x should be assured industry," Sid L. Darling, secretary of the National-American Wholesale Lumber Association, told the committee. "That is the only way this ramified construction industry will be able to successfully do the job at hand." Darling termed many of the government regulations "cumbersome and unrealistic."

Joseph T. King, counsel for the National Retail Lumber Dealers Association, testified that "government controls have not only been harmful, but have diverted materials away from veterans housing."

UNRRA GROUP O.K.'S PLAN FOR 1947 MEETING

1946

Russia Virtually Wins Demand For Accounting Of Relief Funds

Washington, Dec. 12 (AP)—Russia virtually won her fight today to force the calling of another meeting of the full 48-nation UNRRA Council next year.

A full policy committee of UNRRA conference delegates unanimously approved a resolution which in effect assured a seventh and presumably final meeting of the Council before June, 1947.

The current session had been scheduled to be the last meeting for the delegates, since relief operations in Europe are scheduled to end December 31 and in the Far East March 31, even though actual shipment may take a few months longer.

The full plenary session of delegates is expected to approve the resolution later without debate.

The resolution had been recommended by a subcommittee which attempted to reconcile conflicting Soviet and American viewpoints.

"Criminal Waste"

Nikolai Feonov, Russian representative, had insisted on the 1947 meeting to hear a final accounting of UNRRA's two-year supervision of international relief. C. Tyler Wood, for America, called it a "criminal waste" of funds.

Under the wording of the resolution, Russian and Yugoslav members of UNRRA's central committee must join in unanimous vote with representatives of seven other countries to determine the 1947 meeting is not necessary.

Meanwhile, a high diplomatic official said the United States, bucking Soviet opposition, is considering asking a reshuffle of UNRRA's last $626,000,000 to provide additional relief for Austria.

This informant said a desire to help Austria and possibly Italy was one of the main reasons behind the American strategy. This is a course of insistence that all remaining allocations to UNRRA-receiving countries are "tentative" and subject to revision, depending on need.

Fiorello LaGuardia, director general, has supported Russian, Polish and Yugoslav opposition to the United States' attitude at the 48-nation UNRRA conference here. He has lashed out at the American view as "bread politics."

Urgent Need Indicated

However, the diplomatic official said reports from Austria clearly indicate urgent need.

He said they show that additional UNRRA help must be forthcoming if food rations in that country are not to sink to 1,200 calories daily from their present figure of 1,550.

If UNRRA is to operate on a "when-and-where-needed" basis, said this official, it is more urgent to ship food to a hungry country than to utilize funds for rehabilitation and industrial equipment to more fortunate claimant countries.

Seeking to prevent any juggling of remaining allocations, the Russian representative has introduced a resolution which would "freeze" current programs without change.

Soviet Proposal Cited

Deliveries to European countries not completed by a December 31 deadline would continue to go forward under the Russian proposal.

An UNRRA subcommittee was called on to work out the problem behind closed doors, forestalling another heated public exchange of remarks by the Russian and American delegates and LaGuardia.

The UNRRA representatives, meanwhile, turned to an old hand at liquidating war agencies, Maj. Gen. Lowell W. Rooks, USA, as their choice to succeed LaGuardia, who quits December 31 after nine months in the job.

General Rooks, leader of the Allied group that dissolved the Nazi high command and the "Acting German Government" after V-E day, was nominated unanimously by UNRRA's central committee. He is expected to be approved, probably tomorrow, by a full plenary meeting of delegates.

A veteran of two wars, Rooks has served as UNRRA deputy general for the past year on loan from the Army.

Director-General of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

UNRRA's nine-nation central committee unanimously nominated him and adopted an expression of regret at LaGuardia's decision to resign. The forty-eight-nation UNRRA conference is expected to approve the appointment tomorrow.

Rooks, currently deputy director, will direct the expiring relief agency's final three months of aid to the Far East and help wind up relief operations in Europe. LaGuardia, UNRRA chief for the last nine months, told a reporter that he plans to "relax, write and think" after he quits his position.

Rooks is on loan to UNRRA from the Army. He was deputy chief of staff under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in the German campaign, commanded the Ninetieth Division in the final stages of the "Battle of the Bulge," and helped to crack the Siekfried Line. After V. E-Day, he headed the Allied group which took control over the self-styled "acting German Government" and the German High Command.

LAGUARDIA'S POST WILL GO TO ROOKS

Washington, Dec. 12 (A. P.)—Major-Gen. Lowell W. Rooks, American Army officer, was nominated today to succeed Fiorello LaGuardia on December 31 as

ATOMIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE NAMED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—(AP) President Truman completed the tasks assigned him under the new atomic energy setup today by appointing nine prominent scientists and engineers as a general advisory committee for the control commission.

While this was the last step the President himself had to take to put the setup into operation, the commission headed by David E. Lilienthal still must appoint its general manager and a number of other groups.

The general advisory committee which the President named is required by the act "to advise the commission on scientific and technical matters relating to materials production, and research and development."

The members will select their own chairman. They get $50 a day and expenses and serve for six years, except that the original appointments are for staggered terms of two, four and six years.

The members are:

James B. Conant, president of Harvard and a leading figure in atomic energy.

Lee A. DuBridge, president of California Institute of Technology, a physicist not previously connected with atomic energy.

Enrico Fermi, Nobel prize winner in physics and a leading scientist in the work on nuclear chain reaction.

J. R. Oppenheimer, University of California physicist and wartime director of the Los Alamos, N. M., laboratories.

I. I. Rabi, Columbia University physicist, Nobel prize winner and leading consultant on atomic energy.

Hartley Rowe, vice president and chief engineer of the United Fruit Company and engineering advisory for the Manhattan Project.

Glenn T. Seaborg, University of California chemist who participated in the discovery of plutonium.

Cyril Stanley Smith, director of the University of Chicago Institute of Metals who was in charge of wartime metallurgical work at Los Alamos.

Hood Worthington, chemical engineer of E. I. Dupont de Nemours and Company, an authority on design and operation of nuclear reactors.

several fighting ships for experiments with guided missile batteries.

Bacteriological Welfare

Both the Army and Navy have made guarded disclosures that their studies of bacteriological warfare have produced satisfactory results in the laboratory. The implication is that American military science is certainly abreast if not ahead of other powers in the know-how of conducting war against men, animals and plants.

The Army's Chemical Warfare Corps, while directly concerned with the germ-warfare program, has given prime attention to new chemical toxics and to methods for combatting such attacks.

The Army and Navy, independently and through joint organizations, are currently pushing research in the guided missile and rocket field, in improvements of radar and counter-radar methods of detection and in the automatic firing large-caliber guns.

Also the United States has pioneered in the use of heavy bombardment aviation, advancing since war's end to the huge, long-range B-35 and B-36 bombers. And this country vying with Britain for leadership in jet-propelled aircraft directed at supersonic speeds.

U.S. Secrets Other Than Atom May Be Released

1946

Washington, Dec. 12 (AP)—A wide assortment of American military secrets, besides the atom bomb, might conceivably be bared if the United Nations calls for a census of armaments as well as troop strength.

While the whole issue bogged down again in New York last night, it was recalled that the British had suggested asking each nation for "full particulars on armaments of different categories as well as armed forces." This was presumably intended to embrace naval as well as land and air armaments.

Carrier Developments

The United States Navy, the world's largest, developed ships, matériel and methods during and since the war well in advance of some possessed by other powers. Particularly, it went to the fore in aircraft carrier development and now operates the largest, fastest and most heavily protected ships of that type, the 45,000-ton Midway class.

American designers are known to have been working for months on improvements to the submarine fleet, including studies of new propulsion equipment, torpedoes and underwater detection methods. In the ordnance field, the Navy has already ordered modification of

A letter was read into the record, addressed to Chairman Mead (D-N.Y.) and signed with Terry's name.

Dated December 2, it said that an anonymous person telephoned him at Meridian, Miss., the night of November 26 and told him "that should I participate or take any part in connection with the investigation of Senator Bilbo that my wife and daughter would pay with their lives."

It said that on October 31 a likewise anonymous caller told him "I would pay with my life" if he had anything to do with an investigation of Bilbo then going on in Mississippi.

In view of these facts "and especially the fact that the lives of my wife and daughter have been threatened," the letter asked that he not be called to testify.

The letter recalled that last April "I was, in the presence of witnesses, told that I would be killed if I gave out any information I might have detrimental to Senator Bilbo."

This instance, the letter said, was widely published.

Counsel Meader said Terry was questioned November 26 in executive session. Chairman Mead and Senator Ferguson (R-Mich.) urged that the Federal Bureau of Investigation be recruited to help locate him for public testimony. Committee staffers reached him by telephone at Lakeland, Fla., Saturday.

Counsel reported that Terry's daughter believed he had come to Washington Monday, gone to New York, and was driving back to Meridian.

Bilbo and his attorney, Forrest Jackson, asked that the committee subpoena not only Terry, but J. Marvin Quinn, executive vice president of a Jackson, Miss., bank where Terry is said to have some accounts.

Jackson said Quinn had told him in a conversation 10 days ago that Terry had confided he was going to use the alleged threats as an excuse not to testify, "because the evidence he would give would tend to incriminate him."

Bilbo's lawyer said Terry's account of the threats was "the same sort of statement he made during the campaign" last summer when

Key Witness Against Bilbo Threatened, Probers Are Told

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—(AP) A story of death threats against a key witness was laid before the Senate War Investigating committee today as it pressed an inquiry into allegations that Senator Bilbo (D-Miss.) reaped benefits from his relations with war contractors.

George Meader, committee counsel, said the witness is Edward P. Terry, former secretary to Bilbo. Meader said the committee has been unable to learn his whereabouts since last Saturday and that efforts to subpoena him have been unsuccessful.

Terry until last January was Bilbo's secretary and constant office associate, although he carried the title of clerk of the Senate committee on District of Columbia affairs.

Bilbo won renomination over four opponents.

Other Changes

Before getting to the Terry matter, the committee had heard from Army officers and ex-officers:

1. That Bilbo on numerous occasions brought contractors to their offices to recommend them for construction jobs:

2. That Bilbo was extremely active in having construction of the Jackson (Miss.) air base placed under control of the Army engineer office at Vicksburg, Miss., rather than the office at Mobile, Ala.;

3. That his 1940 campaign manager, A. B. Friend, participated in a $1,731,029 contract at Key Field, Meridian, Miss., as one of four contractors in a pool or co-venture.

When the morning session ended, the little Democratic senator told reporters:

"If it's wrong to recommend friends and constituents for jobs, then it disqualifies three-fourths of the Senate and all of the House."

Wearing a diamond horseshoe stickpin in his red necktie, Bilbo maintained an air of jauntiness as two of his colleagues dug into allegations that he accepted more than $30,000 in cash, a furnished house and a big automobile from contractors for his work in getting them the government construction jobs.

World Rubber Shortage In 1947 Is Predicted

New York, Dec. 12 (AP)—There will be a world shortage of natural rubber in 1947, with the shortage most acute in the first half of the year, George M. Tisdale, vice president of United States Rubber Company, said on his return from Europe today.

This, he said, is the opinion of the international rubber study group, whose meetings at The Hague Tisdale attended as adviser to the State Department.

"Final figures agreed upon give a possibility of 1,200,000 long tons of natural rubber reaching consuming areas as against estimated world consumption of rubber of about 1,700,000 tons in 1947," Tisdale said.

"Only about 500,000 tons of natural rubber from these shipments is expected to reach the United States next year, and the use of about the same amount of synthetic is necessary to meet United States production requirements," he added.

GERMAN YOUTH PERIL

Buck Hill Falls, Pa., Dec. 12 (A. P.).—The Allied reconstruction program is faced with "a moral and spiritual vacuum" among German youth, created by the collapse of their Nazi ideals, the Methodist Church was told by Dr. Ralph E. Diffendorfer, foreign executive secretary of the church.

"German youth today apparently is without hope and hope is a spiritual quality," Dr. Diffendorfer told the church's Board of Missions and Church Extension yesterday.

Germany's "future economy can be objectively controlled. Her finances can be regulated. Her army and navy can be obliterated, by force if necessary. But moral and spiritual outlook is a creation from within and involves educational and social procedures not so easily manipulated."

WASHINGTON, Dec. [illegible] (AP)—The Public Roads Administration described a $9,960,000 allocation for highway construction in the Philippines today as the start of a $100,000,000, four-year program of road reconstruction in the islands.

The Filipinos will be asked at least to match the $9,960,000 allocation for 1947.

Francis C. Turner of Washington is en route to Manila to establish a division engineering office. Mr. Turner was consultant during the war to Canadian Army forces maintaining the Alaska Highway.

The road-building program is part of a larger rehabilitation plan involving port and harbor reconstruction, restoring of schools, hospitals, air transport and the fishing industry, improvement of the public health and establishment of a broad personal training program for Filipinos.

"Appropriate Action" Asked

Washington, Dec. 12 (AP)—The State Department said today it has asked the United States Embassy in Belgrade to take "appropriate action" to safeguard rights of Americans affected by a new Yugoslav law nationalizing 42 industries.

30 24-6903

FOURTH NIGHT LEAD U.N. (ROUNDUP)
BY FRANCIS W.CARPENTER
NEW HORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 13-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS RECOMMENDED A DIPLOMATIC SNUB TO FRANCO SPAIN LAST NIGHT IN A SERIES OF FAR-REACHING DECISIONS THAT SAW A SUB-COMMITTEE ADOPT UNANIMOUSLY A LONG-RANGE ARMS LIMITATION PROGRAM AND THEN AGREE ON A COMPROMISE SOLVING THE TROOP CENSUS IMPASSE WHICH SPLIT SOVIET RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN. add

IN THE FIRST CONCRETE ACTION AGAINST GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO SINCE THE UNITED NATIONS WAS FOUNDED, THE ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDED BY A VOTE OF 34 TO 6 THAT MEMBERS OF THE PEACE-KEEPING ORGANIZATION IMMEDIATELY RECALL THEIR AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS FROM SPAIN.

DELEGATES IN A FOUR-AND-HALF-HOUR SESSION THAT ENDED AT 1:02 A.M. (EST) TODAY FINALLY FILLED THE LAST TWO SEATS ON THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL BY ELECTING THE NETHERLANDS AND TURKEY AND TOOK MAJOR STEPS TOWARD SECURING THE PEACE OF THE WORLD THAT THE FOUR-POWER FOREIGN MINISTERS AGREED UPON LAST NIGHT FOR EUROPE WITH THE EXCEPTION OF GERMANY.

THE 20-MEMBER X X X 2ND GRAF. 1946

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U.N. (570)

NEW YORK, DEC.12-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION ON FRANCO SPAIN PASSED TONIGHT BY THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY: (550)

RELATIONS BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE UNITED NATIONS

THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, AT SAN FRANCISCO, POTSDAM AND LONDON CONDEMNED THE FRANCO REGIME IN SPAIN AND DECIDED THAT AS LONG AS THAT REGIME REMAINS, SPAIN MAY NOT BE ADMITTED TO THE UNITED NATIONS. add

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, IN ITS RESOLUTION OF 9 FEBRUARY 1946, RECOMMENDED THAT THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD ACT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LETTER AND THE SPIRIT OF THE DECLARATIONS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND POTSDAM.

THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS ASSURE THE SPANISH PEOPLE OF THEIR ENDURING SYMPATHY AND OF THE CORDIAL WELCOME AWAITING THEM WHEN CIRCUMSTANCES ENABLE THEM TO BE ADMITTED TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RECALLS THAT IN MAY AND JUNE 1946, THE SECURITY COUNCIL CONDUCTED AN INVESTIGATION OF THE POSSIBLE FURTHER ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY THE UNITED NATIONS. THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL CHARGED WITH THE INVESTIGATION FOUND UNANIMOUSLY:

"(A) IN ORIGIN, NATURE, STRUCTURE AND GENERAL CONDUCT, THE FRANCO REGIME IS A FASCIST REGIME PATTERNED ON, AND ESTABLISHED LARGELY AS A RESULT OF AID RECEIVED FROM HITLER'S NAZI GERMANY AND MUSSOLINI'S FASCIST ITALY.

"(B) DURING THE LONG STRUGGLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS AGAINST HITLER AND MUSSOLINI, FRANCO, DESPITE CONTINUED ALLIED PROTESTS, GAVE VERY SUBSTANTIAL AID TO THE ENEMY POWERS. FIRST, FOR EXAMPLE, FROM 1941 TO 1945, THE BLUE INFANTRY DIVISION, THE SPANISH LEGION OF VOLUNTEERS AND THE SALVADOR AIR SQUADRON FOUGHT AGAINST SOVIET RUSSIA ON THE EASTERN FRONT. SECOND, IN THE SUMMER OF 1940, SPAIN SEIZED TANGIER IN BREACH OF INTERNATIONAL STATUTE, AND AS A RESULT OF SPAIN MAINTAINING A LARGE ARMY IN SPANISH MOROCCO LARGE NUMBERS OF ALLIED TROOPS WERE IMMOBILIZED IN NORTH AFRICA.

B91 (Q)

"(C) INCONTROVERTIBLE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE ESTABLISHES THAT FRANCO WAS A GUILTY PARTY WITH HITLER AND MUSSOLINI IN THE CONSPIRACY TO WAGE WAR AGAINST THOSE COUNTRIES WHICH EVENTUALLY IN THE COURSE OF THE WORLD WAR BECAME BANDED TOGETHER AS THE UNITED NATIONS. IT WAS PART OF THE CONSPIRACY THAT FRANCO'S FULL BELLIGERENCY SHOULD BE POSTPONED UNTIL A TIME TO BE MUTUALLY AGREED UPON."

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONVINCED THAT THE FRANCO FASCIST GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN, WHICH WAS IMPOSED BY FORCE UPON THE SPANISH PEOPLE WITH THE AID OF THE AXIS AND WHICH GAVE MATERIAL AID TO THE AXIS POWERS IN THE WAR, DOES NOT REPRESENT THE SPANISH PEOPLE, AND BY ITS CONTINUED CONTROL OF SPAIN IS MAKING IMPOSSIBLE THE PARTICIPATION OF THE SPANISH PEOPLE WITH THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN INTER-

NATIONAL AFFAIRS;

RECOMMENDS THAT THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN BE DEBARRED FROM MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES ESTABLISHED BY OR BROUGHT INTO RELATIONSHIP WITH THE UNITED NATIONS, AND FROM PARTICIPATION IN CONFERENCE OR OTHER ACTIVITIES WHICH MAY BE ARRANGED BY THE UNITED NATIONS OR BY THESE AGENCIES, UNTIL A NEW AND ACCEPTABLE GOVERNMENT IS FORMED IN SPAIN.

FURTHER DESIRING TO SECURE THE PARTICIPATION OF ALL PEACE-LOVING PEOPLES, INCLUDING THE PEOPLE OF SPAIN, IN THE COMMUNITY OF NATIONS,

RECOMMENDS THAT, IF WITHIN A REASONABLE TIME, THERE IS NOT ESTABLISHED A GOVERNMENT WHICH DERIVES ITS AUTHORITY FROM THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED, COMMITTED TO RESPECT FREEDOM OF SPEECH, RELIGION AND ASSEMBLY AND TO THE PROMPT HOLDING OF AN ELECTION IN WHICH THE SPANISH PEOPLE, FREE FROM FORCE AND INTIMIDATION AND REGARDLESS OF PARTY, MAY EXPRESS THEIR WILL, THE SECURITY COUNCIL CONSIDER THE ADEQUATE MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN ORDER TO REMEDY THE SITUATION;

RECOMMENDS THAT ALL MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS IMMEDIATELY RECALL FROM MADRID THEIR AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY ACCREDITED THERE.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FURTHER RECOMMENDS THAT THE STATES MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION REPORT TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND TO THE NEXT SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY WHAT ACTION THEY HAVE TAKEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS RECOMMENDATION. (END TEXT).

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1946

B28 (SEG)
U.N. (450)

NEW YORK, DEC. 12-(AP)-THE FOLLOWING 18 ITEMS WERE APPROVED BY THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY IN PLENARY SESSION YESTERDAY IN THE DRIVE TOWARD ADJOURNMENT:

1-REPORT RECOMMENDING THAT MEMBER NATIONS TAKE ALL MEASURES POSSIBLE TO ENCOURAGE HIGH CEREAL PRODUCTION, SWIFT TRANSPORT OF CEREALS, HIGH EXPORT OF CEREALS AND WHATEVER MEASURES NECESSARY TO KEEP DOWN THE PRICE OF FOOD.

2--REPORT RECOMMENDING THAT, IN VIEW OF WIDE RESPONSIBILITIES IN DIVERSE FIELDS, THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL BE AUTHORIZED TO REQUEST ADVISORY OPINIONS FROM THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

3--RESOLUTION GRANTING CERTAIN PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES TO MEMBERS AND STAFF OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

4--PROPOSAL FOR GRANTING PENSIONS TO MEMBERS OF THE INTER-NATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

5--AGREEMENT ON LEGAL STEPS IN OCCUPYING THE PEACE PALACE AT THE HAGUE AS QUARTERS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

6--RECOMMENDATION THAT THOSE COUNTRIES STILL IN ARREARS ON PAYMENTS TO UNRRA SUBMIT THOSE FUNDS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

7--RECOMMENDATION THAT MEMBER STATES GRANT WOMEN THE SAME POLITICAL RIGHTS AS MEN.

8--REPORT INVITING U.N. MEMBERS TO ACCEDE AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE TO THE CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE U.N.

9--RECOMMENDATION FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A 17-NATION COMMITTEE TO STUDY METHODS FOR THE PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND ITS CODIFICATION.

B29 (SEG)

10--BUDGETARY COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION FOR A COMPLETE STUDY OF U.N. FINANCIAL REGULATIONS, TO BE MADE WITHIN A YEAR.

1--REPORT COVERING ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE, INCLUDING SETTING OF SALARIES AND LEGAL TENDER.

12--SECURITY COUNCIL REPORT, INCLUDING A RESUME OF DEBATES ON IRAN, SPAIN, GREECE AND NEW MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS.

13--PANAMA RESOLUTION CALLING ON THE U.N. TO POLL ALL MEMBERS FOR OPINIONS ON THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES WITH PROVISION FOR A FULL DISCUSSION AT THE NEXT ASSEMBLY SESSION.

14--RESOLUTION RECOMMENDING THE CONDEMNATION OF GENOCIDE (RACIAL EXTERMINATION) AS A CRIME AGAINST INTERNATIONAL LAW, THE PERPETUATION OF WHICH, WHETHER BY INDIVIDUALS OR OFFICIALS, SHOULD BE PUNISHED.

15--RESOLUTION CALLING FOR A EUROPEAN EMERGENCY COUNCIL TO TIE TOGETHER THE CONTINENT'S PROGRAMS FOR REBUILDING BOTH ITS HOMES AND ITS COMMERCIAL LIFE.

16--PANAMA-CUBA DECLARATION GUARANTEEING HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOM REFERRED TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.

17--REPORT REAFFIRMING THE PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AS RECOGNIZED BY THE CHARTER OF THE NUERNBERG TRIAL.

18--AN EMERGENCY FUND TO AID CHILD VICTIMS OF AGGRESSION TO BE MADE UP FROM CONTRIBUTIONS BY UNRRA, GOVERNMENTS, ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS.

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B3 (ESCG)
U.N.-VETO INTERPRETATIVE (400)
BY LARRY HAUCK

NEW YORK, DEC. 12-(AP)-THE VETO REARS ITS HEAD EVERY TIME THE UNITED NATIONS DEBATES AN IMPORTANT ISSUE.

THIS HAS BEEN TRUE IN THE LONG DISCUSSIONS ON ARMS REDUCTION, TROOP INVENTORIES AND ALL THE OTHER PROBLEMS CONSIDERED SO IMPORTANT TO THE FUTURE OF MANKIND.

THIS WORD VETO--A LATIN TERM WHICH IS THE SAME IN ENGLISH, SPANISH, RUSSIAN AND FRENCH, AS THE WORLD PRETTY WELL KNOWS BY NOW -- CONCERNS THE SPECIAL VOTING RIGHT GIVEN THE FIVE GREAT POWERS IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL THROUGH CHARTER AUTHORIZATION FOR ANY ONE OF THEM ~~TO BLOCK A MAJOR DECISION BY MERELY RAISING A HAND.~~

IN THE FINAL DAYS OF THE CURRENT ASSEMBLY SESSION --PERHAPS TODAY-- THE UNITED NATIONS WILL ACT ON A PROPOSAL AIMED TO CURB THE USE OF THE VETO.

HOWEVER, THE FINAL RESOLUTION WHICH EMERGED FROM COMMITTEE FOR FLOOR DEBATE WAS SO WATERED DOWN BY REVISIONS AND AMENDMENTS THAT IT DID LITTLE MORE THAN CALL ATTENTION TO OPPOSITION TO THE SPECIAL VOTING PRIVILEGE.

THUS THE ISSUE APPARENTLY REMAINS FOR THE FUTURE AND THERE ARE THOSE WHO BELIEVE THAT THIS QUESTION EVENTUALLY MAY MAKE OR BREAK THE PEACE AGENCY.

THROUGHOUT DISCUSSIONS IN AND OUT OF COMMITTEE ROOMS, RUSSIA HAS BORNE THE BRUNT OF THE ATTACKS, WHICH HAVE BEEN LEVELED PRINCIPALLY

30.24 - 6905

BY SMALL NATIONS. THE BARRAGE AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION HAS STEMMED FROM UNOFFICIAL FIGURES SHOWING THAT RUSSIA HAS PULLED A VETO OUT OF ITS POCKET NINE TIMESMCNOMM V

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FROM UNOFFICIAL FIGURES SHOWING THAT RUSSIA HAS PULLED A VETO OUT OF ITS POCKET NINE TIMES IN LESS THAN A YEAR TO BLOCK SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS FAVORED BY AT LEAST SEVEN OF THE 11 MEMBERS.

FRANCE WAS ASSOCIATED WITH RUSSIA ON ONE VETO; THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA HAVE NEVER USED IT.

RUSSIA HAS STOOD ITS GROUND AGAINST ANY ELIMINATION OR EVEN MODIFICATION. THE OTHER FOUR POWERS HAVE INDICATED WILLINGNESS FROM TIME TO TIME FOR SOME LIMITATION ON ITS USE BUT NONE HAS EVEN BEEN VERY SPECIFIC.

APPARENTLY NO ONE OF THE FIVE FAVORED COUNTRIES WOULD DENY THAT EVERY ONE OF THESE NATIONS WANTS THE VETO KEPT IN THE CHARTER.

THUS, WHILE THE UNITED STATES, CHINA, FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN JOIN LIGHTLY IN THE ATTACKS ON RUSSIA, THEY ARE PREPARED TO RESIST JUST AS STRONGLY AS THE SOVIET UNION ANY ATTEMPT TO TAKE AWAY THE POWER.

IT WAS GENERALLY CONCEDED THAT PRESENCE OF THE VETO WAS THE DECISIVE FACTOR IN BRINGING APPROVAL IN THE AMERICAN CONGRESS OF THE U.N. CHARTER.

THE ARGUMENTS OF THE BIG POWERS BOIL DOWN TO THIS: THEY MUST HAVE SOME SORT OF CHECK AGAINST THE SMALL NATIONS OF THE WORLD, WHO COULD OUTVOTE THEM EASILY AND THUS FORCE A LEADING POWER INTO TAKING STEPS CONTRARY TO WHAT IT BELIEVED TO BE ITS BEST INTERESTS. NOT TO BE OVERLOOKED, EITHER, IS THE CHECK THE VETO GIVES AGAINST BEING BACKED INTO A CORNER BY OTHER MAJOR POWERS.

THE LITTLE NATIONS MEANWHILE KEEP UP THEIR BARRAGE AGAINST THIS VETO WITH THE CRY THAT IT IS UNDEMOCRATIC. AND MANY PERSONS WHO HAVE WATCHED THE UNITED NATIONS FROM ITS BIRTH MAINTAIN THAT THIS ISSUE WILL HAUNT THE U.N. UNTIL THE PEACE BODY SUCCEEDS OR DIES.

JR341AES 1946

FRENCH SEPARATE

NEW YORK, DEC. 12-(AP)-DEPUTY FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER COUVE DE MURVILLE REAFFIRMED TODAY FRANCE'S INSISTENCE ON A DECENTRALIZED GERMANY, MAKING IT CLEAR THAT IN WRITING A GERMAN PEACE TREATY FRANCE WOULD OBJECT TO ANY RUSH BY THE ALLIES TO GIVE THE FORMER ENEMY COUNTRY A STRONGLY ORGANIZED CENTRAL REGIME.

THE FRENCH MINISTER OF THE BIG-FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL ALSO TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT HE FAVORED ALLOWING THE SMALL NATIONS ON GERMANY'S BORDERS TO HAVE A MAXIMUM VOICE IN THE FRAMING OF THE GERMAN SETTLEMENT --- "THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT FAVORS A GREATER ROLE FOR THEM THAN THEIR JUST BEING HEARD."

JT152PES

THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON ARMS REDUCTION DROVE AHEAD WITH ITS WORK AS ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT PAUL-HENRI SPAAK OF BELGIUM ANNOUNCED HE WAS PREPARED TO STAY IN NEW YORK "UNTIL CHRISTMAS 1948" IF NECESSARY TO BREAK THE STALEMATE OVER THE ARMS REDUCTION AND TROOP CENSUS PLANS.

SPAAK HAD SAID XXX THIRD GRAF FIRST LEAD ELIMINATING FIFTH GRAF BEGINNING "THE PROVISION XXX AND ENDING "XXX THE U.N."

GH1240PES NMUA INS. NY(DAY) - ARMS PLAN - XXX -1 TO 18

A142UA

SPAAK HAD SAID YESTERDAY HE WOULD SAIL FOR HOME SATURDAY REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THE ASSEMBLY HAD FINISHED ITS BUSINESS.

SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES WAS REPORTED READY TO INTERVENE IN THE DISCUSSIONS FOR THE FIRST TIME BUT PROBABLY NOT BEFORE TOMORROW.

1946

A143UA

THE PROVISION TO REQUIRE ASSEMBLY APPROVAL OF ANY SECURITY COUNCIL ARMS PLANS WAS OFFERED BY CANADA AND APPROVED BY A VOTE OF 10 TO 9. THE AMENDED RESOLUTION RETAINS A PREVIOUSLY ACCEPTED PROVISION FOR RATIFICATION BY EACH MEMBER OF THE U.N.

GH1141AES

U.N.-TIMETABLE

NEW YORK, DEC 12-(AP)-SCHEDULE OF UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY MEETINGS TODAY (E.S.T.):

-- AT FLUSHING MEADOW PARK --

10 A.M.--DISARMAMENT SUBCOMMITTEE.

11 A.M., 4 P.M. AND 8 P.M. -- PLENARY SESSIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

-- AT LAKE SUCCESS --

10:30 A.M. -- NARCOTICS COMMITTEE AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS, TRUSTEESHIP AND BUDGETARY COMMITTEES.

11 A.M. -- GOVERNMENTAL POSTAL EXPERTS CONFERENCE.

2:30 P.M. -- NARCOTICS COMMISSION; PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS SITE COMMITTEE (TENTATIVE).

3 P.M. -- SECURITY COUNCIL HEARING OF GREEK COMPLAINT AGAINST ALBANIA, BULGARIA AND YUGOSLAVIA FOR ALLEGED FRONTIER VIOLATIONS; BUDGETARY COMMITTEE.

7:30 P.M. -- ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS (CLOSED).

MK401AES

NEW YORK-SECOND ADD FIRST LEAD U.N. XXX THE U.N.

IN AN EFFORT TO SPEED AGREEMENT AND POSSIBLY MEET FRIDAY NIGHT'S DEADLINE FOR ASSEMBLY ADJOURNMENT, THE 20-NATION SUB-COMMITTEE DECIDED TO LIMIT DEBATE TO TWO SPEAKERS FOR AND TWO AGAINST EACH OF THE MANY AMENDMENTS AWAITING ACTION.

SEN. TOM CONNALLY (D-TEX) REPRESENTED THE UNITED STATES, BUT BYRNES WAS SAID TO BE READY TO STEP IN AT THE "APPROPRIATE TIME."

AMERICAN SOURCES XXX FOURTH GRAF PMS BUDGET (A22)

GH1143AES NMUA

AMERICAN SOURCES INDICATED, HOWEVER, THAT IF BYRNES FELT THE SUB-COMMITTEE COULD REACH AGREEMENT WITHOUT HIS PARTICIPATION HE WOULD DELAY HIS STATEMENT UNTIL THE ISSUES COME BEFORE A PLENARY SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

BOTH BRITISH AND AMERICAN SOURCES CLOSE TO THEIR RESPECTIVE DELEGATIONS BELIEVED THAT SOME SORT OF ARMS REDUCTION PROGRAM COULD BE AGREED UPON AT THIS SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY. BUT THERE WAS A GROWING BELIEF THAT THE WHOLE QUESTION OF A TROOP INVENTORY MIGHT BE COMPLETELY WASHED OUT AND DELAYED UNTIL NEXT YEAR'S ASSEMBLY SESSION.

AMERICAN SOURCES SAID THEY FELT BRITAIN'S PROPOSAL TO LINK THE ARMS QUESTION WITH THE TROOP CENSUS WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR DELAYING AN AGREEMENT ON A WORLD ARMS REDUCTION PROGRAM.

AS THE SITUATION NOW STANDS THE SUB-COMMITTEE WILL ATTEMPT TO FORMULATE AN ARMS REDUCTION PROGRAM, AND ONCE THAT IS OUT OF THE WAY WILL TAKE UP THE BRITISH PROPOSAL CALLING FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A SUPERVISORY COMMISSION TO CHECK REPORTS ON ARMS AND TROOPS.

THE BIG POWERS WERE MORE OR LESS AGREED ON THIS RESOLUTION WHEN IT CAME TO THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON ARMS REDUCTION, BUT CANADA SUBMITTED AN AMENDMENT WHICH THREATENED TO THROW THE WHOLE THING INTO DISAGREEMENT.

THIS AMENDMENT ASKS THAT THE ASSEMBLY POWERS BE MORE EXPLICIT AND THAT THE ASSEMBLY BE GIVEN MORE RECOGNITION IN THE PROGRAM THAN THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

INS.NY(DAY)-ARMS PLAN- 1946
YYY COUNCIL

A23

PAUL-HENRI SPAAK, ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT AND CHAIRMAN OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON ARMS REDUCTION, ATTEMPTED TO GET RUSSIA AND BRITAIN YESTERDAY TO AGREE ON DROPPING THE WHOLE QUESTION OF TROOP AND RMAMENT CENSUS.

HE ARGUED THAT TROOP COUNTING WAS NOT IMPORTANT, BUTV

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NEW YORK -- FIRST ADD U.N. , PARRIS X X XARMAMENT CENSUS.

HE ARGUED THAT TROOP COUNTING WAS NOT IMPORTANT, BUT SAID IT WAS IMPORTANT THAT EVERYONE HAD AGREED ON A REDUCTION OF ARMS AND ON INSPECTIONS TO CHECK ON WHETHER THESE REGULATIONS WERE BEING CARRIED OUT.

SPAAK PROPOSED THIS COMPROMISE:

"IT (THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY) FURTHER RECOMMENDS THAT EACH GOVERNMENT CONCERNED AND THE SECURITY COUNCIL ARE INVITED TO REPORT TO THE NEXT SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY (NOW PLANNED FOR SEPTEMBER, 1947) ON THE MEASURES TAKEN TO CARRY OUT THESE RECOMMENDATIONS."

RUSSIA, HOWEVER, REJECTED THE COMPROMISE.

MEANWHILE, TWO OTHER HOT ISSUES HEADED FOR DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY TODAY.

ONE WAS A RESOLUTION CALLING FOR ALL MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO RECALL THEIR AMBASSADORS FROM FRANCO SPAIN. THE UNITED STATES, WHICH ABSTAINED FROM VOTING IN COMMITTEE, WAS EXPECTED TO SUPPORT THE RESOLUTION ON THE ASSEMBLY FLOOR.

SECOND WAS THE LONG CONTROVERSIAL VETO ISSUE. BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY WAS A RESOLUTION URGING THE BIG FIVE TO "ENSURE THAT THE USE OF THE SPECIAL VOTING PRIVILEGE X X X DOES NOT IMPEDE THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN REACHING DECISIONS PROMPTLY."

A DECISION THAT THE FINAL TEXTS OF THE SATELLITE PEACE TREATIES SHOULD BE PUBLISHED ON THE DAY AFTER THEY ARE DELIVERED IN WASHINGTON TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE 26 GOVERNMENTS, ALLIED AND EX-ENEMY, WHICH ARE TO SIGN THEM.

AGREEMENT WAS REACHED ON LANDING RIGHTS FOR PLANES IN DISTRESS WHEN MOLOTOV AGREED THAT THE SECTION OF ALL THE TREATIES COVERING CIVIL AVIATION SHOULD PROVIDE FOR DISTRESS LANDING RIGHTS.

IN THE WINDUP TONIGHT, MOLOTOV CONGRATULATED HIS COLLEAGUES ON HAVING COME TO THE END OF A LONG AND DIFFICULT TASK. BYRNES BRIEFLY REVIEWED OTHER CITIES IN WHICH THEY HAD MET, LONDON, MOSCOW AND PARIS, AND ALL AGREED THAT THEIR EXPERIENCES TO DATE SHOULD BE OF ENORMOUS ASSISTANCE TO THEIR WORK ON GERMANY.

TA1006PES

ADD NY(HIGHTOWER)-FOR.MIN.-YYY BEING

FOREIGN MINISTERS (800)
BY JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

NEW YORK, DEC 12-(AP)-PACED BY A NEW ROUND OF CONCESSIONS FROM SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV, THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL ARRANGED TO FINISH ITS HISTORIC PEACEMAKING SESSIONS IN NEW YORK TODAY AFTER HAVING COMPLETED PLANS FOR DRAFTING GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN PEACE SETTLEMENTS. 1946

A FINAL MEETING WAS SCHEDULED FOR 4 P.M. (E.S.T.) TO CLEAN UP MINOR DETAILS OF THE FIVE EUROPEAN SATELLITE PEACE TREATIES AND APPROVE THE DRAFT OF A SIX-POINT AGENDA FOR THE BIG FOUR CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW MARCH 10 TO BEGIN WORK ON TREATIES WITH GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

IN A BUSY, SWIFT-MOVING SESSION LAST NIGHT THE BIG FOUR AGREED THAT PRIOR TO THE MOSCOW SESSIONS SMALL NATIONS WOULD BE GIVEN FULL OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT THEIR PROPOSALS FOR GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN SETTLEMENTS TO BOARDS OF GREAT POWER DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS IN LONDON BEGINNING JANUARY 14.

DUE MAINLY TO LAST MINUTE AGREEMENT BY MOLOTOV IT WAS ALSO DECIDED THAT SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES' PROPOSALS FOR SHARPLY LIMITING OCCUPATION ARMIES IN EUROPE AND FOR A 40-YEAR GERMAN DISARMAMENT PACT WOULD BE FULLY CONSIDERED AT THE MOSCOW MEETING.

MOLOTOV TENTATIVELY BLOCKED A BYRNES MOVE TO INVITE THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE MOSCOW MEETING AND FINAL DECISION WAS DUE ON THAT AT TODAY'S CLOSING SESSION, BUT INDICATIONS WERE THAT MOLOTOV'S OBJECTIONS WOULD STAND.

LITTLE REMAINED TO BE DONE ON THE SIX-POINT AGENDA FOR THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE EXCEPT TO PUT IT INTO FINAL FORMAL LANGUAGE. IT WAS FULLY APPROVED IN SUBSTANCE LAST NIGHT AND PROVIDES FOR THESE ACTIONS AT OSCOW:

1. CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS FROM THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL AT BERLIN ON GERMAN DEMILITARIZATION, DENAZIFICATION, DEMOCRATIZATION, ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES AND REPARATIONS. IN THIS CONNECTION, MOLOTOV ASSURED HIS AMERICAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH COLLEAGUES THAT WHEN THE TIME CAME HE WOULD REPORT FULLY ON SOVIET REPARATIONS REMOVALS OF PROPERTY FROM GERMANY.

30.24-6907

A31

2. STUDY OF THE FORM AND SCOPE OF A PROVISIONAL POLITICAL ORGANIZATION FOR GERMANY.

3. PREPARATION OF A PEACE TREATY WITH GERMANY INCLUDING CONSIDERATION OF THE WORK OF THE BIG FOUR DEPUTIES IN LONDON AND ALSO BASIC DIRECTIVES PERTAINING TO GERMAN FRONTIERS, THE RUHR, THE RHINELAND AND OTHER QUESTIONS.

4. CONSIDERATION OF THE PROPOSED AMERICAN DRAFT OF A DISARMAMENT AND DEMILITARIZATION TREATY AND OTHER MEASURES FOR THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND MILITARY CONTROL OF GERMANY.

5. CONSIDERATIONS OF A REPORT ALREADY SUBMITTED BY A COMMITTEE ON EXPERTS ON GERMAN COAL PRODUCTION.

6. WORK ON AN AUSTRIAN TREATY.

1946

THERE WAS NO DOUBT THAT THE MOST CONTROVERSIAL POINT SETTLED BY THE MINISTERS LAST NIGHT CONCERNED THE APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTIES TO HOLD THE LONDON HEARINGS FOR SMALL NATIONS ON GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

BYRNES, BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN AND FRENCH DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER MAURICE COUVE DE MURVILLE HAD ALL ARGUED THAT THE SMALLER NATIONS SHOULD HAVE A PRELIMINARY OPPORTUNITY TO STATE THEIR VIEWS BEFORE THE GREAT POWERS MADE ANY DECISIONS ON GERMANY.

MOLOTOV HAD DEMURRED, CONTENDING THAT UNTIL THE FOUR BIG POWERS HAD GENERALLY OUTLINED THEIR IDEAS ON A GERMAN SETTLEMENT, THE DEPUTIES WOULD NOT KNOW HOW TO PROCEED. LAST NIGHT, HOWEVER, HE YIELDED ON THIS POINT.

IN DOING SO HE UTTERED HIS FIRST COMPLAINT RESPECTING AMERICAN PRESS HANDLING OF THE BIG FOUR MEETING HERE. ACCORDING TO WESTERN DIPLOMATS PRESENT HE HAD THIS TO SAY:

THE SOVIET DELEGATION WAS SURPRISED AT WHAT MOLOTOV CONSIDERED THE ONE-SIDED PRESENTATION OF PROPOSALS WHICH IT HAD SUBMITTED TO THE BIG FOUR COUNCIL. THE DELEGATION HAD HARDLY OPENED ITS MOUTH WHEN THE AMERICAN PRESS PRESENTED ITS ATTITUDE TOWARD THE PROPOSAL FOR APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL DEPUTIES ON GERMANY IN A SENSE WHICH WAS UNFAVORABLE TO THE ATTITUDE OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION.

OF COURSE, MOLOTOV WAS REPORTED AS SAYING, IT IS ALL RIGHT TO SAY THE PRESS IS FREE BUT IT WOULD BE WELL THAT THERE SHOULD BE AS FEW AS POSSIBLE CASES OF EXTREME ONESIDEDNESS.

THE SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER DID NOT DETAIL HIS COMPLAINT, NOR DID HE SAY WHETHER HE OBJECTED TO NEWS ACCOUNTS OF THE SOVIET ATTITUDE OR TO EDITORIAL REACTION CRITICAL OF IT.

MANY NATIONS ALREADY HAVE REQUESTED TO BE HEARD ON GERMANY. THEY INCLUDE BELGIUM, THE NETHERLANDS, LUXEMBOURG, POLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, BRAZIL, YUGOSLAVIA, DENMARK AND THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.

YUGOSLAVIA ALSO HAS ASKED OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT ITS VIEWS ON AN AUSTRIAN SETTLEMENT AND NOW THAT THE WAY HAS BEEN OPENED, OTHER COUNTRIES PROBABLY WILL DO THE SAME.

THE MOSCOW MEETING IN MARCH AND THE LONDON DEPUTIES MEETING IN JANUARY ARE BUT TWO OF THE INTERNATIONAL SESSIONS DECIDED UPON BY THE FOREIGN MINISTERS YESTERDAY. A THIRD, BRIEF SESSION WAS SCHEDULED FOR PARIS FEBRUARY 10 WHEN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS AND OF ITALY, HUNGARY, ROMANIA, BULGARIA AND FINLAND WILL MEET TO SIGN THE FIVE SATELLITE TREATIES COMPLETED HERE.

BYRNES AND THE OTHER FOREIGN MINISTERS DO NOT PLAN TO ATTEND THE PARIS MEETING AND THEIR DECISION ON IT YESTERDAY LEFT UNCLEAR WHETHER THE SMALLER ALLIED NATIONS WHICH PARTICIPATED IN WRITING THOSE TREATIES AT THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE WOULD BE INVITED TO SIGN THEM IN PARIS OR LATER.

THE IMPORTANT POINT IS THAT THEY ATTAIN LEGAL STATUS WHEN THEY RE SIGNED BY THE BIG FOUR AND THE FORMER ENEMY STATES AND THE RATIFICATION PROCESS CAN THEN BE STARTED. THIS MEANS THAT THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION SHOULD BE able TO SEND THE TREATIES TO THE SENATE IN LATE FEBRUARY.

(EDITORS: STORY ON MAJOR PROVISIONS OF FIVE SATELLITES TREATIES MOVED IN NIGHT REPORT LAST NIGHT AS A48-49).

1946

MK430AES

NEW YORK--THIRD ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD U.N.-SITE (TOP AYE) XXX MANHATTAN LOCATION.

MAYOR ROGER LAPHAM OF SAN FRANCISCO, WHO HAD ATTENDED ALL PUBLIC SESSIONS OF THE HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE IN RECENT WEEKS, ISSUED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT AFTER THE VOTE:

"THE SUCCESS OF THE UNITED NATIONS IS THE MOST IMPORTANT THING. I AM GLAD THAT THE DECISION HAS BEEN MADE AND I WISH THIS GREAT ORGANIZATION A LONG AND HAPPY LIFE IN THE CITY OF MY BIRTH.

"FURTHER, I WISH TO EXPRESS MY HEARTFELT THANKS TO THOSE WHO SUPPORTED SO LOYALLY THE CITY OF WHICH I HAVE THE HONOR TO BE MAYOR."

OF THE LEADING ADVOCATES OF SAN FRANCISCO, ONLY CHINA CHANGED ITS MIND TO JOIN THE MAJORITY. AFGHANISTAN, EL SALVADOR, BOLIVIA, CHILE, COSTA RICA, ETHIOPIA, LIBERIA AND PARAGUAY WERE NOT RECORDED AS VOTING OR ABSTAINING. INS. NY(N)-LOOPY-UN-SITE-XXX LOCATION

NEW YORK--FOURTH ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD U.N.-SITE X X X OR ABSTAINING.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE VOTING, WHICH WAS COMPLETED TO THE OBVIOUS RELIEF OF THE DELEGATES, EDUARDO ZULETA ANGEL, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE SAID "I WISH TO PAY THE HIGHEST TRIBUTE TO JOHN D.ROCKEFELLER, JR., FOR HIS GENEROUS AND WONDERFUL OFFER."

"I ALSO WISH TO EXPRESS MY HEARTFELT SYMPATHY FOR SAN FRANCISCO, WHICH WAS SO ATTACHED TO THE UNITED NATIONS, AND ALSO TO PHILADELPHIA, WITH ITS MAGNIFICENT OFFER," HE ADDED. "I AM SURE BOTH CITIES ARE HAPPY THAT A SELECTION HAS BEEN MADE, AND WILL CONTINUE TO GIVE HELP TO THE UNITED NATIONS."

HIS STATEMENT WAS GREETED WITH LOUD APPLAUSE FROM DELEGATES AND SPECTATORS CROWDED INTO A SMALL ROOM BEHIND THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETING HALL.

THE COMMITTEE WILL MEET AGAIN AT 2:30 P.M. (EST) TOMORROW TO CONSIDER A UNITED STATES RESOLUTION WHICH, IF APPROVED, WOULD SET UP THE MACHINERY BY WHICH SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE COULD PREPARE TO ACCEPT THE ROCKEFELLER GIFT AND BEGIN PLANNING THE PROJECTED SKYSCRAPER DEVELOPMENT WHICH WILL BE THE HOME OF THE WORLD ORGANIZATION.

LS1210AES

PRECEDE LAKE SUCCESS--U.M.SITE

BY CYNTHIA LOWRY

NEW YORK, DEC.12-(AP)-ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION OF THE $8,500,000 GIFT SITE OFFERED BY JOHN D.ROCKEFELLER, JR., IS EXPECTED TONIGHT FROM THE UNITED NATIONS PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE.

A SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE 54-NATION SITE COMMITTEE INSPECTED THE 18-ACRE AREA BOUNDED BY THE EAST RIVER AND FIRS AVENUE IN MID-MANHATTAN AND THEN WAS CLOSETED DRAWING UP A REPORT FOR PRESENTATION TO THE FULL 54-NATION COMMITTEE MEETING TONIGHT.

PERSONS CLOSE TO THE COMMITTEE SAID THAT IF THE ROCKEFELLER OFFER WAS REJECTED, THE COMMITTEE WAS EXPECTED TO ACT FAVORABLY ON A TABLED U.S.RESOLUTION TO POSTPONE FOR A YEAR THE SELECTION OF A EITE. BUT OBSERVERS BELIEVED THERE WAS A STRONG POSSIBILITY OF BIG FIVE AGREEMENT ON THE ROCKEFELLER PROPOSAL.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE APPEARED FAVORABLY IMPRESSED BY THE TERRITORY. DURING ITS INSPECTION, THE SUB-COMMITTEE COMPARED THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE SITE WITH WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED IN THE ROCKEFELLER CENTER DEVELOPMENT. THE SUB-COMMITTEE MEMBERS CONSIDERED THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SKYSCRAPER HEADQUARTERS, WITH BUILDINGS OF AT LEAST 30 STORIES.

WALTER ZECKENDORF, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE REAL ESTATE FIRM OF WEBB AND KNAPP, WHICH NOW OWNS THE LAND, SAID IT WAS ACQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTION TO COST ABOUT $150,000,000. THE PLANS INCLUDED A HUGE APARTMENT HOUSE, STORES, AN OPERA HOUSE, A YACHT LANDING, SUBTERRANEAN PARKING LOTS AND A ROOF-TOP HELICOPTER LANDING FIELD. THESE PLANS, ZECKENDORF SAID, WOULD BE TURNED OVER TO THE U.N. AS A GIFT.

THE COST OF BUILDING A SKYSCRAPER U.N. HOME WAS NOT TAKEN UP BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

WARREN R. AUSTIN X X X FOURTH GRAPH UNDER LAKE SUCCESS DATE.

JP/N102PES

WARREN R. AUSTIN, U.S. DELEGATE WHO TRANSMITTED THE ROCKEFELLER PROPOSAL, INDICATED THE NEW YORK SITE WOULD BE THE ONE FAVORED BY THE U.S. DELEGATION AND SAID FLATLY HE CONSIDERED THE NEW PROPOSAL AS "THE BEST SITE I HAVE HEARD OF."

HE MAINTAINED THE AREA WAS LOCATED CENTRALLY BUT, "EVEN MORE, THERE WILL BE NO DISLOCATION OF CITIZENS" BECAUSE THERE ARE NO HOMES IN THE AREA AND MUCH OF IT ALREADY HAS BEEN RAZED.

THE PHILANTHROPIST DONOR, HEIR TO THE VAST OIL FORTUNE OF HIS FATHER, ATTACHED CERTAIN CONDITIONS TO THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE GIFT, NOTABLY THAT NEW YORK CITY ACQUIRE CERTAIN PROPERTIES ADJOINING THE LAND WHICH HE WOULD BUY AND WHICH WOULD BE PRESENTED TO THE U.N.; THAT THE CITY PERMIT THE U.N. TO USE THE STREETS IN THE AREA IN ANY WAY IT CHOSE, AND THAT THE U.N. BE GIVEN EAST RIVER WATERFRONT RIGHTS PARALLEL TO ITS BUILDINGS.

A LETTER TO THE COMMITTEE FROM NEW YORK MAYOR WILLIAM O'DWYER INDICATED THE CITY WAS READY TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS.

AB. IR330AES

LONDON, DEC. 12-(AP)-GLENVIL HALL, FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE BRITISH TREASURY, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNRRA SINCE ITS ESTABLISHMENT HAVE AVERAGED $19.20 FOR EACH PERSON IN THE UNITED STATES AND $12.60 FOR EACH INHABITANT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

JT129PES

WITH TEHRAN (150)

LONDON, FRIDAY, DEC. 13-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY THAT THE AZERBAIJAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY HAD BROADCAST AN APPEAL TO THE POPULATION OF THE PROVINCE TO WELCOME IRANIAN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TROOPS AND HAD DECLARED THAT "AZERBAIJAN NEVER WISHED TO SEPARATE ITSELF FROM IRAN."

THE MOSCOW RADIO QUOTED THE TABRIZ RADIO AS MAKING THIS BROADCAST:

"DEAR COMPATRIOTS:

"BY ALL THEIR ACTIONS OUR PEOPLE HAVE DEMONSTRATED MANY TIMES THAT THEY SUPPORT THE FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF IRAN, BUT AZERBAIJAN NEVER WISHED TO SEPARATE ITSELF FROM THE REST OF IRAN. OF GOVERNMENTALNEVER DESIRED TO OPPOSE THEENT

AZERBAIJAN NEVER WISHED TO SEPARATE ITSELF FROM THE REST OF IRAN.

"AZERBAIJAN NEVER DESIRED TO OPPOSE THE ENTRY OF GOVERNMENTAL TROOPS INTO AZERBAIJAN. WE EXPRESSED OUR PROTEST ONLY AGAINST THOSE REACTIONARIES WHO WANTED TO STRANGLE OUR FREEDOM.

"TO THE GOVERNMENTAL TROOPS OF IRAN WHICH REACH US ON THE ORDERS OF PRIME MINISTER QAVAM, OUR DOORS ARE OPEN. WE WOULD HAVE LIKED, HOWEVER, TO SEE ELECTIONS IN AZERBAIJAN AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

"WE CALL ON OUR PEOPLE TO MAINTAIN THEIR FIRM DETERMINATION TO FIGHT AGAINST ALL THOSE WHO INFRINGE THE PEACE OF THE PEOPLE.

"LONG LIVE INDEPENDENT IRAN!"

TA1159PES

didcot, england, dec. 12-(ap)-prof. j.d. cockroft, director of atomic energy research for great britain said today that one of two atomic piles under construction in britain would be operating in a few months."

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1946

SIMULTANEOUSLY, THE REPUBLICAN RALLY GROUPING OF RADICAL-SOCIALISTS AND THE DEMOCRATIC RESISTANCE UNION ANNOUNCED IT INTENDED TO PROPOSE THE CANDIDACY OF ROBERT SCHUMANN, OUTGOING MINISTER OF FINANCE AND A MEMBER OF THE MRP (POPULAR REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT).

THE MRP SAID IT HAD NOT DECIDED WHETHER TO PERMIT SCHUMANN TO ACCEPT THE NOMINATION, HOWEVER, AND POLITICAL OBSERVERS EXPRESSED BELIEF HE WOULD DECLINE THE OFFER IN VIEW OF THE BLUM CANDIDACY.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY, STRONGEST OF THE THREE MAIN PARTIES, MADE NO STATEMENT OF ITS ATTITUDE TOWARD THE BLUM CANDIDACY PRIOR TO THE INTER-PARTY MEETING. INS, PARIS-(DAY)-BLUM-XXX SITUATION

THE GRAVITY X X X AS BEFORE

MK641AES

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THIS LEFT IT UP TO THE SOCIALISTS TO TRY, BUT THE PARTY'S LEADERS DEBATED UNTIL MIDNIGHT WITHOUT BEING ABLE TO REACH ANY DECISION. THE POSSIBILITY REMAINED HOWEVER, THAT THEY MIGHT PRESENT DEPUTY PAUL RAMADIER. ADD PARIS-(DAY)-BLUM-XYX TO RUN

IF THE SOCIALISTS MAKE SUCH A MOVE, AND THEIR CANDIDATE SHOULD BE DEFEATED, IT WAS ALSO POSSIBLE THAT VINCENT AURIOL, SOCIALIST SPEAKER OF THE ASSEMBLY, WHO HAS BEEN TRYING TO ARBITRATE THE CRISIS, WOULD RESIGN.

THE PARTIES ARE DEADLOCKED ON THESE POINTS:

1. WHO SHALL BE IN THE NEW GOVERNMENT; WHETHER IT SHALL INCLUDE THE BIG THREE PARTIES -- COMMUNISTS, SOCIALISTS AND MRP, AS WELL AS THE RADICALS AND FAR RIGHTIST PARTIES.
2. WHO SHALL HEAD THE GOVERNMENT.
3. WHAT THE GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAM SHALL BE; ESSENTIALLY, SHALL IT BE BASED ON A RIGIDLY STATE DIRECTED ECONOMY, AS DESIRED BY THE TWO MARXIST PARTIES, OR ON A FREE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM.
4. HOW LONG THE GOVERNMENT SHALL LAST, SHALL IT ACTUALLY BE PROVISIONAL AND BE SCRAPPED IN MID-JANUARY, OR REALLY A DEFINITE ONE THAT WILL BE SIMPLY RECONSTITUTED AFTER THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC IS CHOSEN.

BD227AES

"ANYBODY SHOULD BE ABLE TO LIVE HIS OWN LIFE," SAID LT.ROBERT V. HEITLINGER OF 4915 N. WOLCOTT ST., CHICAGO.

"I KNOW A LOT OF FELLOWS WHO CAME BACK OVER HERE TO BE WITH THEIR SWEETHEARTS," SAID SGT. JAMES H. NEIL, OF 3615 LEONA ST., TAMPA, FLA. HE SAID THE RIGHT TO MARRY GERMAN GIRLS WOULD IMPROVE SOLDIERS' CONDUCT.

GERMAN GIRLS WHO QUESTIONED THE WISDOM OF SOLDIERS MARRYING AMONG THEM PLAINLY HAD GIVEN MUCH THOUGHT TO THE QUESTION. TYPICAL OF THESE WAS ERIKA DORFINGER, 22, FRANKFURT SECRETARY, WHO SUGGESTED:

"IT WOULD BE BETTER IF THE GI GOES HOME FIRST, THEN MAYBE AFTER A MONTH OR SO HE CAN DECIDE IF HE STILL WANTS TO MARRY THE GIRL. IF HE REALLY LOVES HER, IT DOESN'T MATTER IF HE HAS TO WAIT A FEW WEEKS."

EZ934AES ADD FRANKFURT-(DEANE)-FRAULEINS-XYX COUNTRIES

NUERNBERG, GERMANY, DEC 12-(AP)-FRENCH OCCUPATION OFFICIALS HAVE AGREED TO TURN LUDWIG AMBROS OVER TO AN AMERICAN WAR CRIMES COURT FOR TRIAL WITH OTHER GERMAN INDUSTRIALISTS EVEN THOUGH HE STILL IS RETAINED BY THE FRENCH AS MANAGER OF THE I.G.FARBEN SYNTHETIC RUBBER PLANT IN LUDWIGSHAFEN, TRIAL OFFICIALS SAID TODAY. THE FRENCH HAD TERMED HIM "INDISPENSABLE."

AMBROS HAS BEEN SOUGHT IN CONNECTION WITH THE BIG CHEMICAL INDUSTRY'S USE OF SLAVE LABOR FROM CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

SW1012AES

NUERNBERG, GERMANY, DEC.12-(AP)-NAZI DOCUMENTS DESCRIBING EXPERIMENTS IN WHICH NAKED WOMEN WERE COMPELLED TO REVIVE NEARLY-FROZEN MALE PRISONERS WERE INTRODUCED TODAY AS EVIDENCE IN THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL OF 23 GERMAN DOCTORS.

THE WOMEN NOT ONLY HAD TO NESTLE UP AGAINST THE "HUMAN GUINEA PIGS" BUT HAD TO ATTEMPT SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH THEM TO SPEED THEIR RECOVERY.

A MAN WHO HAD BEEN IMMERSED IN ICE WATER FOR HOURS REVIVED MORE QUICKLY WHEN PLACED IN BED WITH ONLY ONE WOMAN THAN WHEN PLACED BETWEEN TWO WOMEN BECAUSE "PERSONAL INHIBITIONS WERE REMOVED," ACCORDING TO THE METICULOUS MEDICAL REPORTS.

EXPERIMENTS LIKE THIS IN THE DACHAU, OSWIECIM AND LUBLIN CONCENTRATION CAMPS WERE DESCRIBED IN DOCUMENTS, MEDICAL REPORTS, AND IN LETTERS EXCHANGED BETWEEN THE SS DOCTORS, WHICH WERE SUBMITTED TO THE ALL-AMERICAN COURT BY PROSECUTOR JAMES MCHANEY OF LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

THE WOMEN FOR THESE EXPERIMENTS WERE PROVIDED FROM THE REVENSBRUCK WOMEN'S CAMP ON ORDERS FROM SS LEADER HEINRICH

THE WOMEN FOR THESE EXPERIMENTS WERE PROVIDED FROM THE RAVENSBRUCK WOMEN'S CAMP ON ORDERS FROM SS LEADER HEINRICH HIMMLER.

DR. JOSEPH RASCHER, REPUTED CONDUCTOR OF THESE EXPERIMENTS, IS MISSING FROM THE DOCK, AND PRESUMED DEAD, BUT AMONG THE 23 DEFENDANTS IS GEORGE AUGUST WELTZ, CHIEF OF THE AIRFORCE EXPERIMENTATION CENTER IN MUNICH, WHO IS ACTTOU

1946

DANTS IS GEORGE AUGUST WELTZ, CHIEF OF THE AIRFORCE EXPERIMENTATION CENTER IN MUNICH, WHO IS CHARGED WITH HAVING DELEGATED THE JOB TO RASCHER.

N306PES

"WE RESENT THE WHITE PAPER POLICY, BUT WE REQUIRE ENGLAND'S PROTECTION BECAUSE WE ARE SURROUNDED BY ARAB NATIONS," SAID FELIX ROSENBLUETH OF TEL AVIV, SPOKESMAN FOR THE GROUP. "AND IF WE NEED ENGLAND'S SUPPORT, WE SHOULD NOT ENDANGER IT."

J. TOBENTIN, ANOTHER PALESTINIAN, REPRESENTING A DISSIDENT LABOR GROUP, ASKED: ADD-BASLE-(D)-ZIONIST-XYX CONTINUED

"HOW CAN WE SIT AT A CONFERENCE TABLE WITH GREAT BRITAIN WHEN SHE IS THROWING OUR PEOPLE INTO THE SEA AND TAKING THEM OFF TO DETENTION CAMPS?"

N112PES

BERN, DEC. 12-(AP)-THE SWISS PARLIAMENT TODAY ELEVATED DR. PHILIP ETTER FROM THE VICE PRESIDENCY TO THE PRESIDENCY OF THE SWISS CONFEDERATION. ETTER WILL SUCCEED PRESIDENT KARL KOBELT JAN. 1.

JR729AES

moscow, dec. 12-(ap)-a news dispatch said here today that soviet workers are laboring day and night to get the huge dnieper dam into operation this month. the dispatch added that water will soon be let into the rebuilt reservoir.

1946

the turbines and motors which ran the first dam and were destroyed by the germans, IN 1943, were mainly american. the new ones, however, will be built in leningrad.

THE RUSSIANS THEMSELVES BLEW UP PART OF THE DAM IN 1941, JUST BEFORE THE GERMANS ARRIVED.

operation of the great hydro-electric installation will be a big boon to thesoviet union for before the war the dnieper furnished the power to hundreds of factories and thousands upon thousands of homes.

moscow, dec. 12-(ap)-izvestia commented 701ac
pitality" shown by u.s. military authorities towards ante pavelic, for
puppet leader of croatia, who was last reported residing in the austrian town
of graz in the u.s. zone.

authorities were said to have claimed ignorance of his whereabouts following a demand from the yugoslav government last august that he be turned over to the tito government for trial as a war criminal.

"pavelic," said izvestia "may be numbered among the guests certain

british and americans consider desirable."

QAVAM'S ORDER TO HIS TROOPS TO ADVANCE I
TO HAVE BROUGHT RENEWED PROTESTS FROM THE
SAID TO HAVE ASSAILED THE OPERATION AS "CO
BETWEEN RUSSIA AND IRAN."
THE RIGHTIST NEWSPAPER, ATASH, WHICH CAR
AMBASSADOR HAD WARNED THAT THE PRESENCE OF
AZERBAIJAN WOULD BE A "THREAT TO RUSSIAN B
UPPORT TO REACTIONARIES FOR WHICH RUSSIA C
BD309AES

WITH TEHRAN
BY EDWARD CURTIS
MIANEH, AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE, IRAN, DEC.
ARMY SHATTERED THE FIRST LINE OF RESISTANC
TODAY AND QUIETLY ENTERED THIS TOWN AT 3
TO EXTEND THE TEHRAN GOVERNMENT'S AUTHORI
WHICH BORDERS ON SOVIET RUSSIA.
(THIS DISPATCH WAS WRITTEN AT 6:30 P.M.
APPARENTLY BEFORE THE WRITER KNEW THAT THE
AZERBAIJAN REGIME HAD ANNOUNCED IT WAS GRA
PERMISSION TO ENTER THE SEMI-AUTONOMOUS PR
IRANIAN ARMY FORCES BY-PASSED THE TORTU
WHERE THE RETREATING AZERBAIJANI HAD BLAST
OF THE GOLDEN SWIMMER, AND THE INFANTRY AN
OVER THE MOUNTAINS.
GEN. HASHEMI SAID SEVERAL SCATTERED CLA
THE INSURGENTS YESTERDAY, BUT LITTLE ACTI
HASHEMI SAID HIS TROOPS HAD ARRESTED T
A WOMAN, WHOM THEY SAID THEY FOUND OPERAT
SET HERE.
NO ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN REGARDING THE
THIS COMMUNITY --) 563 !84'5)-4&3 592, 8
7,$34 :3,54-) &9;34,.3,5 :9,549) 8, 9;34

DEC 11-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE IRANIAN
TANCE OF AZERBAIJAN INSURGENTS
T 3 P.M. LOCAL TIME IN A DRIVE
HORITY OVER AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE,

P.M. LOCAL TIME, IN MIANEH,
THE TABRIZ RADIO SAID THE
GRANTING IRANIAN FORCES
S PROVINCE.)
ORTUOUS GHAFLANKOOH PASS
LASTED BRIDGES OVER THE RIVER
Y AND CAVALRY FOUGHT THEIR WAY

CLASHES HAD TAKEN PLACE WITH
ACTIVITY HAD OCCURRED TODAY.
ED THREE RUSSIANS, TWO MEN AND
ERATING A WIRELESS TELEGRAPH

THE AZERBAIJAN AUTHORITIES IN
2, 8, '8$3 563 049;8,;3 59 !-))
:34 - 63-4 -- ONE OFFICER

1946

EXPLAINING THAT "WE'VE BEEN TOO BUSY WITH OTHER THINGS."
OFFICERS SAID LARGE QUANTITIES OF RIFLES, AMMUNITION, MACHINE GUNS, GRENADES AND GASOLINE HAD BEEN SEIZED.

1946

NO ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN REGARDING THE AZERBAIJAN AUTHORITIES IN THIS COMMUNITY -- THE FIRST LARGE TOWN INSIDE THE PROVINCE TO FALL UNDER CENTRAL GOVERNMENT CONTROL IN OVER A YEAR -- ONE OFFICER EXPLAINING THAT "WE'VE BEEN TOO BUSY WITH OTHER THINGS."

OFFICERS SAID LARGE QUANTITIES OF RIFLES, AMMUNITION, MACHINE GUNS, GRENADES AND GASOLINE HAD BEEN SEIZED.

GOVERNMENT CAVALRY CAMPED TONIGHT ON THE NORTHERN EDGE OF MIANEH, READY TO BEGIN A DRIVE TOMORROW TOWARDS TABRIZ, PROVINCIAL CAPITAL, WHOSE LEADERS RESISTED THE SENDING OF TROOPS INTO AZERBAIJAN FOR THE PURPOSE OF SUPERVISING THE ELECTIONS.

COLUMNS OF TROOPS CONTINUED TO MOVE INTO MIANEH TONIGHT AND THE ENGINEERS WORKED TO REPAIR THE BLASTED BRIDGES.

MK822AES

NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES

TOKYO, DEC.13-(AP)-A U.S. COLONEL TOLD THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL TODAY THAT THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL HIGH COMMAND PROMISED "HUMANE AND HONORABLE TREATMENT" TO THE DEFENDERS OF BATAAN, WHO THEN WERE SUBJECTED TO THE HORRORS OF THE DEATH MARCH.

COL.GUY H.STUBBS, PEACHBOTTOM, PA., WHO SURRENDERED ON BATAAN, TESTIFIED FOR THE PROSUECTION, WHICH IS STRIVING TO SHOW THAT HIDEKI TOJO AND 26 OTHER JAPANESE LEADERS WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL RULES OF WARFARE.

SURRENDER PASSES, PRINTED IN ENGLISH AND JAPANESE, WERE SHOWERED FROM PLANES ON BATAAN'S GARRISON, STUBBS DECLARED, PROMISING HONORABLE TREATMENT, WHILE PERSONAL MESSAGES TO GEN.JONATHAN M.WAINWRIGHT, THE COMMANDER, CONTAINED THE SAME ASSURANCES.

"ALL OF THESE PROMISES," HE TESTIFIED, "OF HUMANE, HONORABLE TREATMENT WERE MADE IN THE NAME OF THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL HIGH COMMAND."

JQ924PCS NM

AFW

TOKYO, FRIDAY, DEC.13-(AP)-JAPAN WILL SOON IMPORT OIL AND HARD COAL FROM FRENCH INDOCHINA AND IN RETURN WILL EXPORT SOFT COAL TO THAT COUNTRY, COMMERCE MINISTER JIRO HOSHIJIMA TOLD THE DIET TODAY.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WAS INFORMED THAT GENERAL MACARTHUR HAD AUTHORIZED THE JAPANESE TO IMPORT 13,000 KILOLITRES OF HEAVY OIL AND 25,000 TONS OF HARD COAL MONTHLY AND TO SHIP 8,000 TONS OF COAL A MONTH TO INDOCHINA.

THE OIL WILL INCREASE THE OUTPUT OF JAPANESE STEEL NEEDED FOR JAPAN'S OWN COAL INDUSTRY WHILE THE HARD COAL WILL BE GIVEN TO THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY FOR MAKING COKE AND CARBIDE, HOSHIJIMA SAID.

JQ1014PCS

30 24-6911

K NIGHT LEAD PRINCES

BY RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO,DEC.12-(AP)-ELEVEN IMPERIAL PRINCES DECIDED TODAY TO RENOUNCE THEIR ANCIENT RIGHTS AND RESTRICT JAPAN'S ROYALTY HENCEFORTH TO EMPEROR HIROHITO, HIS THREE BROTHERS, AND THEIR FAMILIES.

THUS AT A MEETING PRESIDED OVER BY THE EMPEROR HIMSELF THEY DECIDED TO CAST AWAY AT ONCE THE SPECIAL PRIVILEGES THEY LONG HAVE HELD.

OF THE 11 PRINCELY HOUSES, 10 ARE HEADED BY PRINCES AND THE ELEVENTH BY PRINCESS KANEKO HIGASHI-FUSHIMI.

ACTUALLY, THE RENUNCIATION IS MAINLY A GESTURE BECAUSE SOME ALREADY HAVE SOLD THEIR VILLAS TO MEET LIVING EXPENSES AND ALL HAVE HAD THEIR INCOME GREATLY REDUCED UNDER THE OCCUPATION. THE DIET IS EXPECTED TO CUT THEIR INCOME EVEN MORE.

THE OTHER HOUSES AND THEIR HEADS ARE:

PRINCE NARUHIKO HIGASHI-KUNI, WHO ORIGINALLY PROPOSED THE RENUNCIATION, AND PRINCES HARUHITO KAN-IN, HIROAKI FUSHIMI, TAKEHIKO YAMASHINA, TSUNENORI KAYA, ASAAKIRA KUNI, MORIMASA NASHIMOTO, YASUHIKO ASAKA, MICHIHISA KITASHIRAKAWA (10-YEAR-OLD MINOR BUT LEGAL HEAD OF THE HOUSE, WHOSE FATHER WAS KILLED IN 1940 BUT WHOSE MOTHER, PRINCESS SACHIKO IS STILL LIVING) AND TSUNEYOSHI TAKEDA.

THE ELEVEN FAMILIES HOLD POSITIONS JUST BELOW THAT OF THE EMPEROR'S FAMILY IN THE COMPLICATED HIERARCHY OF JAPAN'S PEERAGE.

THEY COULD NOT SUCCEED TO THE THRONE, BUT MANY TRACED THEIR LINEAGE TO PAST IMPERIAL FAMILIES AND THEREFORE, IN A SENSE, WERE CONSIDERED OF ROYAL BLOOD. THE EMPEROR'S FAMILY, ON THE OTHER HAND, TRACED ITS LINE DIRECTLY FROM RULERS OF THE PAST.

ALL THE PRINCES HELD MILITARY RANK, AND HENCE WERE AUTOMATICALLY PROHIBITED FROM HOLDING POLITICAL OFFICE.

PY955PPS NM 1946

(100)

DAVAO, P.I., DEC.12-(AP)-PRISONERS AT THE NATIONAL PENAL COLONY HERE NO LONGER WILL BE PERMITTED TO ATTEND DOWNTOWN MOVIES AFTER DARK UNDER A "STERN" PROGRAM EFFECTED TODAY BY THE NEW WARDEN, TEOPISTO C.CAPUL.

HOPING TO AVOID THE PITFALLS WHICH HE SAID BESET HIS SEVEN PREDECESSORS, CAPUL DECREED:

THAT HE "WILL NOT TOLERATE GUARDS DRINKING WHILE ON DUTY AND CERTAINLY NOT IN COMPANY WITH PRISONERS."

THAT NO PRISONER CAN GO OUT UNESCORTED, "NO MATTER WHO THE PRISONER IS OR WHO HIS RELATIVES ARE."

THAT CELLS MUST BE PADLOCKED AND WINDOWS BARRED.

CAPUL'S PROGRAM ALSO INCLUDED GETTING A SALARY "RAISE" FOR HIMSELF.

JQ919PCS

LEAD FARMERS UNION.

ST.PAUL, MINN., DEC.12-(AP)-FIORELLO LAGUARDIA,WHO RETIRES FRIDAY AS THE DIRECTOR OF UNRRA, TONIGHT TOLD AN AUDIENCE OF MORE THAN 3,000 NORTHWEST FARMERS TO "SEE, HEAR AND SAY A HELL OF A LOT TO HALT THE EFFORTS OF SPECULATORS, GAMBLERS AND TICKER-TAPERS TO SCUTTLE THE INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION."

LAGUARDIA TERMED FAO "THE HOPE OF WORLD AGRICULTURE" AND WARNED AT THE WINDUP BANQUET OF THE FARMERS UNION GRAIN TERMINAL ASSOCIATION THAT "FARMERS MUST NOT BE CAUGHT OFF GUARD BY PRESENT FAVORABLE AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS ELSE THEY "FIND THEMSELVES IN THE SAME PLIGHT AS AFTER THE LAST WAR."

THE FORMER NEW YORK MAYOR DECLARED FARMERS OF THIS AREA SHOULD TAKE IMMEDIATE STEPS IN SUPPORT OF FAO BECAUSE IT "WILL GUARANTEE FOOD SUPPLIES SUFFICIENT FOR THE WORLD, GUARANTEE MARKETS TO FARMERS OF THE WORLD, STABILIZE PRICES AND PRODUCE A WORLD GRANARY TO TAKE UP SURPLUSES, WHICH IN TURN WILL OFFSET BAD CROP YEARS."

DIRECTORS RE-ELECTED BY FUGTA INCLUDED A.E.KATHAN,BRADY,MONT.; OLE S.GUNDERSON, POWER,MONT., AND ANDREW DAHL, DAGMAR,MONT.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FARMERS,ETC.,FIRST GRAF PREV (B46MP)

RM/MZ9PCS NM

1946

AP SPECIAL WASHINGTON SERVICE

WASHINGTON,DEC 12-(AP)-REP.CHARLES M.LAFOLLETTE (R-IND) WILL LEAVE LATE TONIGHT BY ARMY PLANE FOR NUERNBERG TO JOIN THE AMERICAN STAFF PROSECUTING NAZI WAR CRIMINALS.

HIS WIFE PLANS TO GO TO GERMANY NEXT MONTH BY SHIP. THEIR DAUGHTER MARIAN, A SOPHOMORE AT RADCLIFFE COLLEGE IN CAMBRIDGE,MASS., WILL JOIN THEM IN JUNE. SHE WILL CONTINUE HER STUDIES IN EUROPE NEXT YEAR.

LAFOLLETTE, WHO TRIED UNSUCCESSFULLY FOR THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR SENATOR FROM INDIANA THIS YEAR, EXPECTS TO BE IN NUERNBERG 15 TO 18 MONTHS.

HE HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO THE PROSECUTION OF NAZI INDUSTRIALISTS AND WILL WORK UNDER GENERAL TELFORD TAYLOR, WHO HAS CHARGE OF THE ARMY'S WAR CRIMES BRANCH IN GERMANY.

LAFOLLETTE'S FILES ON PENDING REQUESTS FROM HIS 8TH DISTRICT CONSTITUENTS ARE BEING PASSED ON TO HIS SUCCESSOR, REP.-ELECT EDWARD A.MITCHELL, EVANSVILLE REPUBLICAN.

FURTHER CONTINUITY IN THE OFFICE'S WORK WILL BE ASSURED BY MITCHELL'S DECISION TO RETAIN TWO MEMBERS OF LAFOLLETTE'S SECRETARIAL STAFF, EMMALINE (PAT) RUSCHE AND JOSEPHINE L.GOODE.

MD406AES

B97WX

(450) NY RELAY SOUTH (NORFOLK ASKED)

WASHINGTON,DEC.12-(AP)-THE NAVY PAID HOMAGE TODAY TO NINE FAMOUS FIGHTING CRUISERS FOR "OUTSTANDING HEROISM IN ACTION" IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND PACIFIC DURING THE WAR.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY JAMES FORRESTAL, FLANKED BY TOP ADMIRALS, PRESENTED UNIT COMMENDATIONS TO COMMANDING OFFICERS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SHIPS' ENLISTED MEN IN A CEREMONY AT THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AUDITORIUM.

EIGHT OF THE CRUISERS WERE WAR-COMMISSIONED YOUNGSTERS. THE NINTH WAS THE TOUGH OLD SALT LAKE CITY, WHICH FOUGHT THROUGH THE WAR AND RODE OUT THE ATOM BOMB BLAST AT THE BIKINI ATOLL TESTS.

THE OTHER SHIPS COMMENDED WERE THE LIGHT CRUISERS BIRMINGHAM, HONOLULU, PHILADELPHIA, ST.LOUIS, CLEVELAND, COLUMBIA, DENVER AND MONTPELIER.

ALL BUT ONE OF THE SHIPS WON THEIR AWARDS IN THE PACIFIC FIGHTING. THE PHILADELPHIA "SERVED WITH DISTINCTION IN FIVE MAJOR AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULTS" IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE CITATION PAID THE PHILADELPHIA WAS A "PIONEER OF CLOSE NAVAL GUN FIRE SUPPORT WHICH MARKED A NEW ERA IN AMPHIBIOUS WARFARE."

"BY HER VIGILANCE, SUPERIOR GUNFIRE AND SUPERB SEAMANSHIP," THE CITATION ADDED. SHE "ACCOUNTED FOR 16 VESSELS DOWN WITHOUT HERSELF SUSTAINING DISABLING DAMAGE."

THE BIRMINGHAM WAS CITED FOR ASSISTANCE TO THE CARRIER PRINCETON DURING THE BATTLE OF SAMAR, OCTOBER, 1944. THE PRINCETON EXPLODED WHILE THE CRUISER WAS FIGHTING FIRES FROM ALONGSIDE THE CARRIER.

THE BIRMINGHAM'S CITATION SAID OF THAT DRAMATIC MOMENT: "WITH THE CARRIER DRIFTING RAPIDLY IN THE HIGH WIND THE VALIANT CRUISER HAD AGAIN MANEUVERED CLOSE ABOARD WHEN A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION BLEW OFF THE MAJOR PORTION OF THE PRINCETON'S STERN, ENVELOPING THE BIRMINGHAM IN HEAVY SMOKE AND DEBRIS, RAKING HER SIDE FROM STEM TO STERN WITH SHRAPNEL, PLATING AND PLANKING AND KILLING OR WOUNDING MORE THAN HALF HER SHIP'S COMPANY."

THE SALT LAKE CITY, COMMISSIONED IN 1929 AND ONE OF THE OLDEST HEAVY CRUISERS IN THE NAVY BEFORE SHE WAS CONSIGNED TO TARGET PRACTICE, WAS CITED FOR HER "GALLANT FIGHTING SPIRIT".

SPECIFICALLY, THE CITATION SAID THAT DURING A SURFACE ENGAGEMENT NEAR THE ALEUTIANS IN MARCH, 1943, THE SALT LAKE CITY HELPED INTERCEPT A LARGE ENEMY FORCE AND, "ALTHOUGH CONTINUOUSLY STRADDLED BY SALVOS FROM THE ENEMY'S EIGHT-INCH GUNS, X X X CONTRIBUTED TO THE DISRUPTION OF A POSSIBLE HOSTILE ATTACK ON THE ATTU-KISKA-ALEUTIAN AREA."

B98WX

THE CLEVELAND, DENVER, COLUMBIA AND MONTPELIER RECEIVED A BLANKET CITATION TO CRUISER DIVISION 12, WHICH THEY FORMED. THE DIVISION "ACHIEVED A NOTABLE COMBAT RECORD", THE CITATION SAID, DURING A BATTLE AGAINST TWELVE ENEMY SHIPS IN EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY, AT BOUGAINVILLE, IN NOVEMBER, 1943.

THE HONOLULU, "A RESOLUTION AND STURDY VETERAN," WAS CITED FOR SEVERAL ACTIONS BETWEEN 1942 AND 1944, INCLUDING THE BATTLES THAT CULMINATED IN THE CAPTURE OF GUADALCANAL.

THE ST.LOUIS WAS COMMENDED FOR BATTLES BETWEEN 1943 AND 1945. WITH THE HONOLULU, SHE WAS CREDITED IN SINKING OR SEVERELY DAMAGING A JAPANESE CRUISER-DESTROYER FORCE OPERATING IN THE SOLOMONS IN JULY, 1943.

EG138PES

1946

(130)

NEW YORK,DEC.12-(AP)-U.S.SEN.KENNETH S.WHERRY (R-NEB) RECOMMENDED TODAY THAT AMERICA FEED EUROPE "DIRECT" AND SAID THAT CONGRESS "SHOULD BE GIVEN THE FULL ACTS AS TO HOW UNRRA AID HAS BEEN INEQUITABLY ADMINISTERED AND THE FOOD DIVERTED."

HE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE ON HIS RETURN FROM EUROPE THAT IN THE RUSSIAN ZONE IN GERMANY SOVIET AUTHORITIES WERE CONFISCATING 80 PERCENT OF LOCAL SUPPLIES AND USING UNRRA SUPPLIES TO SUPPLANT THEM

INSTEAD OF ONLY SUPPLEMENTING LOCAL SUPPLIES WITH UNRRA GOODS.
"ABOVE ALL," HE SAID, "WE SHOULD HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY OF GOING BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN AND DEMANDING FULL COOPERATION AND FULL RECIPROCITY."
IN THE RUSSIAN ZONE OF AUSTRIA, HE SAID, WORKERS IN RUSSIAN FACTORIES RECEIVED A HIGHER CALORY CONTENT DAILY THAN WORKERS IN NON-RUSSIAN PLANTS.
HE SAID HE WOULD RECOMMEND TO CONGRESS THAT UNRRA BE PERMITTED TO PASS OUT OF EXISTENCE AND NOT BE REPLACED BY ANY OTHER FORM OF INTERNATIONAL AGENCY.

1946

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NEW YORK, DEC. 12--BBC, IN A BROADCAST MONITERED BY NBC, SAID TONIGHT THAT GEN. OTTO VON STUELPNAGEL, FIRST GERMAN GOVERNOR OF PARIS, HAD BEEN ARRESTED IN THE FRENCH OCCUPATION ZONE OF GERMANY AND WOULD BE PLACED ON TRIAL ON WAR-CRIME CHARGES.
GEN.STUELPNAGEL, SAID THE NBC REPORT OF THE BROADCAST, INAUGURATED THE PRACTICE OF SHOOTING HOSTAGES IN RETALIATION FOR SABOTAGE AGAINST THE GERMAN OCCUPATION.
ON JULY 25, 1944, THE BERLIN RADIO SAID GEN.STUELPNAGEL HAD BEEN WOUNDED SEVERELY BY FRENCH "TERRORISTS." ON THE FOLLOWING AUG. 1, THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION SAID IN ALGIERS THAT THE GENERAL HAD COMMITTED SUICIDE IN FRANCE AFTER FAILURE OF A GENERALS' BOMB PLOT AGAINST HITLER.

30 24-6913

U.S. Armed Forces Abroad Total Less Than 550,000, Byrnes Tells UN Assembly

1946

SECRETARY NAMES COUNTRIES WHERE MEN ARE BILLETED

L. HAUCK

Most Troops in Germany, Japan, Korea and Austria, He Says.

NIGHT TALKS ON ARMS CUT

British Forces at Home, Abroad Cut to Less Than Million, Bevin Reveals.

By LARRY HAUCK

NEW YORK, Saturday, Dec. 14—(AP) Secretary of State James F. Byrnes disclosed to the world early today the disposition of all American troops outside U. S. borders, setting the total at "less than 550,000," and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin said his nation's forces at home and abroad had been cut below a million.

The two world leaders, making their first platform appearances before the United Nations assembly here, both spoke in the general arms limitation debate and flatly accepted the basic program laid down by the UN.

Byrnes named the countries where every American soldier was billeted and then set down the exact figures on all units outside former Axis territory.

Bevin Tells of Troop Cuts

Bevin in turn said that Britain was ready to supply any information desirable and noted that his country had slashed its forces from "over 6,000,000 to well below a million," and after occupation commitments would go down even further.

Calling attention to Britain's heavy financial burden in the last war, Bevin added that "it is obvious that we cannot afford to support great forces."

Before moving into the all-important arms debate, the assembly took these two decisions:

1. Passed, 36 to 6, with Russia dissenting, a watered-down resolution on the controversial veto. The final draft did little more than call on the major powers to seek private agreement on use of the special voting privilege in the Security Council and took note of small-nation opposition to the veto.

2. Approved eight trusteeship agreements to pave the way for setting up the UN's last major body—the trusteeship council. The affirmative vote was 41 on all eight with the opposition, always including Russia, varying from five to six.

In giving the troop count, the Secretary of State thus backed up with concrete action what delegates of his government repeatedly have told the world assembly—that "the United States has nothing to hide." Although some countries previously have mentioned presence of their troops in varied countries, Byrnes went one step further and gave the figures.

Gives Figures

He announced first that most of the American troops were in ex-enemy territory—Germany, Japan, Japanese islands, Korea, Austria and Trieste. He then gave these specific figures on others:

Philippines, 96,000 military personnel, including 30,000 combat troops; China, 19,000 troops with 15,000 of them combat men; and Panama 1,500.

He added that the United States had no combat units in any other country of the world.

Reporting on strictly military personnel, Byrnes said there were 600 men in Iceland and 300 in the Azores.

Byrnes spoke shortly before a scheduled address by Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, who originally demanded that all nations report on their troops on foreign soil. Molotov was expected to renew his request which he since has broadened to include data on armaments, including the atomic bomb.

Russia still was pressing to have the whole troop inventory wrapped up within the general framework of the disarmaments program, unanimously passed by the 54-nation political committee before submission to the floor.

Following up its unanimous vote on armaments, the political committee balloted 29 to 4, with Russia dissenting, to recommend that the troop-arms inventory issue should be tossed into the hands of the Security council.

This compromise plan put forth by Assembly President Paul-Henri Spaak of Belgium, would have the council determine as soon as possible what information member states may be invoted to give."

Tangle On Veto

The assembly late today was still tangled up with the old issue of veto in attempts to get approval of a watered-down Australian resolution calling upon the big five to take note of opposition to the veto and attempt to formulate a set of principles to govern its use.

Soviet Delegate Andrei Y. Vishinsky made a last-ditch fight to block approval, but Australia's agreement not to insist on reinstatement of a clause censuring Russia for frequent use of the veto in the security council apparently cleared the way for a passing ballot.

In the veto debate, Warren R. Austin, chief American delegate and thus representing one of the nations holding the special voting privilege, departed from his prepared text to acknowledge that there is "room for improvement" in the operations of the Security council.

This was more or less in keeping with the general attitude of France, Great Britain and China which have indicated readiness to work on plans for clarification and perhaps modification of the uses of the veto. However, Russia has never budged from its stand holding that the veto was not open to challenge in any way.

ADD DAY

Arms Plan Is Approved; Troop Census Rejected

New York, Dec. 13 (AP)—The powerful United Nations Political and Security Committee today approved the general principles of a world-wide arms reduction program and at the same time rejected proposals for an immediate international troop census.

Shortly after the committee had agreed unanimously on a resolution for setting up arms-reduction machinery, it decided to toss the troop inventory question into the hands of the Security Council along with the arms-limitation program for detailed consideration.

Soviet Russia had initiated the troop-census debate by proposing that all nations report immediately on the number of troops they had in alien nonenemy countries. The question was later broadened to include forces in enemy countries and, finally, domestic troops as well.

Hopeless Deadlock

It became so complicated by amendments, including a British proposal for a verification and inspection agency, that the committee became hopelessly deadlocked.

The final action was on a compromise resolution offered by Assembly President Paul-Henri Spaak, of Belgium, who proposed that the Assembly "call on the Security Council to determine as soon as possible what information member states may be invited to give."

In contrast with the unanimity on the broader arms-limitation program, the committee found itself snarled in a long procedural wrangle which ended in adoption of the Spaak resolution.

The compromise resolution rejecting the troop question for the time being was approved by a vote of 29 to 4, with Russia among those against it. There were six abstentions.

Czech Proposal Rejected

Earlier, the committee had rejected by a vote of 25 to 6 a Czechoslovak proposal that it report back to the General Assembly its inability to agree.

The Political Committee thus completed its work for the present Assembly session, which had included such controversial questions as the Spanish and veto issues. Both the arms-reduction plan and the troop-census resolution now go to the Assembly and may come up for action tonight.

While the Political Committee was winding up its action at Lake Success, the Assembly in plenary session heard Soviet Delegate Andrei Y. Vishinsky make a last-ditch fight to block approval of a watered-down Australian resolution on the big-power veto.

Censure Clause Gone

Vishinsky demanded withdrawal of the Australian measure, which had been stripped of a clase censuring Russia for frequent use of the veto in the Security Council. He contended that the resolution constituted a "veiled attack upon the principle of unanimity."

The measure was virtually assured of approval, however, when Australian Delegate Norman J. O. Makin announced that Australia would not press for the reinstatement of the censure clause. Without this, it was said to be generally acceptable to the delegates.

The arms-reduction resolution was assured of final Assembly approval when it was adopted by the committee without a dissenting vote.

The resolution recommended that the Security Council formulate plans for armaments limitations and set up inspection and control machinery to detect and prevent violations.

Free Of Veto

The machinery will be free of the big-power veto. It must be approved finally by a special session of the General Assembly and then be ratified by individual states.

The program includes provisions

for the outlawing of atomic bombs and other weapons of mass destruction and the control of atomic energy used for peaceful purposes.

As the Assembly drove toward adjournment, which had originally been set for tonight but would apparently have to be postponed, the United States and Great Britain planned to send in their top-rank diplomats who, until last night, had been tied up in the Council of Foreign Ministers.

British sources said Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin would make his second appearance before the present session when the trusteeship question comes up, either today or tomorrow. It had already been announced that Secretary of State James F. Byrnes would address the Assembly on the arms reduction question when it came up for final action.

Molotov At Meeting

Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, who has taken an active part in the Assembly and committee proceedings even while the Council of Foreign Ministers was in session, attended the Political Committee meeting at Lake Success this morning.

The session there was marked by a spirit of conciliation and harmony such as the delegates have rarely seen in their stormy debates.

Senator Tom Connally (D., Texas), representing the United States, expressed gratification over Molotov's presence and praised the Soviet Foreign Minister's action on the arms question.

"The unity of the great powers is the keystone of peace," Connally declared. "If the great powers act in unison to keep before them the objective of peace the world will be free from war. If they don't—if they indulge in rivalries—there will be a roadblock on the road to peace."

He's "Delighted"

Connally added:

"I am delighted to strike hands with Mr. Molotov and my British friend (Sir Hartley Shawcross)."

Molotov said it must be remembered that by adopting this resolution the General Assembly is taking the first step on the road to a general reduction of armaments.

Shawcross was also optimistic. He said he hoped that by the time the Assembly "meets next year the conventions (disarmament agreements) will have been agreed upon."

Following is the text of the address delivered to the United Nations General Assembly last night by Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, clarifying the United States position on disarmament:

Mr. President:

The United States supports wholeheartedly the proposed resolution which has as its objective a general reduction of armaments with effective safeguards to insure complying states against the hazards of violations and evasions.

Ever since the close of hostilities, it has been the policy of the United States to hasten the return of conditions of peace. We wish to enable the fighting men of the United Nations to return to their homes and to their families. We wish to give the peoples of all lands the chance to rebuild what the war has destroyed.

The tasks of reconstruction require all the human, material and spiritual resources that can be made available.

There need be no concern about the willingness of the American people to do everything within their power to rid themselves and the world of the burden of excessive armaments.

In the recent past the concern of peace-loving nations has not been that America maintained excessive armaments. The concern has been that America failed to maintain adequate armaments to guard the peace.

When Hitler started the world war in September 1939, Germany had been preparing for war for more than five years. But at that time there were in active service of the United States in the Army, Navy and Air Force only 330,000 men. It was our military weakness, not our strength, that encouraged Axis aggression.

After World War I Japan was given a mandate over strategically important islands in the Southwest Pacific which bound her to keep those islands demilitarized. Although the evidence showed that Japan was violating the terms of the mandate, the United States delayed in building bases on islands under her sovereignty in the Pacific.

The result was that when the United States was treacherously attacked at Pearl Harbor she had no adequately fortified base in the Pacific between Pearl Harbor and the Philippines.

No Safeguards

Japan's covenant not to use the mandated territories as military bases contained no safeguards to insure compliance. Japan's covenant misled the United States, but it did not restrain Japan. That was our mistake. We do not intend again to make that mistake.

While before World War II the peace-loving nations were seeking peace through disarmament, aggressor nations were building up their armaments. And all the while the aggressor nations were buliding up armaments they were claiming that they were being smothered and encircled by other nations.

While we scrapped battleships, Japan scrapped blueprints. While we reduced our army to the size of a large police force, Germany trained its youth for war.

Too late, those who had taken a leading part in the struggle for general disarmament before World War II discovered that Axis agents were deliberately organizing and supporting disarmament movements in non-Axis countries in order to render those countries powerless to resist their aggression.

Too late, those who had taken a leading part in the struggle for general disarmament discovered that is was not safe to rely upon any disarmament which is not collectively enforced and made a part of a system of collective security.

It will take time, patience and good will to achieve really effective disarmament. The difficulties are great and the complexities many. The defense needs of states vary greatly. The elements which make up the military strength of state likewise vary greatly and cannot readily be compared or appraised.

Effective disarmament cannot be secured by any simple mathematical rule. Demobilized divisions can be speedily recalled to the colors. But a scrapped plane or a scrapped battleship can never be recommissioned.

Disarmament to be effective must look to the future. It is easy for us now to see what folly it would have been, when gunpowder was discovered, to start disarming by limiting the use of the bow and arrow.

We must see to it that disarmament starts with the major weapons of mass destruction.

We must see to it that disarmament is general and not unilateral.

We must see to it that disarmament rests not upon general promises which are kept by some states and ignored by other states.

We must see to it that disarmament is accompanied by effective safeguards by way of inspection and other means under international control which will protect complying states against the hazards of violations and evasions.

We must see to it that these safeguards are so clear and explicit that there will be no question of the right of complying states, veto or no veto, to take immediate action in defense of the rule of law.

Atomic Control First Task

No disarmament system which leaves law-abiding states weak and helpless in face of aggression can contribute to world peace and security.

In meeting the problems of disarmament first things should come first. The first task which must be undertaken is the control of atomic energy to insure that it will be used only for human welfare and not for deadly warfare.

There are other weapons of mass destruction, but unless we can meet the challenge of atomic warfare—the most dreadful weapon ever devised—we can never meet the challenge of these other weapons.

The United States, with Britain and Canda, have clearly demonstrated their awareness of the grave responsibility inherent in their discovery of the means of applying atomic energy.

In a world of uncontrolled armaments, atomic energy would be an advantage to the United States for many years to come.

But it is not the desire of the United States to be the leader in an armament race. We prefer to prevent, rather than to win, the next war.

That is why President Truman announced as soon as he knew that the atomic bomb would work, that it was our purpose to collaborate with other nations to insure that atomic energy should not become a threat to world peace.

Shortly thereafter the heads of the three governments responsible for the discovery of atomic energy met at Washington and urged that the United Nations set up a commission to recommend proposals for the effective, international control of atomic energy and all other weapons adaptable for mass destruction.

One of the primary reasons for my trip to Moscow in December, 1945, was to ask the Soviet Union to join with Britain and Canada in sponsoring a resolution to this effect before the General Assembly.

As soon as the agreement of the Soviet government was obtained, France and China were also asked and they agreed to join in sponsoring the proposed resolution. These efforts resulted in the unanimous passage of the resolution by the General Assembly in January, 1946, only six months after the discovery of the atomic bomb.

Long discussion in the United Nations and public debate on the details of the United States proposals have perhaps blurred the real significance and magnitude of the United States initiative.

The resolution was no idle gesture on our part. Having the knowledge of atomic energy and possession of the atomic bomb, we did not seek to hold it and threaten the world. We did not sit back and play for time. We came forward with concrete proposals designed fairly, effectively and practically to carry out the tasks assigned to the commission.

Our proposals, when fully operative, would leave with the states responsible for the discovery of atomic energy no rights which would not be shared with other members of the United Nations.

Our proposals outlaw the use of atomic weapons and contemplate the disposal of existing atomic weapons.

They set up an international authority with power to prevent the national manufacture and use of atomic weapons for war purposes and to develop the use of atomic energy for human welfare.

Our proposals also provide effective and practical safeguards against violations and evasions. They enable states that keep their pledges to take prompt and collective action against those who violate their pledges.

We do not suggest any diminution of the right of veto in the consideration of the treaty governing this subject. We do say that once the treaty has become effective then there can be no recourse to a veto to save an offender from punishment.

We are willing to share our knowledge of atomic weapons with the rest of the world on the condition, and only on the condition, that other nations submit, as we are willing to submit, to internationally controlled inspection and safeguards.

From the statements made in the committees and in the Assembly we have been encouraged to believe that others are willing to submit to international inspection.

If other nations have neither bombs nor the ability to manufacture them it should be easy for them to agree to inspection.

Troops Part of Problem

The world should understand that without collective safeguards there can be no collective disarmament.

The resolution we proposed here urges the expeditious fulfillment by the Atomic Energy Commission of its terms of reference. Those terms include the control not only of atomic energy but the control of other instruments of mass disarmament to this commission.

With its specific studies and its accumulated experience the commission is best equipped to formulate plans for dealing with major problems of disarmament.

Let us concentrate upon these major weapons and not dissipate our energies on the less important problems of controlling pistols and hand grenades.

If we are really interested in effective disarmament, and not merely in talking about it, we should instruct our representatives on the Atomic Energy Commission to press forward with its constructive proposals. They have been at work six months. They can file an interim report next week. I do not want the work of that commission to be side-tracked or sabotaged.

I am glad that the proposed resolution raises in connection with the problem of disarmament the question of disposal of the troops and the justification of their presence on foreign soil. For disarmament necessarily raises the question of the use which may be made of arms and armed forces which are not prohibited. Reducing armaments will not bring peace if the arms and the armed forces that remain are used to undermine collective security.

The United States has persistently pressed for the early conclusion of peace treaties with Italy and the ex-satellite states. We want to make possible the complete withdrawal of troops from those states.

The United States has persistently urged the conclusion of a treaty recognizing the independence of Austria and providing for the withdrawal of foreign troops.

Austria, in our view, is a liberated and not an ex-enemy country. The United States, United Kingdom and Soviet Union, as signers of the Moscow declaration of 1943, are obligated to relieve her of the burden of occupation at the earliest possible moment.

The United States believes that armed occupation should be strictly limited by the requirements of collective security.

For that reason we proposed to the Council of Foreign Ministers that we should fix agreed ceilings on the occupation forces in Europe. We could not secure agreement this week, but we shall continue our efforts to reduce the occupation forces in Europe. We are also prepared to fix agreed ceilings for the occupation forces in Japan and Korea.

On V-J Day we had over five million troops overseas. We had to send with them extensive supplies and equipment which could not be disposed of over night.

But, despite the tremendous problem of liquidating our extensive war activities, today we have less than 550,000 troops outside of American territory. Most of these troops are in Germany, Japan and the Japanese Islands, Korea, Austria and Venezia Guilia.

The great majority of the troops we have on the territory of other states outside these occupation areas are supply or ad-

Byrnes's Speech to U. N. Assembly on Disarmament

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1946

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ministrative personnel. Let me state specifically just what combat troops we have in these other states.

We have a total of 96,000 military personnel in the Philippines but only about 30,000 are combat forces, air and ground, and of these 17,000 are Philippine Scouts. These troops are in the Philippines primarily to back up our forces in Japan. Substantial reductions are contemplated in the near future.

Of the 19,000 troops we have in China about 15,000 are combat troops and roughly one-half of these are under orders to return home.

We have about 1,500 troops in Panama, excluding the Canal Zone. One thousand of these, composed of a small air unit and some radar air warning detachments, can be classified as combat forces. We have, of course, our normal protective forces in the Panama Canal Zone proper.

We have no combat units in countries other than these I have just mentioned.

Our military personnel in Iceland number less than six hundred men. They include no combat troops. They are being withdrawn rapidly and all will be withdrawn by early April, 1947, in accordance with our agreement with the government of Iceland. The military personnel have been there only to maintain one of our air transport lines of communication with our occupation forces in Germany.

In the Azores, on the Southern air transport communication line to Germany, we have about three hundred men. Again there is not a single combat soldier among them. They are technicians and administrative officials. They are there under agreement with the government of Portugal.

China Force Cut

Our combat troops are in North China at the request of the Chinese national government. Their task is to assist in carrying out the terms of surrender with respect to the disarming and deportation of the Japanese. Their mission is nearly completed. Instructions have been issued for the return of half of our forces now in China although the Chinese government has urged that they be retained there until conditions become more stabilized.

We have made it clear that our troops will not become participants in civil strife in China. But we are eager to do our part, and we hope other states are eager to do their part, to prevent civil war in China and to promote a unified and democratic China.

A free and independent China is essential to world peace and we cannot ignore or tolerate efforts upon the part of any state to retard the development of the freedom and independence of China.

We repudiate the suggestion that our troops in China or elsewhere, with the consent of the states concerned, are a threat to the internal or external peace of any country.

Because the representative of the Soviet Union has referred to our troops in China, I must say that I am confident that the number of American troops in North China are far less than the number of Soviet troops in South Manchuria in the Port Arthur area.

Under the Finnish peace Treaty the Soviet Union acquires the right to lease the Porkkala naval base in Finland and to maintain troops there. The temporary presence of a few thousand United States troops in China at the request of that government certainly raises no essentially different question than the permanent presence of Soviet troops in another country under treaty arrangements.

It is our desire to live up to the letter and spirit of the Moscow declaration. We do not intend to use our troops on the territories of other states contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

The implementation of the Moscow declaration is not made easier by loose charges or countercharges. The declaration requires consultation and that is the method we should pursue if we wish to advance the cause of disarmament and collective security.

Last December at Moscow we consulted the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom regarding our troops in China. We have now asked for consultation in the Council of Foreign Ministers regarding the number of troops to be retained in Germany, Poland, Austria, Hungary and Romania upon the conclusion of the peace treaties with the ex-satellite states.

The task before us is to maintain collective security with scrupulous regard for the sovereign equality of all states. This involves more than the question of armaments and armed forces.

Aggressor nations do not go to war because they are armed, but because they want to get with their arms things which other nations will not freely accord them.

Aggressor nations attack not only because they are armed but because they believe others have not the armed strength to resist them.

Sovereignty can be destroyed not only by armies but by a war of nerves and by organized political penetration.

World peace depends upon what is in our hearts more than upon what is in our treaties.

Great states must strive for understandings which will not only protect their own legitimate security requirements but the political independence and integrity of the smaller states.

It is not in the interest of peace and security that the basic power relationship among great states should depend upon which political party comes to power in Iran, Greece or China.

Great states must not permit differences among themselves to tear asunder the political unity of smaller states. Smaller states must recognize that true collective security requires their co-operation just as much as that of the larger states. Without the co-operation of large states and small states, our disarmament plans are doomed to failure.

A race for armaments, a race for power is not in the interest of any country or any people. We want to stop the race for armaments and we want to stop the race for power.

We want to be partners with all nations, not to make war, but to keep the peace. We want to uphold the rule of law among nations. We want to promote the freedom and well-being of all peoples in a friendly civilized world.

Britain Will Recall Her Envoy From Franco Spain

1946

New York, Dec. 13 (AP)—The United Nations General Assembly today tossed one of its hottest issues into the laps of its 54 members by recommending withdrawal of ambassadors and ministers from Franco Spain. A British spokesman immediately announced that his country would "very shortly" recall its Ambassador from Madrid.

A Government source in London said Sir Victor Mallet, British Ambassador to Spain, would be recalled in accordance with the United Nations resolution declaring the Franco Government to be a "Fascist regime." The informant said D. F. Howard would be designated British chargé d'affaires in Madrid and that the Embassy would probably be reduced to the status of a legation.

[The Netherlands will withdraw Minister P. E. Teppema from Madrid as a result of the United Nations action against Spain, a Foreign Office spokesman said in The Hague today.]

No Comment In Madrid

In Madrid, a Spanish Foreign Ministry spokesman said it was "too early" for comment on the United Nations Assembly vote. No official Spanish comment on the United Nations vote was expected until after the regular Cabinet meeting, scheduled late today.

Diplomats in Madrid who would be affected by the United Nations resolution include ministers from the Dominican Republic and El Salvador, which voted against the United Nations resolution, plus the Netherlands and Turkey, which abstained from voting. All other United Nations diplomatic missions in Spain are headed by chargés d'affaires, some of whom have the personal rank of ministers but not of ministers plenipotentiary.

The United States has had no ambassador at Madrid since the return of Norman Armour.

Report On Action

To strengthen its recommendation for action, the Assembly included a clause asking all members to report what action they had taken. It was the Assembly's first concrete action against the Falangist regime.

The final resolution also made these specific recommendations:

1. That the Franco Government be barred from membership in any organization affiliated with the United Nations. The present Madrid Government has already been banned from the United Nations itself.

2. That if the Franco regime still remains in power after "a reasonable time" the Security Council consider "adequate measures" to remedy the situation.

The action was taken by a vote of 34 to 6, the negative votes coming from Argentina, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador and Peru. Nations abstaining were Egypt, Greece, Afghanistan, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Honduras, Lebanon, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey and South Africa.

MADRID ASSAILS U.N.'S RESOLUTION

Cabinet Warns That Action Is 'Terrible Precedent'

Madrid, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Spanish Government Cabinet, headed by Generalissimo Francisco Franco, warned the United Nations General Assembly tonight that its resolution against Spain was "a terrible precedent for future relations among peoples, which a majority of nations soon will regret."

At its regular Friday night session, the Cabinet considered the General Assembly's action this week in adopting a resolution requesting all member nations to recall the chiefs of their diplomatic missions in Spain.

'Foreign Interference'

The Cabinet, following an eight-and-one-half-hour session at Franco's El Pardo Palace, declared that the "exquisite sensitivity" of the Spanish people had reacted against "this attempt at foreign interference" by popular demonstrations which "relieved the Government of further explanation on the matter."

The statement added that the Assembly's resolution "lacked efficacy and importance," but constituted an "evil symptom of a hardly pacific spirit" among the United Nations.

The "turbulent deliberations" of the United Nations regarding Spain, the statement added, resulted in "an unjust decision adopted in manifest violation of the precepts of its (the United Nations) own fundamental Charter."

Spanish Business Comment

Earlier Spanish business circles expressed relief that the resolution failed to impose economic sanctions or a wider breach of diplomatic relations.

Madrid's evening newspapers tagged their stories with such headlines as "United Nations in retreat. There is no break" and "it was agreed to advise the withdrawal of ambassadors and ministries, but without a break in relations."

The stock market did not appear to be affected by the request of the United Nations General Assembly that its members recall the chiefs of their diplomatic missions in Spain.

The Spanish foreign ministry said there would be no official comment. Newspapers have not published the text of the UN resolution.

Would Be Humorous

The newspaper *Informaciones*, strongly pro-German during the war, treated the matter in a would-be humorous vein, saying it would be cheaper to entertain foreign attachés, counsellors of embassies and secretaries than ambassadors and ministers. It declared more seriously, however, that Spain would always remember the nations which voted against the resolution.

Pueblo, a newspaper owned by several government-controlled capital-labor syndicates, said the resolution was not binding on any nation and declared that Spain would pay it no attention.

British And Dutch Plan To Recall Spain Envoys

London, Dec. 13 (AP)—British and Dutch sources here and at The Hague said today their governments would comply with the request of the United Nations General Assembly that United Nation members recall the chiefs of their diplomatic missions in Spain.

The British informant said that recall of Ambassador Sir Victor Mallet would be followed by appointment of D. F. Howard, present embassy counselor, as charge d'affaires, and that the British Embassy would be reduced to a legation.

While the British planned to withdraw their Ambassador they went ahead with normal business, including the signing today of a "small routine" contract for oranges from Seville, a Madrid dispatch said.

The Dutch Foreign Office said the Government planned to recall P. E. Teppema, Minister for the Netherlands in Madrid.

In addition to Sir Victor and Teppema, other diplomats who would be affected by the U. N. action include: Dominican Republic, Elias Brache; Salvador, Antonio Alvarez Vidaubre; Turkey, Mehmed Esad Atuner.

All other United Nations missions in Madrid are headed by charges d'affaires, some of whom have the personal rank of ministers but who are not ministers plenipotentiary.

Meanwhile, the Spanish Cortes (Parliament), with shouts of "Franco, Franco," approved the issuing of a new coin which will bear the inscription "Francisco Franco, by the grace of God Caudillo of Spain, 1936-1946." Some monarchists were reported annoyed by the action, because it borrowed a style current under the monarchy.

The lawmakers, all of whom are appointed directly or indirectly by Franco, approved a resolution denouncing "foreign interference" in Spanish affairs.

Dutch Announce Action

THE HAGUE, The Netherlands, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Netherlands will withdraw Minister P. E. Teppema from Madrid as a result of the United Nations action against Spain, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

U. S. Status Quo Complies With Move on Spain

1946

No American Ambassador There; British and Dutch to Follow Plan of U. N.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP).—The United States merely has to sit tight to comply with a recom-

mendation of the United States General Assembly that all member nations pull their ambassadors and ministers out of Spain.

This country hasn't had an ambassador in Madrid for a year. Norman Armour came home and retired from the government service in December, 1945.

Nothing has been done since about replacing Mr. Armour and the prospects now are that nothing will be done for some time. The American Embassy in Spain is in charge of Philip W. Bonsal, charge d'affaires.

The Spanish Embassy here is under a charge d'affaires, too. Spanish Ambassador Juan Francisco-de Cardenas went to Spain on leave a couple of months ago.

privilege that had been given to the Big Five under the world Charter.

But despite the action taken by the Assembly in upholding the Big Five's refusal to give up the veto there was every indication that the small powers would continue their fight in the sessions to come until the major powers agreed among themselves that their special rights were no longer necessary.

Throughout discussions in and out of committee, Russia has borne the brunt of the attacks, which have been leveled principally by the small nations. The attack on the Soviet Union has stemmed from unofficial figures showing that Russia has used the veto nine times in less than a year to block

Small Nations Lose Battle Against Veto

Lesser Powers Salvage Recorded Appeal To Big 5 To Use Privilege As Sparingly As Possible

New York, Dec. 13 (AP)—The small nations of the world lost a year-long fight tonight to strip the five major powers of their special veto privilege in the United Nations Security Council.

They yielded reluctantly to the big powers' right to say "no," thus ending for the moment the most controversial issue to come before the world peace-keeping agency.

All the small powers salvaged from their bitter fight to have the same equality in the Security Council that they have in the Assembly was a recorded appeal to the United States, Russia, Great Britain, France and China to use the veto as sparingly as possible.

Small Power Plan Lost

The Assembly, by a vote of 36 to 6, adopted a watered-down resolution urging the five powers to insure that the use of the veto does not impede the Security Council in reaching decisions promptly.

Lost in committee was the small-power plan, initiated by Cuba, to revise the world Charter and eliminate the veto.

Stilled for the moment, too, was the voice of Australia which since the San Francisco meeting had vehemently opposed the special Security Council decisions favored by at least seven of the eleven members.

France was associated with Russia on one veto. The United States, Great Britain and China never have used it.

Support Of Slavic Bloc

Russia has stood firm from the very beginning that there should be no elimination of the veto. She even rejected suggestions that it be modified. The other great powers, however, agreed there should be a modification.

But all were in accord that the veto must remain until the Big Five themselves agreed there was no further use for it.

Even though the resolution passed tonight is only in the form of a request that the big powers used the veto sparingly Russia held out to the last. She voted against the resolution, the only one of the Big Five to oppose the measure. And wth her she carried the support of the Slavic bloc.

France and China abstained from voting.

Text of Veto Resolution

The text of the resolution on voting procedure in the Security Council adopted yesterday by the United Nations General Assembly:

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and having taken notice of the divergencies which have arisen in regard to the application and interpretation of Article 27 of the Charter;

Earnestly requests the permanent members of the Security Council to make every effort, in consultation with one another and with fellow members of the Security Council, to insure that the use of the special voting privilege of its permanent members does not impede the Security Council in reaching decisions promptly;

Recommends to the Security Council the early adoption of practices and procedures, consistent with the Charter, to assist in reducing the difficulties in the application of Article 27 and to insure the prompt and effective exercise by the Security Council of its functions; and

Further recommends that, in developing such practices and procedures, the Security Council take into consideration the views expressed by members of the United Nations during the second part of the first session of the General Assembly.

TRUSTEESHIP PACTS OKAYED

U.N. Assembly Paves Way For Formation Of Council

New York, Dec. 13 (AP)—The United Nations Assembly tonight approved trusteeship agreements for League of Nations mandated territories submitted by Great Britain, France, Australia, Belgium and New Zealand.

Russia led the opposition, which varied from five to six votes on the seven different agreements before the General Assembly. Each of the administering powers received 41 votes.

This action made possible prompt establishment of the last of the major United Nations agencies to be created—the Trusteeship Council, which will guard the interests of the inhabitants of trust territories while they are under the administration of United Nations members.

Council To Be Formed

The council is to be organized tomorrow when two additional members will be elected to join Great Britain, the United States, Russia, France, China, New Zealand, Belgium and Australia.

Nikolai Novikov of Russia, who had battled through weeks of committee sessions, failed in a last-minute move to block acceptance of the agreements in the Assembly when his proposal to reject them on the ground they were contrary to the United Nations Charter was voted down, 34 to 6, with eleven nations abstaining.

Agreements Opposed

Novikov told the Assembly that the Soviet delegation opposed the agreements because:

1. The Charter provides that the agreements should be made effective only by consultation and consent of nations "most directly concerned," but that phrase has not yet been defined.

2. The agreements provide that the trust territories shall be administered as integral parts of the administering power, which "amounts to annexation of the territories in question."

3. The agreements provide that the administering powers may build military, naval and air bases and fortifications in the trust territories without consulting the Security Council, "a direct violation of the Charter" which makes the Security Council responsible for such installations.

Nations Abstaining

In the voting, India abstained, along with Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia and Venezuela.

The negative votes came from White Russia, Liberia, Poland (which abstained on two of the agreements), the Ukraine, Russia and Yugoslavia.

The trusteeship territories and their administrators are:

New Guinea—Australia; Western Samoa—New Zealand; Togoland and the Cameroons—France; British Togoland and British Cameroons—Great Britain; Ruand-Urundi—Belgium, and Tanganyika—Great Britain.

UN ASKS REPORT ON PLANS, COSTS FOR NEW HOME

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Dec. 13 —(AP) The United Nations Headquarters committee today passed a resolution requesting Secretary General Trygve Lie to prepare a report on general plans and estimated costs for the organization's proposed home in New York City.

The formal report of the committee, recommending acceptance of John D. Rockefeller's $8,500,000 gift of an 18-acre site on the East river, is expected to be presented to the General Assembly tomorrow. No opposition is expected.

Under the United States resolution approved today, Lie's report would be submitted to the General Assembly next July. In addition, a planning commission would be set up to assist the security general in the building program, with its membership to consist of representatives of Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Colombia, France, Greece, India, Norway, Poland, Syria, United Kingdom, United States, U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia.

Provides Assistance

The resolution provides other assistance by "consultants and experts, who at the request of the secretary general, shall be designated by the United States of America or by governments of other members states or local authorities."

The committee voted down a suggestion by Abdul-Monim Riad of Saudi Arabia that the resolution call for UN special zoning protection against "nuisances, traffic, smoke, noise and so forth." Britain's Kenneth Younger said he believed it would be "unfortunate if we attempted to claim anything above the special rights and immunities offered the citizens of the City of New York.

The session concluded with an address by France's architectural expert, Prof. Henri Lecourboisier of the Beaux Arts, who expressed hope the future home of UN would be of "perfect proportion, impeccable technique and magnificent function to serve as a guide because so many countries must be rebuilt."

Earlier in the day New York City's board of estimate voted approval to the terms of the gift imposed by Rockefeller, including the acquisition by the city of additional land costing approximately $2,000,000 to be presented to the UN to round out its site.

Reds See U.S. Policy Rift

Moscow, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Soviet press told Russian readers today that there was "grave dissatisfaction by American newspapers" over the "attitude" of the United States delegation at the United Nations General Assembly.

A Tass dispatch from New York said American papers "censure" the behavior of Senator Tom Connally (D., Texas) and assert that the American delegation has lost its initiative and that it often "follows the line dictated by the British delegation."

In connection with the alleged dissatisfaction, the Tass dispatch and the local Soviet papers ran an editorial from the New York tabloid PM, comparing "troops with cows."

Editors See U.N. 'Indifferent' to News Freedom

A.S.N.E. Orders Commitee to Study Federal Power Over Press and Radio

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP). — The American Society of Newspaper Editors asserted today that the United Nations has shown "apparent indifference" to world freedom of information.

The society's board of directors, meeting here, adopted a resolution saying its efforts to promote "this fundamental liberty" through the U. N. have brought "very little real progress."

"A large segment of the world's people," the resolution says, "still lives in ignorance of the facts of the day, and the freedom of news organizations in their countries is largely non-existent."

N. R. Howard, editor of "The Cleveland News" and a vice-president of the society, said the board spoke for the society.

The board instructed the society's resolutions committee to make a study of the relation of the government's licensing powers to freedom of speech and of the press.

Radio and Mail Powers

It was indicated that the board members were particularly concerned over questions of possible inherent dangers to these freedoms from the government's powers over radio, through direct licensing, and over the press through the second-class mailing privilege.

The committee is to report to the society at its spring meeting.

From a special committee the board received a report on a study of the State Department's distribution abroad of information, news and policy material concerning the United States.

This eight-member group, headed by Mr. Howard, reported "complete agreement with the State Department's distribution of official texts and operation of the libraries of American books and sources all over the world."

As to government news broadcasts, which have been a matter of controversy in Congress and elsewhere, the committee said:

"The present uncertainties in international relations justify an effort by the United States government to make its activities and its policies clear to the people of the world through the agency set up in the State Department.

"Dangers" Recognized

"Your committee recognizes, however, the dangers inherent in government dissemination of news, and suggests that the society appoint a special committee to review at intervals the work of the State Department agency and make its findings available to the membership."

Action on the report was deferred until tomorrow.

Following is the text of the resolution on world freedom of information:

"The board of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, because of its activity for two years past in the interest of world freedom of information, feels its responsibility for a regular report on progress on this vital issue.

"In the six months past, its president, Mr. Forrest (Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor of the New York Herald Tribune), has worked tirelessly to marshal opinion behind this freedom. He has transmitted to the Assembly of the United Nations expressions of support from spokesmen for three of the 'Big Five' Allies — Secretary Byrnes, Prime Minister Attlee and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek—and from Governors of forty-one of the forty-eight states.

Sees Little Progress Made

The society, through its member Mr. Canham (Erwin D. Canham, editor of "The Christian Science Monitor"), has participated in the indorsement by the United States National Commission for UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) of a program for world freedom of information.

"Despite these efforts, the board of the A. S. N. E. recognizes that very little real progress has resulted. A large segment of the world's

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peopls still lives in ignorance of the facts of the day, and the freedom of news organizations in their countries is largely non-existent.

"To date, the United Nations organizations have done virtually nothing to advance this fundamental liberty. Notwithstanding this apparent indifference by the United Nations, the American Society of Newspaper Editors reaffirms its deep interest in the devotion to the principle of freedom of world information, and pledges itself to continue its efforts in this field until free dissemination of news throughout the world is fully achieved."

In addition to Mr. Howard, members of the committee reporting on the State Department information program were George A. Cornish, managing editor of the New York Herald Tribune; Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, executive editor of "The Houston Post"; Edwin L. James, managing editor of "The New York Times"; Ben M. McKelway, editor of "The Washington Star"; Hamilton Owens, editor of "The Baltimore Sun" papers Ben Reese, managing editor of "The St. Louis Post-Dispatch," and Gideon Seymour, executive editor of "The Minneapolis Star-Journal."

INDIAN CIVIL WAR NOT 'INEVITABLE,' SAYS ALEXANDER

G. WILLIAMS

LONDON, Dec. 13—(AP) Defense Minister-Designate A. V. Alexander challenged directly today Winston Churchill's assertions that civil war was inevitable in India and that a blundering Labor government bore the responsibility for setting off communal rioting in India that killed 10,000 Moslems and Hindus.

He issued a new call to the dissident factions in India to lay aside their centuries-old differences and promised that if the Indian constituent assembly could write a constitution protecting minority rights Britain would fulfill its pledge and grant India full independence.

NIGHT

2-Day Debate Ends

Alexander made his appeal in a closing speech of a two-day debate in the House of Commons on the threatening Indian situation which "11th hour" conferences in London last week failed to solve. The constituent assembly has convened in New Delhi to write a constitution, but the Moslem League has refused to participate.

Alexander rejected Churchill's statements yesterday that he expects civil war with an "awful abridgement" of the population and that the British action in delivering leadership of the interim government to congress leader Jawaharlal Nehru precipitated the communal riots.

He disputed the statements of Conservative Earl Winterton that the break between the Hindu and Moslem factions had become "final and irrevocable" although Winterton insisted that "my information came from the highest quarter."

"I will ask responsible leaders of all parties in India to take note that the great majority of speakers in this debate desire nothing more than that India should achieve her freedom on a basis of good will and the operation of all concerned," Alexander said.

"Surely we can plead with the Indians now to come together in the constituent assembly and make a constitution which is free and which allows no damage and no harm to be done to the liberty of the minorities.

"If they could come to us with a constitution like that, then the government would carry out every word of its pledges and recommend the cession of sovereignty to the body which was set up."

Laborite W. G. Cove laid before the House of Commons what he regarded as one of the reasons why Britain has offered to get out of India.

"The fact of the matter is that we in Britain cannot hold India by power," he said. "We have not the reserve of power in the modern world. We have lost the command of the sea and America now has the biggest fleet the world has ever seen."

Cove's comparison of British and American naval strength provoked Alexander to warn "be careful or your words on this occasion and do not deprecate the spirit of the British people who were in the position of which you are now talking in May, 1940."

Sir John Anderson, former governor of Bengal and a Nationalist member of parliament, charged the Labor government with " a blunder of the first order" in going ahead with its plan for Indian independence without getting parliamentary approval.

Britain Held Too Weak To Govern By Force

1946

London, Dec. 13 (AP)—A veteran Labor M.P., defending his party's Indian independence policy against Conservative and Nationalist criticism, told the House of Commons today that Britain no longer was strong enough to rule the troubled subcontinent by power politics.

"The fact of the matter is that we in Britain cannot hold India by power," Laborite W. G. Cove declared in a debate on Indian affairs.

"We have not the reserve of power in the modern world. We have lost the command of the sea and America now has the biggest fleet the world has even seen," he said.

DAY

Sea Power Slipped

"The greatest factor in holding the British Empire together was sea power, but this has slipped from us and we have not the power to hold the empire together on the basis of power politics," he added.

Cove, former president of the National Union of Teachers and a member of Parliament since 1929, entered the discussion of the snarled Indian independence negotiations after Nationalist Sir John Anderson, former governor of Bengal, had warned against haste in British withdrawal from India.

Complaining that the Government had failed to obtain parliamentary approval for the British Cabinet Mission's Indian independence plan, Sir John declared: "Ample time must be allowed for reflection."

"Blunder Of First Order"

"A blunder of the first order," was Sir John's description of the handling of the India independence plan.

Winston Churchill, Conservative leader, said last night that he expected civil war to result from the situation.

Cove's comparison of British and American naval strength provoked A. V. Alexander, Defense Minister-designate and a member of the Cabinet Mission to India, to warn:

"Be careful in your choice of words on this occasion and do not deprecate the spirit of the British people, who were in the position of which you are now talking in May, 1940."

No U.S. Peril Implied

Cove retorted that "it was not the American fleet which dominated the world seas in 1940."

Asked by a Conservative whether he intended to imply that the American fleet's strength endangered Britain's position in India, Cove replied:

"I am not saying anything of the kind. I am just pointing out the stark, naked fact that this war has resulted in a depletion of power as far as Britain is concerned."

A statement from the Moslem League is due tomorrow.

Mahomed Ali Jinnah, league president, invited British, United States and other news agency and newspaper men to a conference tomorrow morning.

First London Statement

He has made no public statement since he came here for the talks with Viceroy Wavell, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, of the Congress party and Sardar Baldev Singh, of the Sikhs.

He is to address the British Moslem League tonight, but this speech is expected to be devoted largely to plans for revitalizing the organization.

India's first Constituent Assembly has been going on in New Delhi since Monday, with Hindu and small-minority delegates on hand, despite a boycott by the Moslem League, speaking for India's largest minority.

The British, failing last week to get the league to join the assembly, said they would not recognize the proceedings if a "large section" of the population was not represented.

Sir Stafford Cripps, a member of the mission that took the independence plan to India last May, said in last night's debate that since then 10,267 had been killed and countless persons wounded in Hindu-Moslem disturbances.

He said the Government understood that Jinnah was submitting the question of entering the Assembly to the Moslem League council and declared that he did not believe the situation hopeless.

Cripps deplored the opposition's insistence on debate "at this tense and difficult moment."

Lebanon Opposition To 'Blocs' Reported

London, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Russian news agency Tass said today that Turkish attempts to weld Middle Eastern countries into "various blocs" were meeting opposition in Lebanon.

Quoting the newspaper *"Al Ittihad el Lobnani"* in a Beirut dispatch, the agency declared:

"Turkey desires to win adherents in the hope that sometime they will prove useful. . . . Lebanon seeks only peace and does not desire to be involved in the British policy of defending routes to India. . . .

"If our conjectures are correct and Turkey does negotiate the creation of various blocs, we can tell her that she should leave us alone as we wish to maintain complete neutrality."

BLUM IS SILENT

PARIS, Dec. 13—(AP) Despite an entire day of conferences with political leaders, Premier Leon Blum gave no indication tonight that he had achieved success in forming a Caretaker cabinet or drawing up a program to carry France through the next 30 days. The Communists, who had supported Blum for the interim post yesterday, have opposed inclusion of Rightist parties in the interim cabinet.

Blum Filling Posts In Interim Cabinet

Paris, Dec. 13 (AP)—Ailing Leon Blum, 74-year-old compromise candidate chosen as France's interim President-Premier, a post which he is not expected to hold beyond January 15, planned a new series of coinsultations today in an effort to form a cabinet and lift France, temporarily at least, out of its year-long political ferment.

Blum is not expected to have a cabinet ready for approval by the National Assembly before next week. His Cabinet will remain in office only until mid January, when the President of the Republic is elected. The latter will then nominate a Premier.

First of the prewar premiers to return to power since France's liberation, Blum, who had played a minor role in politics since his liberation from a German prison camp, was elected by the Assembly yesterday with 575 votes out of 590.

JAN 1946

The Blum cabinet's foremost task was seen as the drafting of a budget for the first quarter of 1947.

VON STUELPNAGEL SEIZED

German Ex-Governor of Paris Is Said to Face Crimes Trial

PARIS, Dec. 13 (AP)—Gen. Otto von Stuelpnagel, who was the first German military governor of Paris, was arrested yesterday in the French zone of occupation in Germany, military authorities said here today.

These sources declined to say where the general, uncle of the von Stuelpnagel who was executed by the Nazis after the attempt on Adolf Hitler's life in 1944, was arrested or to give any details until further information was received in Paris.

The French have been seeking von Stuelpnagel since the defeat of Germany to face war crimes charges. They hold him responsible for the numerous executions of patriots in Paris while he was governor.

CIGARETTE RACKET SEEN

Soldiers In France Said to Get 500 Cartons a Day

PARIS, Dec. 13 (AP) — Some United States soldiers in France have been receiving as many as 500 cartons of cigarettes a day from United States mail order houses in a "flagrant abuse" of privileges, the Army said tonight.

A circular distributed to 10,000 men of the West Base Command in France threatened drastic curtailment of the Army Post Office services unless the importation of potential black market items were curtailed.

The postal service is customs-free. Advertisements in Paris papers offer cigarettes, nylons, food and clothing to be sent by United States mail order firms, to persons with A.P.O. addresses.

The Army suggested five cartons of cigarettes a month were enough for any man.

Better Standards Of Living Ahead In Reich: Clay

Berlin, Dec. 13 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy American military governor, today forecast an improved standard of living for the economically merged American and British zones of Germany, "because we now have a minimum working capital of $88,000,000 from exports to operate with."

Clay said that hopes of achieving the economic unity of all four occupation zones of Germany were staked on the March conference of the Foreign Ministers in Moscow. He said he had not brought back from Washington any new offers to be made to the Russians or French for German unification, "because that's now in the hands of the Foreign Ministers."

Assets From Sweden

The working capital for the merged British-American zones will be contributed in equal shares, Clay said, adding:

"The British are making available to us $30,000,000 as our share of the proceeds of coal exports and we have another $14,000,000 proceeds from exports from the American zone up to Deecmber. The British have agreed to match this.

"In addition, when the Swedish Parliament ratifies an agreement to release blocked German assets, we expect another $34,000,000 to come to the two zones, giving us a working capital of at least $120,000,000."

If present bizonal plans work out, Clay added, the zones should be self-sustaining within three years.

"Bouquet For U.S. Press"

"I found the American people far better informed about Germany than a year ago and this is a bouquet for the American press," he said. "The American people are interested in successful de-Nazification of Germany, also that Germans get food and don't starve. They are tremendously interested in economic revival to make Germany self-sustaining and that the question of Germany's economic unity be resolved."

He added that he had encountered "very little fear" among Americans that economic revival to help Germany support herself would again result in making Germany a threat to peace.

Nyack Man Gets Post in Germany

Berlin, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Col. Howard P. Jones of Nyack, N. Y., former Deputy Controller of New York State, was appointed chief of the public finance branch of the American Military Government for Germany today

Jones, prior to entering military service thirty-eight months ago, also was executive director of the National Municipal League for ten years and an inspector at the University of Michigan.

Slow Poisoning Killed Hundreds, German Says

Nuernberg, Germany, Dec. 13 (AP). A German prosecution witness told an American court trying 23 high-ranking Nazi doctors today that experiments in slow poisoning killed hundreds in Nazi concentration camps.

The witness, August Heinrich Viehweg, who said he spent five years in the Dachau concentration camp after serving a prison term for forgery and treason, asserted that German employés of the camp were "terrified" for their own lives. Viehweg said that camp workers feared the camp doctors were going to poison them.

REICH POPULATION DROPS

BERLIN, Dec. 13—(AP) Germany has a population of 64,786,106 persons or approximately 5,000,000 less than when Adolf Hitler led her into World War II, preliminary figures released by the Civil Administration division of the American Military Government showed today. The 1939 census for the area comprising present day Germans showed a population of 69,622,213.

Yank Trying To Ransom Wife Vanishes As Police Wait

DAY

Venice, Italy, Dec. 13 (AP)—Police announced today that bandits dressed as Italian auxiliary policemen kidnapped the wife of an American army captain yesterday on a country road near Venice and that the captain disappeared when he returned to the scene later with ransom money.

Police said the officer, Capt. John Willis, told them the bandits stopped his jeep, robbed him and abducted Mrs. Willis, warning him to return to the same spot at 4 o'clock in the afternoon with ransom of half a million lire (about $2,200 at the legal exchange rate).

While Allied and Italian police combed the area for Miss Willis, the officer, accompanied by other police, returned to the place with the ransom money. Police said they stood back while Willis went on toward the exact spot in a jeep. The jeep, they said, moved out of sight and did not return.

[A Venice dispatch to the Rome newspaper *Il Messagero* identified Captain Willis's wife as the former Mario Motteran, of Rovigo, Italy.]

Tale of Yank's Wife Kidnaped In Italy Branded as Hoax

NIGHT

VENICE, Italy, Dec. 13—(AP) Venice police tonight branded as an Italian swindler a man who represented himself as an American army captain and reported that bandits had kidnaped his wife and stolen his jeep.

The man, police said, perpetrated the hoax in an effort to get away with 500,000 lire (about $2,250) and a jeep, and did succeed in making off with the jeep.

The police announced earlier in the day that a man who identified himself as Capt. John Willis reported that he and his wife were held up by bandits while driving in a jeep along a country road and that the robbers held the woman as a hostage while he returned for ransom money. U. S. headquarters in Rome said records failed to show a Capt. John Willis in the Italian theater.

The police investigators said the man actually was William Capuzzo, widely-known in Chioggia, near Venice, where he had long represented himself as a captain in the U. S. 88th division, which is stationed in Venezia Giulia.

had been the closest of friends and

It was learned that the man arrived afoot Thursday at Chioggia police headquarters, told his story and asked the police to furnish him with a jeep and the ransom money. The police, he said, could capture the bandits when he paid them off at the appointed spot.

The police gave him a jeep, but withheld the money. Then they accompanied him to the spot he said was designated for the payoff. There he told police to stay behind for a moment while he went ahead to make the contact.

Capuzzo, riding in the borrowed jeep, apparently picked his spot well and knew the vicinity, for when police followed him after a short delay, he was nowhere to be seen. Neither was the jeep.

ZIONISTS URGED TO BACK TALKS

DAY

Basle, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Dr. Selig Brodetsky, member of the Jewish Agency Executive, recommended today that the World Zionist Congress instruct the agency to participate in the London conference of Arabs and Jews in January.

Brodetsky, professor at Leeds University, told the assembly here, "We must take the initiative and present a plan.

"Our conclusion with England probably would be more favorable than any we could come to with the United Nations Organization or any other nations."

He told critics of the British Government that America and Russia also were to blame for international policies detrimental to Jewish interests.

Moshe Sneh, Palestinian member of the Jewish Agency Executive, opposed representation at London, advising:

"England has already decided against us. She decided when she issued the White Paper in 1939. The prestige and pressure of the American Government have not moved Foreign Minister Bevin one iota.

"Don't go to London. It's a failure already."

ZIONISTS DIFFER ON LONDON PARLEY

E. G. FISCHER

Sneh, Urging Boycott, Says It Is Bound to Fail—Brodetsky Takes an Opposite View

NIGHT

BASLE, Switzerland, Dec. 13 (AP)—Speakers at the World Zionist Congress differed today on whether the assembly should approve Jewish Agency representation at the London conferences on Palestine, but they teamed up in assailing the British, sponsors of the conference.

Moshe Sneh, Palestinian member of the Jewish Agency Executive, counseled the Zionists to stay away from the conference, to be resumed next month, saying, "Don't go to London. It's a failure already."

But Prof. Selig Brodetsky, London member of the Agency, urged participation in the conference and told the assembly that "we must take the initiative and present a plan. Our conclusion with England probably would be more favorable than any we could come to with the United Nations organization or any other nation."

Mr. Sneh, in attacking the British, said "England has already decided against us. She decided when she issued the White Paper in 1939. The prestige and pressure of the American Government have not moved Foreign Minister Bevin one iota."

Professor Brodetsky told critics of the British Government that the United States and Russia also were to blame for international policies detrimental to Jewish interests, and added:

"I believe the time will come when Englishmen and their children will be ashamed of what the British Government is doing now."

REPORTS TURK BORDER MOVE

Athens Says Istanbul Expects Invasion Attempt

NIGHT

Athens, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Greek Foreign Ministry said tonight reports had reached Drama, Macedonia, from Istanbul saying that construction of fortification work had been ordered along the Turkish-Greek border to prevent "a likely invasion" of Turkish territory by forces of the Macedonian autonomous movement.

A communication received from Drama by the press information section of the ministry said the order resulted from a visit tothe Greek frontier by the Turkish chief of staff.

The Turks also deemed such fortifications necessary, the ministry said, because they had ascertained that the NOF, or Macedonian autonomous movement, which advocates an independent Macedonia largely carved out of northern Greece, was "not a movement of Greek partisans," but "a Slav movement with broader purposes."

Yugoslavs Arrested

A Foreign Ministry statement said that all Yugoslavs and Albanians in Turkey had been arrested and were being deported because it had been learned these aliens were fostering Slav propaganda and had planned to create incidents on the Turkish border.

It was also reported from Alexandroupolis that in the Ortaicht district of Bulgaria, Bulgarian Government forces had clashed with farmers and that gunfire was hear across the Greek border. There were some reports that the incident was part of an uprising in southern Bulgaria.

Meanwhile, Greece lodged formal protests today with the Allied ambassadors in Athens against the decision of the Big Four Foreign Ministers turning down the Greek plea for territorial adjustments on the Greek-Bulgarian frontier, Stephanos Stephanopoulos, Acting Foreign Minister, said.

Guerrilla Activity Revived

The protest charged that instead of creating an atmosphere of peace in the Balkans, the decision resulted in a revival of guerrilla activity in western Thrace.

The Minister of War ordered all reserve officers and men in the 1937 military class in seven provinces of northern Greece and in the 1936 class in five provinces in central Greece and the Ionian islands to report for service between December 17 and 20.

Slav Is Reported Directing Bands

DAY

On Greek Soil

L. S. CHARLES

Athens, Dec. 13 (AP)—Intelligence reports received here said today that Gen. Costa Natz, former commander of what the Greeks call a "terrorist training camp" at Bulkjes in Yugoslavia, had been transferred to Skoplje and put in charge of "the entire administration of movements and activities of bands on Greek soil."

The reports, which reached non-Greek quarters, said that virtually all of some 5,000 Greeks said to have been trained in the Bulkjes camp had been sent into Greece.

Named By Premier

[Greek Premier Constantin Tsaldaris told the United Nations Security Council at Lake Success, N.Y., yesterday that the Bulkjes camp was "a military academy of terrorism." The Yugoslav Ambassador, Sava Kosanovic, said it was not a terrorist school, but a home for homeless Greek refugees.]

A high Allied source expressed a belief that the reported emptying of the Bulkjes camp of Greeks was connected with Greece's announced intention of carrying her cause to the United Nations Security Council.

This source said he believed the reported shifting of Bulkjes Greeks into Greece was a move to cover operations should a United Nations commission be named to investigate the Greek charges.

Many Cross Border

The intelligence reports said there had been a heavy flow of Bulkjes-trained men into Greece during October, when hundreds of groups of ten or twelve men slipped across the Yugoslav, Albanian and Bulgarian borders.

They said the Blukjes camp now contained mostly Macedonia and Aegean "refugee Slavs." Bulkjes is north of Belgrade.

Natz is said to have been a warrant officer in the old Yugoslav army who was raised to general's rank when Marshal Tito gained power.

His new base of operations at Skoplje, 80 miles north of the Greek border, according to the reports, is in a community which Greek authorities assert is headquarters of NOF, or Macedonian autonomist movement (which advocates formation of an independent Macedonia largely carved out of northern Greece).

Denied By Communist

However, Nicholas Zachariades, leader of the Communist party in Greece, has denied this.

The strength of insurgent guerrillas in Greece, reinforced by the influx from Bulkjes, was estimated by the reports to be about 8,000, of whom 60 per cent were believed to be members of EAM, the Greek leftest organization, and the remainder members of NOF.

Meanwhile, police reported three political slayings in Athens during the night as outbreaks increased throughout this tense capital.

1946 Slav Alliance Formed

Belgrade, Dec. 12 (AP—Delayed)—A new five-nation Slav alliance, urged to "fight against spreading lies against the Soviet Union," emerged today from the All-Slav Congress here.

The organization, set up yesterday as the four-day Congress closed, embraces Russia, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Yugoslavia and twelve component Slavic nationalities.

By recommendation of the Soviet delegate, Lieut. Gen. A. C. Gunderov, Belgrade was chosen as the permanent seat as an "expression of deep respect for the Yugoslav peoples, who were the first victims of Fascist occupation to unite in the general struggle against the enemy."

Full-Time Function

Here a committee of five representing the several counties will function continuously, promoting the "cultural and economic interests of all Slav peoples" through an information group, a press group and a group for mass organizational work.

Gunedrov, whose recommendations generally were followed in establishing the alliance, said:

"Slav organizations together with progressive international organizations should wage an untiring struggle against the remnants of fascism and warmongers.

Immigration Planned

"They should fight against spreading lies against the Soviet Union and Slav countries and they should spread true informaiton concerning them."

He termed "Slav progressive immigration"—to other countries throughout the world—a "link which can strengthen the friendship of the Slav peoples with the democratic peoples of the world."

Gunderov said that in all Slav countries the "roots of reaction have been extirpated" and basic people's wealth had been put into the hands of the state.

U.S. Reopens Yugoslav Service

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Dec. 13 (AP). The United States Information Service will resume service and reopen its reading room here Sunday under authorization of Yugoslav authorities. The service, a United States State Department function, was shut down in September after Yugoslavia protested that it had distributed news inimical to Marshal Tito's regime.

FOOD STALEMATE IN AUSTRIA BROKEN

VIENNA, Dec. 13—(AP) The long stalemate over the critical Austrian food situation was broken today when the four-power Allied Control Council agreed on pooling of stocks and imports and access of the government to all indigenous food supplies.

The council also ruled that purging the University of Vienna of students who had been Nazis was a matter for the government and did not necessitate the closing of the university, as had been previously requested by the Russian representative.

Warsaw Official Tells Why Writer Must Leave

Warsaw, Dec. 13 (AP)—Col. Roman Romkowski, departmental chief in the Ministry of Public Security, explaining today why the Government had refused to extend the visa of Derek Selby of the British group of Kemsley newspapers, said the correspondent had contacted underground Polish forces and sought a press conference with them.

Romkowski said 4,000 persons had been captured in the last 90 days in operations against underground resistance bands.

A foreign office spokesman asserted that Selby's underground connections "were too close," and that he succeeded in entering the

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hiding place of "gangs, murderers and terrorists."

He said that Selby, as a British subject, was not obligated to disclose the place to authorities, but his secretary should have "and that is why the secretary is in jail."

Tass Says Lebanese See U. S. Eyes on Near East

Visit of Warships Held Move to Strengthen Influence

MOSCOW, Dec. 13 (AP).—A Tass (Soviet official news agency) dispatch today from Beyrouth, Lebanon, said the recent visit of an American naval squadron there was regarded in Lebanon as evidence of the "desire of the U. S. A. to strengthen its position in the Near East and the Mediterranean and replace French and British influence with its own."

The agency quoted the Lebanese newspaper "Al-Oairak" as saying: "The Americans are spreading their influence in the Near East by means of American universities and schools for which huge funds are being allotted.

"The Americans are attracted by good naval ports in Syria and Labanon and by the opportunity for building new airfields on their territories. Furthermore, the countries of the Near East represent a vast outlet for American goods."

Mufti's Return Demanded

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 13 (AP).—The Arab League has authorized its secretariat to demand that Britain permit Haj Amin el Husseini, exiled Mufti of Jerusalem, to return to Palestine immediately. Jamal el Husseini, acting head of the Arab Executive Committee of Palestine, announced the action today. The Mufti has enjoyed sanctuary in Egypt since his flight from France in June.

Students Cautioned By Turkish Premier

Istanbul, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Premier Recep Peker cautioned university students today to be calm and refrain from any action aiding "those who want to disrupt order in our country."

Students have been showing irritation over published reports of persecution of Turkish minorities in Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Macedonia and the publication here of periodicals which they consider to have leftist leanings. Hundreds massed at Istanbul University yesterday, but police moved in swiftly and broke up the meeting.

IRANIAN FORCES TAKE OVER TABRIZ AS PRO-REDS FLEE

NIGHT

TEHRAN, Dec. 13 (AP).—Troops of the Iran government entered Tadriz today and found the pro-Soviet Azerbaijan government there in a state of collapse and its leaders in flight.

The military headquarters announcement that the Central government had taken over effective authority in the capitol of the country's separatist northwestern province after a year's hiatus, set off a riotous attack by a crowd of 2,000 persons in the pro-Soviet Tudeh party headquarters here.

Three newspaper correspondents, including Edward Curtis of the Associated Press, who had preceded the army into Tabriz by nearly a day, in a joint radio dispatch, said most of the population of Tabriz was in the streets last night cheering and celebrating with much firing of firearms.

The Tabriz regime had planned a huge parade in celebration of its first anniversary, the correspondents said. Instead, the people picked up the arms discarded by the Fedaie (militia) and had a holiday to celebrate the collapse of the pro-Communist government.

Jafar Pishevari, leader of the Russian-inclined Democratic party and most of his officials had fled. Only Sallamollah Javid, the Communist governor-general, and Haji Mirza Ali Shabastari, president of the Azerbaijan Provincial Council, remained behind.

Military headquarters indicated that occupation of the chief remaining centers of Azerbaijan was proceeding. A column which set out from Takab, 75 miles west of the main column, after a battle with 5,000 Azerbaijans, was announced to have advanced 65 miles northwest and to have entered Miyanduab, 70 miles southwest of Tabriz in the Kurdin border territory below Lake Urmia.

The unorganized crowd which attacked Tudeh party headquarters here shouted "long live the shah," "hang the traitors," "long live Iran's Azerbaijan" and "down with Pishevari." Windows were broken and signs pulled down. Police interfered and dispersed the crowd but not until half a dozen people had been arrested, including four Tudeh party men.

Iran 'Democratic' Chief Missing From Tabriz

[The following is a joint dispatch of three correspondents who journeyed from Tehran to Tabriz, Edward Curtis, of the Associated Press; Clifton Daniel, of the New York Times, and Christopher Sykes, of the London Daily Mail. It was broadcast by the Tabriz radio and monitored and relayed by the AP owce in Tehran]

Tabriz, Azerbaijan Province, Iran, Dec. 12 (AP—Delayed)—Jafar Pishevari, leader of the movement which ruled semi-autonomous Azerbaijan for exactly a year, disappeared today from Tabriz, and most of whose population thronged the streets cheering and waiting for the arrival of the Iranian Army from Mianeh.

The "democratic movement" and its armed resistance collapsed last night. The only officials of the regime left in Tabriz tonight are Haji Mirza Ali Shabastari, president of the Azerbaijan Provincial Council, and Dr. Salamollah Javid, governor general of the province.

Reported At Tabriz

[General headquarters in Tehran announced that Government forces had reached Tabriz, Azerbaijan capital, this afternoon and were entering other places in the province.

[Tehran also reported that a mob totaling about 2,000 persons attacked headquarters of the Leftist Tudeh party there today, breaking doors and windows and pulling down signs. Police dispersed the demonstrators. Half a dozen arrests were made, including four Tudeh party members.]

Party Offices Deserted

Offices of the party and of Pishevari, party head and provincial "Premier," were deserted and dark.

Sporadic firing was still being heard in the city tonight, 24 hours after the Pishevari regime announced its capitulation to the Tehran Government, which had ordered its troops into the province to supervise parliamentary elections.

Most of the firing appeared to be in celebration, rather than in anger. The city was being patrolled by temporary policemen in civilian clothes, armed with rifles and wearing white armbands. This distinguished them from the Fedaies (militia of the Pishevari regime).

Thousands Await Army

Between Mianeh, which the government troops left this morning, and Tabriz, thousands of villagers and townspeople waited by the roadside to welcome the returning Tehran forces, which evacuated Aberbaijan a year ago.

A party of three correspondents—Edward Curtis, of the Associated Press; Clifton Daniel, of the New York *Times*, and Christopher Sykes, of the London *Daily Mail*—was in the first vehicle to travel north from Mianeh to the provincial capital, preceding the Iranian Army by several hours.

Sheep Sacrificed

The correspondents were enthusiastically greeted by cheering and handclapping. Several sheep were sacrificed at various roadside villages. The sacrificial ceremony, the highest honor which a Persian can pay, is performed by beheading the sheep on one side of the road as the traveler approaches and carrying the head across the road to the other side. The traveler then passes between the body and the head.

All along the way there were cheers for the Shah, the Iranian Army and the correspondents.

Near Tabriz there were shouts of "Long live the Security Council!"

When the correspondents left Mianeh this morning, the Iranian army units with heavy equipment were at the north side of the town preparing to march. In a state of great excitement, the population of Mianeh mingled with soldiers and joined in a search for hiding Democrats.

One group of prisoners was marched into the town from the south. Just outside Mianeh the population of a tiny Azerbaijan village had not yet heard the news of the surrender of the provincial regime. The villagers reported its forces had fled in great haste in trucks and automobiles during the night.

Encounter Militiamen

It was the same story until the correspondents reached Turkmanchai, scene of the Russian-Persian treaty of 1828. There they began to encounter trickling bands of Fedaies, making their way toward Tabriz on foot and on horseback. Most of them were armed, but they made no effort to interfere with our car.

There was no other motor traffic on the road until the correspondents reached Shibli Pass, 30 miles from Tabriz. The largest and only organized group of "democratic" forces consisted of about 25 horsemen. Most of them wore Russian-type uniforms.

A call having been made from Turkmanchai to the American Consul, Lester Sutton, at Tabriz, the villagers along the telephone line knew the correspondents were coming. Iranian flags were flying in every village.

Azerbaijan Draftees Seen

Near Tabriz the correspondents began to see bands of Azerbaijan army conscripts making their way out of the capital to their villages.

Tabriz, ironically, was scheduled to have a great parade today on the first anniversary of the founding of the Azerbaijan provisional Government.

Takab Capture Claimed

[Iranian Army headquarters announced last night that the western spearhead of its armed movement into Azerbaijan had captured Takab, a city on the Kurdistan-Azerbaijan border, after heavy fighting with 5,000 Fadaies, the Azerbaijan militiamen.

[It was not brought out whether this action occurred before or after the Azerbaijan Council announced Wednesday its capitulation to the demand of Premier Ahmed Qavam for assignment of security forces to all areas of Iran for election duty. It was to enforce the Premier's order that the Government troops crossed the Azerbaijan border Tuesday.]

Azzam Mohamed Zulfaghari, head of the Zulfaghari tribes whose warriors are among the Government forces, said he entered Mianeh yesterday ahead of the troops and received a warm welcome.

Mianeh residents said only about 600 Fedaies guarded Ghaflankooh Pass and other avenues to the city from the south. One doctor said he had treated about 100 Fedaies for wounds.

Nehru Presses His Resolution For Freedom

DAY

New Delhi, Dec. 13 (AP)—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, leading minister of the interim government, today moved adoption in the Constituent Assembly of his resolution for creation of an independent, sovereign republic in India.

Shortly afterward, the Assembly, in its fifth day, adjourned till Monday with the Moslem League of Mahomed Ali Jinnah still maintaining its refusal to sit in on the proceedings with Nehru's Hindu-led All-India Congress and other groups preparing to draft a constitution.

"Standing On Sword's Edge"

Nehru, speaking for an hour—first in Hindustani and then in English—said the resolution "seeks very feebly to tell the world what we have sought and dreamt of for so long and what we hope to achieve in the near future."

He said India was "standing on the sword's edge of the present" between a "mighty past and the mightier future."

"We know there are many absentees here," he said. "We regret that fact because we should have liked to associate ourselves with as many people and representatives from as many parts of India and as many different groups as possible. I do hope at some future date this house will have the benefit of their co-operation."

"No Message Of Cheer"

"I came back with no message of cheer and with a large measure of disappointment," he said of his trip to London for a conference last week with British Government and Moslem League leaders.

"New difficulties" have arisen, he said, "because of the new, latest statements by the British Cabinet and by others in authority there. . . .

"It has been a blow to me and it has hurt me that just at the moment when we are going to stride ahead, obstructions are placed in our way and new limitations are mentioned that were not mentioned previously and new methods of procedure suggested."

'RED' GUERRILLAS HARASS CHINESE

NIGHT

PEIPING, Dec. 13—(AP) Nationalist military headquarters said today that Communist guerilla bands had increased their harassing activities against government positions in the Peiping and Tientsin areas.

Paott, 42 miles north of Tientsin, fell to one of these Red attacks after a 24-hour clash. Another Communist force attacked Hotung village, 32 miles southeast of Peiping.

Gen. Sun Luen-Chung, commander of the 11th war zone, said these Communist forces had entered Hopeh province from Chahar and Jehol, driven out by cold and hunger.

The Red offensive which government military sources predict is imminent in Manchuria so far has failed to develop. Twenty thousand Communists massed along a 20-mile stretch of the Szepingkai-Taoan railroad west of Changchun were reported, however, to be attacking government positions.

Unconfirmed reports in Tientsin said the Nationalists repulsed Communist counterattacks against Pulantien, on the railroad 40 miles north of Dairen. Gen. Tu Li-Ming's drive to clear the Communists from the Liaotung peninsula of southern Manchuria reached Pulantien early in November and later he pushed on toward the Russian occupied freeport of Dairen, halting in a safety zone 15 miles outside the city.

Peiping Reports Blows By Reds Near Dairen

DAY

Peiping, Dec. 13 (AP)—Chinese Communists attacked Government forces 15 miles from Dairen, said unconfirmed reports today, but were driven off after two days.

The reports, received in Tientsin, said the Nationals remained 15 miles from Dairen to avoid any possibility of creating incidents with the Soviets, who control that port city.

The Nationals drove near Dairen last month in an offensive designed to force the Communists from the Liaotung Peninsula. They halted outside Dairen pending negotiations with the Russians to enter the city and take over its administration.

Guerrillas Capture Paoti

Communist guerrilla bands, stepping up harrassing tactics against Government positions in eastern Hopeh province, captured Paoti, 42 miles north of Tientsin, and attacked Hotung village, 32 miles southeast of Peiping.

Gen. Sun Luen-chung, commander of the eleventh war zone, said two Communist brigades, driven out of Chahar and Jehol provinces by cold and a shortage of food, were causing considerable

trouble in eastern Hopeh.

Latest reports from Chungyang said the Government garrison still was holding out in that Shansi province city against a fourteen-day old Communist seige.

In Manchuria, 20,000 Communists were reported attacking several points along a 200-mile stretch of the Szepingkai-Taoan railroad.

China To Protest UNRRA Budget Cut

Shanghai, Dec. 13 (AP)—Dr. J. Heng Liu, chief medical officer of the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Association, said today that he would leave by plane tomorrow for Washington to protest a contemplated $6,000,000 slash in UNRRA's $41,300,000 budget for China.

He charged that UNRRA's medical supply program has been very inefficiently handled by [illegible]RRA headquarters in Washington.

3000 U. S. War Dead Located in China

Shanghai, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—The United States Graves Registration Service today announced that it has recovered in China the remains of nearly 3,000 of America's war dead for shipment to the United States. Included are the ashes of 140 cremated American airmen and prisoners of war. The remains of about 870 Americans still are to be reclaimed.

U. S. Dollar Soars Again in Shanghai

Shanghai, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—The black market value of the United States dollar made another sensational jump today, spurting 1,000 points to a new all-time high of $1 for 6,700 Chinese dollars. The United States dollar rose 500 points yesterday. The official exchange rate is 3,350 Chinese dollars to $1.

Many shops quickly marked up prices to keep pace. The city's share market soared to a record peak as operators who had been selling short for two months rushed to cover their positions.

U. S. Protest Read At Jap War Trial

Tokyo, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—The prosecution today introduced a series of former Secretary of State Hull's protests to the Japanese Government to show that Hideki Tojo and his twenty-six fellow war crimes defendants knew of Japanese atrocities.

Associate Prosecutor Pedro Lopez of the Philippines told the tribunal that the Japanese Government at no time took any action against the perpetrators of tortures and murders in the Philippines. He said that Japanese atrocities there caused 131,000 American and Filipino deaths.

JAP DEER MISS 1946 HORN OF PLENTY

Nara, Japan, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Hunger has driven most of Nara's world famous deer into the mountains in search of food.

Before the war, 800 deer at Nara Park nibbled rice cakes from tourists' hands. But during and since the war, the deer virtually were forsaken as men sifted food for themselves. Now, only 260 deer come at night to the foodless park shelters.

Fearing that the number will decrease further, the Nara Tourist Association today asked the Government to give the animals a food ration.

Collaborator Awaits Long-Delayed Trial

Manila, Dec. 13 (AP)—Hilario Camino Moncado, self-promoted five-star general of the Crusaders' Army who unsuccessfully ran for the Philippines presidency last April, is living in a Manila suburb awaiting his much postponed trial on collaboration charges.

The Peoples Court indefinitely postponed his trial last September after admitting to evidence the papers issued to Moncado by the Japanese Army. He is free on $25,000 bail.

Moncado expressed surprise to an interviewer that he had been arrested by the United States Army.

"As conquerors," he said, "I thought they came to liberate me, but instead they took me to jail."

Army Rounds Up 173 in Manila

MANILA, Saturday, Dec. 14 (AP)—A twenty-four-hour clampdown by all United States and Filipino police authorities in the Manila area resulted today in the capture of forty-eight AWOL American soldiers and five others who had escaped from the Army's Los Banos stockade, the Army announced. The round up also caught 120 alien civilians, among them discharged American soldiers and merchant sailors.

Indonesian Writers Expelled From Bali

Denpasar, Bali, Dec. 13 (AP)—Dr. William Hoven, acting chairman of the Denpasar Conference, said today he had expelled three Indonesian Republican journalists from Bali. The trio, Hoven said, broke a pledge to refrain from propaganda and distributed pamphlets attacking the Dutch-Indonesian independence agreement.

The expelled journalists included representatives of the Republican news agency Antara and the newspaper *Merdeka*, Dr. Noven said. They had been flown to Bali at the invitation of the Dutch to cover the Denpasar Conference, at which the new state of Eastern Idonesia is scheduled to be formed next week from the outer eastern islands of the Netherlands East Indies.

Boys, 12, May Be Conscripted

Buenos Aires, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies tonight passed a measure which would subject boys from 12 years and up to pre-conscription military training. Minority groups opposed the proposal as "too militaristic." The Senate still must concur in minor changes made by the Chamber.

Vargas Defends Brazilian Regime

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Dec. 13 (AP)—Getulio Vargas was mobbed by girls who covered his face with kisses today as he emerged from the Senate chamber, where he made an impassioned defense of his 15-year rule and pictured himself as the first challenger of Hitler and defender of the Western Hemisphere.

NIGHT

Crowds jammed the doorways and a thunderous applause brought threats to clear the gallery as Vargas made his maiden speech in the Senate, to which he was elected a year ago after his overthrow as President.

Justifying [illegible]egime against charges of dictatorship, Vargas said he formed a strong government to defend Brazil and the American continent from hostile aggression, and to prevent civil war between rising Communist and other ideologies in northern and southern Brazil.

VARGAS SAYS NAZIS MET A FOE IN HIM DAY

Ex-President Denies He Acted as Dictator—Insists He Kept 'Isms' Out of Brazil

H. WARE

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 13 (AP)—Former President Getulio Vargas, defending himself in the Brazilian Senate against charges of dictatorship, declared today that he had formed a strong Government to protect Brazil and the continent from aggression.

Senhor Vargas was elected to the Senate by two parties last December after his overthrow in October had ended a fifteen-year rule.

Speaking from a prepared text, he said that he closed Brazil's Parliament in 1937 to prevent civil war between rising Communist and Fascist ideologies in southern and northern Brazil, respectively.

"While the democratic powers practiced splendid isolationism, the totalitarian nations rampaged across the world," he said. "Humanity owes its preservation to the great spirit of President Roosevelt and the Good Neighbor Policy, to which I wholeheartedly subscribed."

He added that Winston Churchill was a voice calling in the wilderness of the pre-war period, when even Mr. Roosevelt "had to swallow the insult of the Panay incident because of Axis sympathizers in the United States."

Maiden Speech as Senator

Senhor Vargas declared that Brazil was the first nation to withstand Hitler's power when the Nazis obeyed his order closing political parties and nationalizing education. He added that he had withdrawn the Brazilian Ambassador from Germany and demanded the recall of Hitler's emissary.

Quoting telegrams of gratitude from President Roosevelt for his avowed defense of the continent and "all free peoples of the world," Vargas told the crowded Senate that "this was the objective of my regime."

RUSS DAMAGE IN MANCHURIA IS DESCRIBED

'Long Range Strategic Reasons' Blamed In Pauley's Report

Washington, Dec. 13 (AP)—Edwin W. Pauley reported today that "long-range strategic reasons" motivated Russia in wrecking Manchuria's industrial economy.

Pauley made the report to President Truman as the President's personal representative on reparations. His findings were based on a mission to Manchuria last summer and were submitted to a small group of congressmen.

Pauley estimated at $2,000,000,000 in American money the damage to Manchuria resulting from Soviet occupation. This estimate, he explained, "is considered to be conservative" and includes the wrecking of the major productive capacity of Manchurian industry.

Pillage And Civil War

"How much of the wrecked condition is a direct result of the Soviet removal and how much may be ascribed to pillage, civil war, and other indirect consequences of the Soviet occupation cannot be accurately determined," he reported. "In any case, the Soviet Government must bear the major responsibility."

"The difference in condition of the Manchuria industrial plant between Japanese surrender and the date of the Pauley mission is appalling," he commented.

Pauley wrote that in restoring Manchuria's industry it must be remembered that Manchuria is practically surrounded by territory either wholly or partially under direct Soviet control, with the result that Manchuria will be "vulnerable to further Soviet penetration."

Little Aid To Chinese Reds

He said he found "little direct evidence" of Soviet aid to Chinese Communists in Manchuria although "they did nothing to deter them."

"With or without Soviet co-operation," he added, "large stores of Japanese arms and the munitions captured by the Soviet apparently found their way into the hands of Chinese Communists."

While it is difficult to ascertain in Manchuria the real reason behind the Soviet action there, he declared, the excuse that the articles removed were "war booty" and were desperately needed to replace damage caused in Russia by the Germans "does not fully cover the situation."

Brief Military Operations

Russia's brief military operations in Manchuria, he noted, did not entitle the Soviet Government "to substantial reparations to Japanese-owned assets."

"Obviously, Japanese assets in Manchuria did not belong solely to the Soviet Government," he said. "Other nations, too, are logical claimants."

The Russians followed an entirely different policy in Korea, Pauley asserted, and made practically no capital removal for large-scale industrial construction. In contrast, he added:

"In Manchuria, the confiscation and removal of food and stock, the destruction attendant upon and following the removals of machinery, the almost complete halting of productive effort with no regard for the harmful effect upon the Chinese population, all indicate that there were long-range strategic reasons behind the Soviet action.

"The chaos caused by the Soviets has produced a condition of in-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

stability both politically and economically which will take a long time to correct. It left the populace hungry, cold and full of unrest."

What the long-range strategic reasons may have been, Pauley did not say, but he noted that Manchuria would have been the logical place to begin the rehabilitation of China because of its productive capacity.

Not only did the Russians wreck the area industrially, he said, but even "encouraged Chinese mobs to pillage, taking official movies of the process in some instances."

Took Power Equipment

He said the Soviets took from Manchuria by far the larger part of all functioning power generating and transforming equipment, electric motors, experimental plants, laboratories, hospitals and the newest and best machine tools.

"Not only were buildings and structures damaged by the removal of the equipment," he said, "but the taking of some key equipment such as generators and pumps from mines resulted in the loss of current production and in irreparable damage to the mines by flooding."

Removal of the power facilities, he added, halted all current industrial production. Water works and sewage facilities in large cities were made inoperative by lack of power.

Small Amount Of Benefit

"The small amount of benefit received by the Soviet Government in its removal from Manchuria could have been readily supplied by reparations removals from Japan at a much smaller cost to the world," he found.

Despite terms of the Sino-Soviet treaty of August, 1945, Pauley declared, the Soviets have practically sealed off for their own use the port of Dairen. The 1945 treaty designated Dairen as an open port, with the Russians entitled to use only part of the port facilities.

Estimates On Damage

In American dollars, Pauley estimated the Soviet damage to Manchuria as follows:

Electric power, $201,000,000; coal, $50,000,000; iron and steel, $131,260,000; railroads, $221,390,000; metal workings, $163,000,000; nonferrous mining exclusive of coal, $10,000,000,000; liquid fuel and lubricants, $11,380,000; chemicals, $14,000,000; cement, $23,000,000; textiles, $38,000,000; paper and pulp, $7,000,000; radio-telephone-telegraph, $25,000,000.

DEMOCRACY IS DEFENSE, SAYS OXNAM 1946

Basic Convictions Must Be Held Inviolate, Bishop Declares

Buck Hill Falls, Pa., Dec. 13 (AP). A third World War can be avoided, but it must be without compromise of basic convictions, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Methodist Church, declared tonight.

Placing responsibility for another conflict at the doors of the United States and Russia, the president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America said fundamentally the tensions are ideological and "communism cannot be conquered by force of arms."

"Communism will never win a democratic and just America," the New York prelate told the Methodist board of missions and extension in a statement. "It is democracy, more of it, not less of it, that

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will win the morrow."

Obligation Pointed Out

Bishop Oxnam said that men "who summon us to a holy war against communism are not only declaring war on Russia but are diverting our attention from the primary obligation to democratize our own economic, political, ecclesiastical, and social life."

"Personally," he said, "I believe that totalitarianism constitutes a threat not only to democracy but to religion. However, I am persuaded that energy expended in fighting communism, if devoted to preserving and extending democracy, would make totalitarianism undesirable and democracy impregnable."

Democracy Vs. Dictatorship

Expanding on the assertion that the most certain way to destroy dictatorship abroad is to establish democracy at home, Bishop Oxnam declared:

"Communism thrives in the jungle growth of racial discrimination. The killing of Negroes in a Detroit race riot, or the lynching of a Negro in the South, creates more Communists in a day than a committee of un-American activities can ferret out in many days."

Bishop Oxnam supported many of his statements by quoting from a reporting on Soviet-American relations by the Federal Council of Churches:

"There are those who see in Soviet expansion an expression of nationalism, and therefore contend that we confront a new imperialist force that must be restrained if our own national interests are to be protected. However, the problems of territory, bases, access to the Mediterranean, and the like, would not be difficult of solution if they were divorced from Communist ideology."

States to ask UNRRA's nine-nation central committee to transfer the supplies scheduled for other countries to Austria and perhaps Italy. American officials have indicated they believe both these countries need additional UNRRA assistance.

During the debate, American Delegate C. Tyler Wood assured UNRRA council members the United States will not need to revise allocations "for any frivolous reasons or base political motives."

Poland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Byelorussia and the Ukraine were tentatively scheduled to receive nearly half of UNRRA's remaining shipments.

United States To Accept Verdict

Wood promised the United States would "accept the verdict of the central committee" which will decide on all proposed changes. The central committee is made up of the Big Five nations plus Canada, Australia, Brazil and Yugoslavia and operates by a majority vote.

UNRRA began to dismantle its many operations during the day when Director General F. H. LaGuardia turned over a check for $550,000 to a representative of the International Emergency Children's fund.

"Do something about the children," he urged. "Do not make this another statistical organization."

The funds LaGuardia turned over were American contributions collected by Emergency Food Collection, Inc., which was headed by Henry A. Wallace, former secretary of Commerce.

Russia Yields To Demands Of U.S. On UNRRA Supplies

Washington, Dec. 13 (AP)—Russia yielded today to an American demand that UNRRA be allowed to shift remaining relief shipments from country to country "where and when needed."

As UNRRA's sixth conference adjourned, the 48-nation council unanimously approved a resolution permitting changes "when circumstances clearly warrant."

To meet Soviet objections, however, the resolution pledged the United States to join other UNRRA countries in striving for swift distribution of UNRRA's $626,000,000 in tentative allocations where possible.

Can Transfer Supplies

Under the approved formula, it will be possible for the United

Truman Sees Prince Faisal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP).—President Truman discussed some phases of the Palestine controversy today with Prince Faisal, Saudi Arabia's Minister of Foreign Affairs. Talking with newspapermen after his twenty-five-minute meeting with the President, the Prince said through an interpreter that the discussion "touched on the question of Palestine as a general question among other general questions of common interest." He would not elaborate.

Merger Savings Aim Of GOP

Washington, Dec. 13 (AP)—Republicans applauded today President Truman's action in telescoping Government controls into a new, temporary agency.

But they made known their intention of making certain that accompanying money saving plans are carried out.

Senator Wiley (R., Wis.) said that while he approves the President's decision to put price, reconversion and stabilization authority under the new Office of Temporary Controls, he still must be convinced that the promised economies will be achieved or liquidation speeded.

Cites Previous Moves

"I have seen too many of these moves made before in the name of economy which never saved anything," Wiley said. "If the President doesn't get rid of these controls and make some actual savings, I'm sure the Republican Congress will."

Senator Millikin (R., Colo.), charged with telling the Senate Republican Conference at its December 30 meeting what ought to be done about price, priority, housing and rent controls, said it appears that the Republicans will have to decide what they want to do about sugar rationing, housing and rent, but might not find many others in existence.

Mr. Truman's announcement yesterday that he would send three messages to Congress in January—one on the state of the Union, another on the budget and a third on the report of his Economic Advisory Council—reminded legislators that they have a new job of economic planning ahead of them.

Economic Report By February 1

By law, the President's report on economic conditions, made by the Advisory Council set up under the so-called "full employment" act, will go to a special Senate-House committee for its report back to Congress by February 1.

Senator O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.), who is retiring as committee chairman with the change in political control of Congress, said the true test of Republican willingness to co-operate with the President may come in that committee.

Indications now are that Senator Taft (R., Ohio), who tops the present minority list of senators on the joint group, may add this chairmanship to those of the GOP Steering and either the Labor or Finance committees.

PRICE CHANGES FORESEEN IN HOUSING PLANS

Veterans Back Controls, Threaten To Take Over Boarded-Up Homes

1946

Washington, Dec. 13 (AP)—Out of a welter of debate that reached to the Cabinet, signs emerge tonight that the broad pattern of the emergency housing program would be saved, but with major price and priority changes.

Simultaneously, organized veterans rallied to defend Federal housing controls. A spokesman for the American Veterans of World War II told a Senate subcommittee that industry "pressure groups" must not be allowed to "sabotage" the program.

An American Veterans' committee representative said "squatters" may take over "boarded-up Fifth avenue brownstones" this winter unless the home-building bottlenecks are broken.

Senate Group Recesses

The Senate body recessed until next Wednesday, after hearing leaders of the construction, real-estate and building-materials industries assert almost unanimously that veterans would get new houses faster if the controls were thrown overboard.

President Truman met with top advisers for 30 minutes this afternoon in a conference after which the White House reported "excellent progress" toward the development of the housing program.

The group, including Raymond M. Foley, housing administrator, and Frank Creedon, veterans' housing expediter, will meet again at the White House at noon tomorrow.

Charles G. Ross, presidential press secretary, said a report would be issued within a day or so, possibly as early as tomorrow afternoon.

President Pleased

The President went over the tentative program and expressed pleasure over the "excellent" progress that has been made toward formulating the new procedure for expediting residential construction, Ross aid.

Foley and Creedon were named to their posts yesterday to take over jobs formerly held by Wilson W. Wyatt, who resigned following a controversy with George E. Allen, RFC director, over loans for prefabricated housing.

Allen, John R. Stelman, assistant to the President; Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, the new administrator of temporary controls, and other key figures in the new economic setup met for 30 minutes in a conference that preceded their personal meeting with the President.

One housing official reported privately that the discussions were centering on proposals like these, although none has yet been decided:

1. Abolish the fixing of a ceiling price in advance on each new home to be built.

May Raise Sales Limit

2. Raise the $10,000 sales and $80-a-month rental limit which now governs the granting of housing priorities—at least in large cities where building costs are high. A $12,000 top has been mentioned.

3. Make housing-priority help available to nonveterans if they will release old dwellings for veterans' tenancy.

4. Increase gradually the permitted volume of store, factory and other nonresidential building, which now is held to $35,000,000 a week.

Arrangements were made for another housing conference in Steelman's office tomorrow.

Jack W. Hardy, past commander of the Amvets, declared the lifting of a large part of present controls on nonhousing construction would be "disastrous."

London Squatters Recalled

Chat Paterson, legislative representative of the American Veterans' Committee, recalled the London squatters who recently took over vacant apartment buildings, and said:

"We may well have squatters in America this winter. In fact, our homeless veterans may take over summer estates and boarded-up Fifth avenue brownstones, unless we move now—all of us, veterans and nonveterans, producer and consumer—to break the bottlenecks."

The complaints subcommittee of the Senate Small Business Committee, headed by Senator Stewart (D., Tenn.), announced that Foley and Creedon would testify when hearings are resumed next week.

Omar B. Ketchum, legislative director of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, led off today's list of witnesses with the declaration that the V.F.W. "will continue to insist on rigid controls on nonhousing construction and the channeling of building materials into veterans' housing."

35 Billion Paid, Excess Profits Taxes Drying Up

Washington, Dec. 13 (AP) — The golden flow of Government revenue from excess-profits taxes, which have yielded over $35,000,000,000 in less than six years, will dry up as this year fades out.

Although repealed effective in 1946, the tax is still yielding returns because corporations pay on the previous year's income and are just finishing payments on their 1945 earnings.

The levy was 85 per cent on earnings in excess of "prewar normal." As that tax bite comes off, the 38 per cent regular corporate income tax will clamp on its place, thereby easing the extent of the drop in revenue.

Final Payments Coming In

Final payments under the old rate are coming in now as corporations make quarterly payments on 1945 income due December 15. Only "straggler" payments are expected after January 1.

Still in effect until the end of this year is one provision of the excess-profits tax, allowing corporations whose 1946 earnings are below their "prewar normal" a tax credit they can "carry back" against excess-profits taxes paid for the two previous years.

Thus some corporations whose earnings this year were "substandard" in comparison with prewar—whether as a result of strikes or other causes—can take an offset against whatever excess profits taxes they paid in the last two years.

Set Up For Defense In '40

The excess profits tax came into effect during the defense period in 1940.

It was replaced—effective upon 1946 income—after victory in Europe, largely on grounds it would give industry incentive to speed the return to peacetime production and thus help avert what many feared would be mass unemployment.

Top take from the excess profits tax was $11,003,000,000 in fiscal 1945. Collections fell off to $7,822,000,000 during fiscal 1946, which ended last June 30, and to $1,875,000,000 for the July-through-October period this year.

FRIEND OF BILBO PUNCHED, KICKED AT PROBE HEARING

Witness Knocked Out of Chair by Ex-Congressman During Senate Inquiry.

COPS HALT ATTACK

Hearing on Mississippi Political 'Maneuvers' Ends in Tumult.

1946

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—(AP) The Senate inquiry into Senator Theodore G. Bilbo's dealings with war contractors recessed in tumult today when former Representative Ross Collins of Mississippi knocked a witness out of his chair and rained kicks and blows upon him.

The witness, Rober Gandy, Baptist church deacon, insurance man and political associate of Bilbo's, had been testifying about an arrangement under which, he said, part of a $25,000 campaign contribution by a war contractor was to have been paid to Collins.

Calling Gandy a "damn liar," Collins rushed. He upset the witness chair. Gandy sprawled on the floor and Collins began pounding and kicking him.

Hearing Is Recessed

Capitol police moved in, warded off Collins and assisted Gandy to his feet. On motion of Senator Ferguson (R-Mich), the Senate War Investigating subcommittee then recessed the hearing.

He suffered only a sprained wrist.

Earlier in the hearing Felix T. Newton, a Mississippi war contractor, testified that he paid $25,000 to Bilbo, Mississippi senator as a contribution to the unsuccessful

Senate campaign of Wall Doxey in 1942, Doxeq is now senate sergeant-at-arms.

"You tell us that you were giving $25,000 to have Wall Doxey elected as United States senator so he would be for you in the future?" demanded Ferguson.

Admits Cashing Checks

Gandy said that he cashed the checks for the $25,000 after endorsing his name below Bilbo's.

Gandy testified that he was treasurer of an "informal committee" trying to elect Doxey. He said Bilbo was a member of the committee.

Gandy related that Bilbo came to Doxey's hotel headquarters in Jackson and asked him to cash the checks.

"Did he ask you to get the money in small denominations, five and ten dollar bills?" Ferguson asked.

"I can't just remember," Gandy replied.

However President William M. Mounger of the Jackson bank where the checks were cashed testified that Gandy had asked for $10 and $20 bills. Mounger agreed that $25,000 in these bills made quite a bulky package.

"It would take a mighty big pocket to hold them," he said.

Gandy explained that he and others were "working day and night on the campaign" and that the $25,000 was badly needed in a run-off election.

Loses In Run-Off

In the original primary, Doxey led former Representative Collins and Rolland Wall but lost in the run-off primary to Senator Eastland.

Ferguson insisted that Gandy explain exactly what was done with the money.

Gandy said he delivered it to Bilbo in the hotel suite which served as headquarters for the informal Doxey campaing group.

Ferguson asked what Bilbo did with it.

"He disbursed it," Gandy said. "He started disbursing it right there."

Gandy explained that he and Forrest Jackson, Bilbo's attorney at the current hearing, had borrowed $7,500 from a Hattisburg, Miss., bank to finance some of the committee's activities, and that $7,500 of the $25,000 went to Jackson. He said another $1,000 went to Leland Speed, mayor of Jackson, Miss., to repay another loan.

Gandy said the second or runoff primary was coming up, there were some candidates eliminated in the first primary to be dealt with, and some "manipulating" had to be done.

"You mean you had to pay off the defeated candidates?" Ferguson asked.

Audience Laughs

The audience rocked with laughter as Gandy rejoined: "Senator, you haven't been down in Mississippi in an election, have you?"

Ferguson and Chairman Mead (D-NY) asked Gandy to interpret his personal account book on the Doxey campaign.

"Well we paid one gentleman $1,000," he began slowly.

"What was it? What was his name? Ferguson and Mead shouted.

"Why do you hestitate?" Ferguson asked.

Gandy, silent for a moment, attempted to explain that in Mississippi primary winners usually help losers meet "election deficits" in return for support in run-off elections.

"Probably the last loser in the runoff is the only loser," Senator Mead put in. "Nobody can pay him off."

Still Meeting Deficit

Gandy agreed, adding that Doxey supporters still were meeting the deficit of his unsuccessful 1942 campaign.

Ferguson pressed Gandy for the name of the primary loser who got $7,500.

"You make it pretty hard for us fellows who are not politicians to discuss this in public," Gandy said, and then testified that payments of $7,500 went to Roland Wall.

Ferguson then wanted to know if Gandy had agreed to pay Ross Collins any money.

Gandy said that he, Bilbo, and Jackson met Collins and three Collins supporters for a "conference" about an "operating deficit."

Gandy said "Cecil Travis, Charlie Snow and George Butler" accompanied Collins and that Collins and Bilbo "exchanged greetings."

Gandy said that in the last 40 years Collins and Bilbo "at times had been closest of friends and the bitterest of enemies."

"Did you talk money?" Ferguson asked.

Gandy said that Travis was designated by Collins to work out details of the "operating deficit."

Sits Near Witness

It was at this point that Collins came from the rear of the big committee room. He seated himself near Gandy.

Gandy noticed his presence and said: "Hello, Ross."

Collins muttered "I wouldn't speak to a damn liar like you."

A little later, he leaped from his seat, lunged at Gandy, knocked over his chair and began pummeling and kicking at him. The fracas took place immediately in front of one of the press tables.

A towering capitol policeman sprang forward and grabbed Collins. While Gandy still lay on the floor feet high in the air, Chairman Mead (D-NY) announced that the hearing was recessed until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The committee made no immediate legal move against Collins for the disturbance. As soon as the recess was announced Collins plumped down in a chair and—breathing heavily—began answering reporters questions.

Collins Charges 'Lies'

He told them he struck Gandy because "he lied about me."

Collins also disputed Gandy's testimony that Collins had agreed to issue a statement in support of Doxey in the run-off campaign.

"I didn't endorse Doxey or anybody else," he told the press. "I issued a statement of neutrality."

He volunteered that "I have been fighting Bilbo for 35 years."

The committee had difficulty trying to trace just how the $25,000 contribution to Doxey's campaign fund was paid, and who actually was out of money.

Newton testified the four checks which made up the sum were drawn by him but charged against a partnership he had at that time with Frank Glenn of Hattiesburg.

Glenn, who also was a witness, said that although an attempt originally was made to charge off at least some of the money as a business expense, the books later were changed and income taxes paid on the $25,000.

He said he protested to Newton about making the large contribution, when he heard about it 10 days or so after it was made.

Newton explained he made the contribution not for any good that Doxey might do his contracting business, but because of "the harm he would not do for us."

He testified that the opposition of the late Mississippi senator, Pat Harrison, had prevented him from getting one Navy construction job.

Another acknowledged contributor to the Doxey campaign fund was B. L. Knost, like Glenn and Newton a war contractor.

Knost testified he gave $5,000, and never expected to get it back, despite a note opposite the amount in Gandy's account book, which said it was "a loan."

Ferguson asked Gandy if a report on these contributions had been filed with state officials.

Gandy replied in the negative, explaining his group was an "informal committee."

"You treated this as an informal committee and so you did not comply with the formal laws," Ferguson said. "It was sort of an educational committee?"

Gandy agreed.

"That's a good name for it."

Photographic copies of four checks—one for $10,000 and three for $5,000—were tossed onto the table by Ferguson, Newton, a towering man of fleshy face and figure, readily identified them.

For the record, he read the check aloud, including the endorsements on the back of each—"Theodore G. Bilbo and Robert Gandy."

Deacon in Church

Bilbo told reporters Gandy was "a deacon in the First Baptist church" at Jackson, Miss., and an insurance man.

Newton, a resident of Hattiesburg, Miss., was one of several contractors who pooled their resources on construction of Keesler field at Biloxi, Miss., a job for which the government paid $13,967,005.

Under questioning by Ferguson, Newton estimated he had received "close to a million dollars" in fees from the government on a dozen or 15 contracts he had performed since 1940. He said that was a good deal more than he had made previously.

Newton conceded freely that he had tried to get Bilbo to help him get government contracts, but said he did not know whether Bilbo actually had helped.

Edwin Jones, secretary-treasurer of the J. A. Jones Construction Co., testified that his firm, which handled more than $100,000,000 in war contracts, had gone in with Newton, Glenn and Knost on the Biloxi job because of a War department policy which called for giving preference to local contractors.

Both Jones and Newton told of a trip they made to Washington to talk with Bilbo and War department officials about obtaining the Biloxi contract.

Jones said he told Bilbo he was willing to work with the Mississippi contractors and later, at Bilbo's request, repeated that statement to Maj. Gen. Thomas M. Robins, assistant chief of army engineers. Jones recalled that Bilbo told Robins at that time he was interested in seeing that Mississippi contractors got as big a share as possible in defense work in his state.

Jones said that under the joint-venture agreement with the Mississippi firms, his company got only 35 per cent of the $263,461 fee. He called that "a bad bargain" since his firm did most of the work.

Wisecracking, Ferguson remarked that apparently "know-who" counted more than "know-how" in obtaining war contracts.

Jones told the committee of donating $500 for construction of a Baptist church in Bilbo's home town, Poplarville, Miss. He said that as nearly as he could recall, the donation was solicited by Mike Morrissey, a Vicksburg contractor, who told him that Bilbo was "interested" in seeing the church built.

Jones testified that although his company frequently made donations to community funds, Boy Scouts, the Red Cross and so on, he "didn't like the idea" of being asked to donate to something in which the company had no interest. He added, however, that he believed it was "a good thing to do" under the circumstances and told Ferguson he believed the Senator would have done the same if he had been doing business in Mississippi.

At the outset of today's session, Chairman Mead (D-NY) announced the committee will subpoena J. M. Quinn, a Jackson, Miss., banker, for an appearance Monday. He said Quinn will be instructed to bring records of any bank accounts of Edward P. Terry, Bilbo's former secretary.

Terry is sought by the FBI. The senate group has been trying to locate him since last Saturday, when he was in Lakeland, Fla. Terry wrote Mead—in a letter made public yesterday—that he feared for his life and for his wife and child if he testified. He reported a series of death threats if he said anything against Bilbo.

Quinn's appearance had been suggested by Forrest Jackson, Bilbo's attorney. Jackson said Quinn told him that Terry recently informed the banker he planned to use the asserted death threats as an excuse for not presenting testimony which might incriminate himself.

'MISSING' WITNESS IN BILBO PROBE FOUND

QUITMAN, Miss., Dec. 13—(AP) Ed Terry, former secretary of Sen. Theo G. Bilbo, a "missing" witness who had pleaded with the Senate War Investigating committee that it not require him to testify in the Bilbo hearings for fear harm would come to his wife and child, is a patient in Watkins Memorial hospital here.

C. E. Hood, Jr., president of the Hood Lumber company, said Terry arrived here tonight in a "highly nervous state" and was immediately placed in the hospital under the care of Dr. H. C. Watkins, Jr.

He said Terry had authorized a statement that he was ready to "go back to Washington and cooperate with the Senate War Investigating committee just as soon as my health will permit."

GOVERNOR IS SILENT ON STAND ON BILBO

HARTFORD, Dec. 13—(AP) Governor Baldwin had no comment to make today when asked how he would vote in the United States Senate on the expected challenge to the right of Senator Theodore G. Bilbo of Mississippi to take his seat for a new term.

The governor, whose name will head the alphabetical list of new and reelected U. S. senators to be sworn into office on next Jan. 3, will be the only new or reelected senator who will be qualified to vote on the Bilbo question.

According to reports from Washington the new and reelected senators will be sworn in alphabetical order with Mr. Baldwin's name first and Bilbo's second.

BOSTON, Dec. 13 (AP).—A former Army Air Forces lieutenant colonel said today that a German airplane flew over American cities along the Atlantic seaboard "shortly before D-Day" in 1944.

Richard S. Leghorn, of Winchester, Mass., former commander of the 30th Photographic Reconnaissance Squadron in England and France, made the assertion at ceremonies marking the formal opening of the Boston University Army Air Forces optical-research laboratory.

Mr. Leghorn said the Nazi craft was a modified Focke-Wulf 200 flown from an airfield in France. The plane made an aerial reconnoitering trip over the American cities, "including Boston," he said.

Documents discovered after the German surrender supplied the information, Mr. Leghorn said, declining further comment.

Occupation Army Costs Placed at $1,503,784,000

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—The military occupation of former enemy areas will cost the United States $1,503,784,000 for the twelve months ending June 30, 1947, the War Department estimated today.

By countries, the estimates included:

Germany—Army pay, $260,500,000; maintenance of troops, $208,500,000; government and relief, $148,275,000; total, $617,275,000.

Austria — Pay, $23,000,000; maintenance, $18,500,000; government-relief, $3,409,000; total, $44,909,000.

Japan — Pay, $238,000,000; maintenance, $190,500,000; government-relief, $184,809,000; total, $613,309,000.

Korea — Pay, $92,800,000; maintenance, $74,300,000; government-relief, $61,191,000; total, $228,291,000.

5,000 DISABLED VETS RECEIVE FREE AUTOS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—(AP) A Veterans Administration spokesman estimated today that $8,000,000 worth of shiny new automobiles has been delivered free to 5,000 disabled veterans under the cars-for-amputees program.

An estimated 15,000 additional veterans may qualify for the vehicles in the $30,000,000 car purchasing law which became effective in September.

Forty-eight automobiles were delivered in September, 1,005 in October, and 2,400 during November. Estimated December deliveries would bring the total to around 5,000 cars.

Most recipients, granted a priority by dealers, waited less than six weeks for the machines.

The government pays up to $1,600 for each automobile. A VA official said that few if any are costing less than that. Veterans are having radios, heaters and other extras installed on lower price models to bring the total price to $1,600.

Reach Accord on Lakes

U. S. and Canada Allow Reciprocal Use for Navy Training

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP).—The United States and Canada announced today that it will be all right for either government to operate naval vessels on the Great Lakes for training purposes. They decided, however, that one government should notify the other in advance of the number, location, functions and armament of the ships.

The agreement was reached through an interpretation of a pact dating back to 1817. The Rush-Bagot agreement of that year regulated the presence of naval vessels on the Lakes to settle problems arising from the War of 1812.

Canada proposed the interpretation permitting Navy ships to use the lakes for training in a note dated Nov. 15. Under-Secretary of State Dean Acheson accepted in a note of Dec. 5.

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Captured G. I. Forced to Wed Igorot

1946

Veteran Gets Annulment of His Marriage Under Thaert of Death to Savage Girl in Philippines.

Hays, Kan., Dec. 13 (A. P.).—The strange marriage of an American soldier to a girl member of a savage Igorot tribe in the Philippine Islands was annulled yesterday after the veteran testified that he wed under threat of death.

Virgil C. Lehnus testified in the District Court that the marriage was performed in November of 1942 after he had escaped the Japanese, but then had been captured by the Igorots.

He became ill and was nursed by an Igorot girl chosen by the tribe's chief. He said that after regaining his health he learned tribal law required that he and the girl be married. At first, he said, he refused, but finally complied under threat of death. Lehnus escaped shortly after the wedding, but was recaptured by the Japanese and held prisoner until the war ended.

Canada Consolidates Armed Forces

Ottawa, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Canada's Army, Navy and Air Departments, under separate Ministers during the war, were back on a pre-war basis under a single Defense Minister today after a series of Cabinet changes. The Air Minister's post, held over from the war, finally was vacated as the result of yesterday's shuffle.

Brooke Claxton, head of Canada's Paris Peace Conference delegation, was shifted from Health Minister to Defense Minister; Paul Martin, now in the United Nations Assembly in New York, from State Secretary to Health Minister, and C. W. G. Gibson from Air Minister to State Secretary. In the Defense Ministry Claxton, a world war I artillery sergeant-major, succeeded another world war I artillery-man, Douglas Abbott, named Finance Minister two days before.

SIXTH NIGHT LEAD U.N. (ROUNDUP)

BY LARRY HAUCK

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 14-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN JOINED EARLY TODAY IN SUPPORT OF A BASIC ARMS LIMITATION PROGRAM BUT SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M. MOLOTOV INJECTED A CRITICISM OF THE UNITED STATES FOR MAINTAINING A STOCK PILE OF ATOMIC BOMBS.

AFTER HEARING MOLOTOV, BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY EARNEST BEVIN AND SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES, THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY ADJOURNED AT 1:22 A.M. (EST) UNTIL 11 A.M. (EST) WITHOUT TAKING A VOTE. THERE STILL APPEARED TO BE NO OPPOSITION TO THE WORLDWIDE ARMS SLASHING PLAN WHICH YESTERDAY RODE THROUGH THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

AFTER DECLARING THAT DISARMAMENT WOULD BE HAILED WITH A SIGH OF RELIEF IN ALL COUNTRIES AND "THERE STILL IS FRENZIED PROPAGANDA IN FAVOR OF A NEW WAR," MOLOTOV TURNED TO THIS COMMENT ON THE ATOMIC BOMB:

"IT IS CLEAR THAT ATOMIC WEAPONS ARE NOT FOR DEFENSE AND THEREFORE WHEN PEOPLE TELL US OF THEIR INTEREST IN THE DEFENSE OF THEIR COUNTRIES IT GOES WITHOUT SAYING THAT SUCH DEFENSE IS NOT BY ATOMIC BOMBS. THE ATOMIC BOMB IS NOT DESTINED FOR USE IN ONE'S OWN COUNTRY. IT'S DESTINATION IS IN ANOTHER TERRITORY."

MOLOTOV THEN SAID THAT HE WOULD INSIST ON DEBATE OVER HIS DEMANDS FOR A WORLDWIDE CENSUS OF TROOPS AND ARMAMENTS, INCLUDING THE ATOMIC BOMB, AFTER THE ARMS VOTE.

EARLIER IN THE NIGHT BYRNES DISCLOSED TO THE WORLD THE DISPOSITION OF ALL AMERICAN TROOPS OUTSIDE U.S. BORDERS, SETTING THE TOTAL AT "LESS THAN 550,000," AND BEVIN DECLARED HIS NATION'S FORCES AT HOME AND ABOARD HAD BEEN CUT BELOW A MILLION.

THE ASSEMBLY THUS PASSED ITS ORIGINAL DEADLINE FOR ADJOURNMENT AND LATEST ESTIMATES WERE THAT THE BODY MIGHT BE ABLE TO WIND UP IN THE EARLY HOURS OF SUNDAY.

BYRNES NAMED, ETC., X X X THIRD GRAPH FIFTH NIGHT LEAD.

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NEW YORK--FIRST ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD U.N. (ROUNDUP) (BY LARRY HAUCK) X X X TO GIVE."

AFTER LONG DEBATE THE ASSEMBLY PASSED A WATERED-DOWN RESOLUTION ON THE CONTROVERSIAL VETO, 36 TO 6, WITH RUSSIA THE ONLY ONE OF THE VETO POWERS IN OPPOSITION. OF THE OTHERS, THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN VOTED YES AND CHINA AND FRANCE ABSTAINED.

IN ITS FINAL FORM THE RESOLUTION DID LITTLE MORE THAN CALL TO THE ATTENTION OF THE BIG FIVE THE OPPOSITION OF SMALL NATIONS TO THE EXERCISE OF THE SPECIAL VOTING PRIVILEGE AND ASKED THE MAJOR POWERS TO SEEK SOME AGREEMENT AMONG THEMSELVES ON CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE VETO SHOULD BE APPLIED. WS. NY-(N)-BYRUS-XXX GIVE

JOINING RUSSIA IN OPPOSITION WHERE WHITE RUSSIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, POLAND, THE SOVIET UKRAINE AND YUGOSLAVIA.

THE ASSEMBLY THEN TOOK UP TRUSTEESHIPS.

THE MAJOR PROBLEM IN THE TROOP CENSUS QUESTION WAS RUSSIAN INSISTENCE THAT A FULL REPORT ON ARMAMENTS, INCLUDING THE ATOMIC BOMB, SHOULD ACCOMPANY ANY DATA ON TROOPS STATIONED AT HOME. IN ITS RESOLUTION THE SOVIET UNION CALLED ONLY FOR FIGURES ON FORCES STATIONED ABROAD. ALSO COMPLICATING THE PROBLEM WAS A BRITISH DEMAND FOR VERIFICATION OF THE REPORTS BY ON-THE-SPOT AUDIT.

EMBROILED IN A HOPELESS SNARL ON THE TROOP COUNT PROPOSALS, THE COMMITTEE FINALLY ACCEPTED SPAAK'S COMPROMISE. THE COMMITTEE THUS WOUND UP ITS WORK AND SPAAK SAID ITS APPROVAL OF THE ARMS RESOLUTION WAS "OF CAPITAL IMPORTANCE" AND AN AGREEMENT HE WOULD HAVE THOUGHT "IMPROBABLE" OF ACHIEVEMENT A MONTH AGO.

"THIS IS A CAMPAIGN IN WHICH WE NEED EVERY SOLDIER OF PEACE," SEN. TOM CONNALLY (D-TEX), SAID IN A FAREWELL SPEECH BEFORE THE COMMITTEE AT LAKE SUCCESS. "WE MUST MARCH FORWARD TO PEACE IN A SOLID PHALANX."

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CONNALLY EXPRESSED GRATIFICATION OVER MOLOTOV'S PRESENCE AT THE FINAL COMMITTEE SESSION AND DECLARED:

"THE UNITY OF THE GREAT POWERS IS THE KEYSTONE OF PEACE. IF THE GREAT POWERS ACT IN UNISON TO KEEP BEFORE THEM THE OBJECTIVE OF PEACE THE WORLD WILL BE FREE FROM WAR. IF THEY DON'T-- IF THEY INDULGE IN RIVALRIES-- THERE WILL BE A ROADBLOCK ON THE ROAD TO PEACE."

MOLOTOV, WHO IS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE WITH THE BRITISH LINER QUEEN ELIZABETH, COMMENTED THAT ASSEMBLY APPROVAL OF THE ARMS RESOLUTION WOULD MARK THE FIRST STEP ON THE ROAD TO A GENERAL REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS. FOR THE BRITISH, SIR HARTLEY SHAWCROSS PREDICTED THAT THE CONVENTIONS (DISARMAMENT AGREEMENTS) WILL HAVE BEEN AGREED UPON" BY

THE TIME THE ASSEMBLY RECONVENES NEXT FALL.

THE ARMS RESOLUTION RECOMMENDED THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL FORMULATE PLANS FOR ARMAMENT LIMITATIONS AND SET UP INSPECTION AND CONTROL MACHINE TO BE PRESENTED TO A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY AND THEN GO TO MEMBER STATES FOR RATIFICATION. THIS MACHINERY WOULD BE FREE FROM THE VETO.

THE PROGRAM ALSO INCLUDED PROVISIONS FOR THE OUTLAWING OF ATOMIC BOMBS AND OTHER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND THE CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY USED FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES.

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JUST BEFORE MIDNIGHT THE ASSEMBLY APPROVED A RESOLUTION RECOMMENDING THAT ALL MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS WITHDRAW IMMEDIATELY THEIR AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS FROM FRANCO SPAIN, THUS TAKING THE FIRST CONCRETE ACTION ON AN ISSUE THAT HAS DOGGED THE PEACE-KEEPING AGENCY SINCE ITS INCEPTION AT SAN FRANCISCO.

ANOTHER CONTROVERSIAL ISSUE -- THE VETO -- ALSO WAS READY FOR ACTION BY THE ASSEMBLY, POSSIBLY TODAY. BEFORE THE BODY IS A COMMITTEE-APPROVED RESOLUTION URGING THE BIG FIVE TO ENSURE THAT THE USE OF THEIR SPECIAL VOTING PRIVILEGE DOES NOT IMPEDE THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN REACHING DECISIONS PROMPTLY.

THE LONG SEARCH FOR A PERMANENT HOME FOR THE UNITED NATIONS APPEARED SETTLED AS THE HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE ACCEPTED THE OFFER OF JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., OF AN $8,500,000 SKYSCRAPER SITE IN MID-TOWN, MANHATTEN EAST SIDE PREPARED TO SEND IT TO THE ASSEMBLY FOR APPROVAL. THE COMMITTEE MEETS TODAY TO AUTHORIZE SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE TO ACCEPT THE TRACT.

THE ARMS LIMITATION PROGRAM WAS IN THE HANDS OF THE 54-MEMBER U.N. POLITICAL AND SECURITY COMMITTEE, MEETING AT LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., AT 10:30 A.M., AFTER IT HAD BEEN APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY BY A SUB-COMMITTEE.

THERE WAS THE POSSIBILITY THAT IF THE COMMITTEE COULD SETTLE THE TROOP CENSUS QUESTION, ON WHICH A SUB-COMMITTEE REACHED A COMPROMISE LAST NIGHT, BOTH IT AND THE ARMS REDUCTION PROGRAM MIGHT BE SUBMITTED TO THE ASSEMBLY FOR APPROVAL TODAY.

SHOULD THIS HAPPEN, U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES WOULD APPEAR BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY TO STATE HIS GOVERNMENT'S POSITION. SOURCES CLOSE TO THE AMERICAN SECRETARY SAID HE DEFINITELY WOULD APPEAR BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY WHEN THE ISSUES CAME UP FOR DEBATE.

AFTER WRANGLING FOUR HOURS LAST NIGHT OVER A RESOLUTION CALLING FOR A WORLDWIDE TROOP REPORT BY JAN. 1, A SUB-COMMITTEE ON ARMAMENTS ADOPTED A COMPROMISE PROPOSAL BY A VOTE OF 15 TO 2, WITH THREE ABSTENTIONS, TO LEAVE THE QUEST OF INFORMATION UP TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL WHEN IT TAKES UP ARMS LIMITATION. ADD NY-(DJ-ARMS PLAN-XXX UPON

RUSSIA AND THE SOVIET UKRAINE VOTED AGAINST THE COMPROMISE, INDICATING THAT THE SOVIET WOULD CONTINUE ITS FIGHT TO GET A REPORT ON THE TROOPS OF UNITED NATIONS MEMBERS ON FOREIGN SOIL. BUT MOST DELEGATES BELIEVED THAT IF RUSSIA MADE SUCH AN ATTEMPT IT WOULD BE VOTED DOWN.

IN EFFECT THE COMPROMISE ASKS THE SECURITY COUNCIL, WHICH MUST FORMULATE ARMS LIMITATION DETAILS, INCLUDING AN EARLY REDUCTION OF NATIONAL ARMED FORCES, TO DETERMINE AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE WHAT INFORMATION MEMBER NATIONS SHOULD BE INVITED TO SUBMIT.

AMERICAN DELEGATION SOURCES POINTED OUT THAT IF THIS PROPOSAL WERE ADOPTED NO NATION COULD BE FORCED TO SUBMIT INFORMATION ON ITS FORCES. THE U.S. TOOK THE VIEW THAT WHEN THERE WERE THE NECESSARY SAFEGUARDS AND CONTROLS THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT ONLY DISCLOSE THE NUMBER OF ITS TROOPS BUT ALSO ALL INFORMATION ON ITS SECRET WEAPONS.

DELEGATES CONSIDERED ADOPTION BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE ARMS REDUCTION PROPOSAL A MONUMENTAL STEP TOWARD WORLD PEACE AND SECURITY, EXPRESSING CONFIDENCE OF ITS APPROVAL UNANIMOUSLY BY THE ASSEMBLY.

THE RESOLUTION PROVIDES GENERALLY:

1. EARLY WORLD-WIDE ARMS LIMITATION AND REDUCTION OF FORCES.
2. OUTLAWING OF ATOMIC WEAPONS AND OTHER MAJOR MEANS OF WAR.
3. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS SETTING UP ORGANIZATIONS REGULATING ARMS CONTROLS.
4. INSPECTION AND CONTROL UNDER THESE ORGANIZATIONS FREE OF THE BIG POWER VETO.
5. A BALANCED REDUCTION OF ARMED FORCES BY THE NATIONS.
6. THE EXPEDITIOUS CREATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL POLICE FORCE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL.
7. A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO ACT ON CONVENTIONS ON TREATIES ON ARMS LIMITATION WHICH THEN WOULD BE SUBMITTED TO THE NATIONS FOR RATIFICATION.

THE UNITED STATES FOUGHT HARD AND SUCCESSFULLY TO INSERT A PARAGRAPH IN THE RESOLUTION SPECIFICALLY PROVIDING THAT NOTHING IN THE ARMS CONTR RESOLUTION WOULD CHANGE THE RESOLUTION OF JAN. 24, 1946, CREATING THE U.N. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION.

MEANWHILE, THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL TACKLED GREEK CHARGES THAT YUGOSLAVIA, BULGARIA AND ALBANIA ARE ENCOURAGING GUERRILLA WARFARE IN NORTHERN GREECE.

1946

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BOTH YUGOSLAVIA AND GREECE WERE HEARD AT YESTERDAY'S SESSION AND THE ISSUE WAS CONTINUED UNTIL MONDAY AT 3 P.M. (EST), WHEN THE ALBANIAN AND BULGARIAN REPRESENTATIVES ARE EXPECTED TO PRESENT THEIR STATEMENTS.

SAVA N. KOSANOVIC, YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON, VEHEMENTLY DENIED THE GREEK CHARGES AND DEMANDED THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL ESTABLISH IMMEDIATELY A COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE CONDITIONS "INSIDE GREECE."

THE YUGOSLAV MOVE CAME AFTER GREEK PREMIER CONSTANTIN TSALDARIS DENOUNCED THE THREE NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES FOR WHAT HE CALLED A SYSTEMATIC PLAN OF AGGRESSION.

TSALDARIS FORMALLY CHARGED THAT YUGOSLAVIA, ALBANIA AND BULGARIA HAD WORKED OUT "IN MINUTEST DETAIL" A PLAN TO FORCE GREEK MACEDONIA INTO THE FEDERAL YUGOSLAV STATE OF MACEDONIA.

THE YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR DECLARED THAT "IT IS WITHIN GREECE THAT THERE EXISTS A BREEDING-GROUND OF DISTURBANCES THAT IMPERIL THE PEACEFUL AND FRIENDLY DEVELOPMENT OF EASTERN EUROPE."

"WHAT THIS WHOLE SITUATION REQUIRES IS AN INVESTIGATION OF CONDITIONS INSIDE GREECE AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT, AND THAT IS WHAT WE NOW PROPOSE," HE SAID.

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(ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE WHICH IS EXPECTED ABOUT 10 P.M. EST TODAY, FRIDAY, DEC. 13.)
BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, DEC. 13-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES, IN A PLEA FOR WORLDWIDE DISARMAMENT SAFEGUARDED BY INTERNATIONAL CONTROLS, TOLD THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY TONIGHT THAT THE UNITED STATES NOW HAS "LESS THAN 550,000 TROOPS OUTSIDE OF AMERICAN TERRITORY."

"MOST OF THESE TROOPS," BYRNES DECLARED, "ARE IN GERMANY, JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE ISLANDS, KOREA, AUSTRIA AND VENEZIA GUILIA (TRIESTE)."

IN HIS FIRST FORMAL APPEARANCE BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY IN ITS NEW YORK MEETING, BYRNES REJECTED FLATLY SOVIET ACCUSATIONS THAT AMERICAN TROOPS IN CHINA ARE A THREAT TO PEACE AND HE WARNED AGAINST DESTRUCTION OF THE SOVEREIGNTY OF ANY NATION "BY A WAR OF NERVES" OR "BY ORGANIEED POLITICAL PENETRATION

1946

OF THE SOVEREIGNTY OF ANY NATION "BY A WAR OF NERVES" OR "BY ORGANIZED POLITICAL PENETRATION."

"WORLD PEACE," BYRNES ASSERTED, "DEPENDS UPON WHAT IS IN OUR HEARTS MORE THAN WHAT IS IN OUR TREATIES."

BYRNES WHO HAS JUST FINISHED A MOMENTOUS TASK IN HELPING WORK OUT FIVE PEACE TREATIES FOR EUROPEAN SATELLITE NATIONS, CONTINUED:

"GREAT STATES MUST STRIVE FOR UNDERSTANDINGS WHICH WILL NOT ONLY PROTECT THEIR OWN LEGITIMATE SECURITY REQUIREMENTS BUT THE POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE AND INTEGRITY OF THE SMALLER STATES.

"IT IS NOT IN THE INTERESTS OF PEACE AND SECURITY THAT THE BASIC POWER RELATIONSHIP AMONG GREAT STATES SHOULD DEPEND UPON WHICH POLITICAL PARTY COMES TO POWER IN IRAN, GREECE OR CHINA."

AT THE OUTSET OF HIS ADDRESS, DELIVERED AS THE ASSEMBLY CONSIDERED ADOPTION OF A RESOLUTION URGING THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO GET ON WITH THE TASK OF INTERNATIONAL DISARMAMENT, BYRNES DECLARED THAT THE UNITED STATES "SUPPORTS WHOLEHEARTEDLY THE PROPOSED RESOLUTION WHICH HAS AS ITS OBJECTIVE A GENERAL REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS WITH EFFECTIVE SAFEGUARDS TO INSURE COMPLYING STATES AGAINST THE HAZARDS OF VIOLATIONS AND EVASIONS."

BYRNES DECLARED THAT IN DISARMAMENT THE UNITED NATIONS MUST GIVE TOP PRIORITY TO THE "CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY TO INSURE THAT IT WILL BE USED ONLY FOR HUMAN WELFARE AND NOT FOR DEADLY WARFARE."

HE ARGUED THAT "IN A WORLD OF UNCONTROLLED ARMAMENTS, ATOMIC ENERGY WOULD BE AN ADVANTAGE TO THE UNITED STATES FOR MANY YEARS TO COME."

"BUT," HE SAID, "IT IS NOT THE DESIRE OF THE UNITED STATES TO BE THE LEADER IN AN ARMAMENT RACE. WE PREFER TO PREVENT, RATHER THAN TO WIN, THE NEXT WAR."

BYRNES ASSERTED THAT REDUCING ARMAMENTS WOULD NOT BRING PEACE "IF THE ARMS AND ARMED FORCES THAT REMAIN ARE USED TO UNDERMINE COLLECTIVE SECURITY."

IT WAS WITH THIS OBJECTIVE LARGELY IN VIEW, HE SAID, THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD PRESSED FOR CONCLUSION OF PEACE TREATIES WITH ITALY AND OTHER FORMER ENEMY SATELLITE STATES AND ALSO HAD SOUGHT TO BRING ABOUT A TREATY WITH AUSTRIA RECOGNIZING ITS INDEPENDENCE AND PROVIDING WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN TROOPS.

REFERRING TO A PROPOSAL HE HAD MADE TO THE BIG FOUR COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS, BYRNES SAID THAT HE HAD NOT BEEN ABLE TO OBTAIN AGREEMENT THIS WEEK ON LIMITING THE SIZE OF OCCUPATION FORCES IN EUROPE BUT THAT EFFORTS TO FIX A LIMIT WOULD BE CONTINUED

"WE ARE ALSO PREPARED TO FIX AGREED CEILINGS FOR THE OCCUPATION FORCES IN JAPAN AND KOREA," BYRNES SAID.

IN DISCUSSING REDUCTION OF AMERICAN FORCES OVERSEAS FROM 5,000,000 TROOPS ON V-J DAY TO 550,000 NOW, BYRNES DID NOT GIVE A COMPLETE BREAKDOWN. HE SAID THAT HE WOULD DISCUSS ONLY THE COMBAT TROOPS STATIONED IN STATES OUTSIDE THE REGULAR OCCUPATION AREAS--GERMANY, JAPAN, AUSTRIA, KOREA AND TRIESTE.

IN THE PHILIPPINES, HE SAID, THE UNITED STATES HAS 96,000 TROOPS BUT ONLY ABOUT 30,000 ARE COMBAT FORCES AND THOSE INCLUDE 17,000 PHILIPPINE SCOUTS. THEY SERVE PRIMARILY TO BACK UP FORCES IN JAPAN, BYRNES SAID, AND "SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS ARE CONTEMPLATED IN THE NEAR FUTURE."

IN CHINA, BYRNES SAID, THE UNITED STATES HAS 19,000 TROOPS INCLUDING ABOUT 15,000 COMBAT PERSONNEL "AND ROUGHLY ONE-HALF OF THESE ARE UNDER ORDERS TO RETURN HOME."

IN PANAMA, HE DECLARED, THE UNITED STATES HAS ABOUT 1,500 TROOPS OUTSIDE THE CANAL ZONE, OF WHOM ABOUT 1,000 ARE COMBAT FORCES. THESE ARE ALL IN ADDITION TO "OUR NORMAL PROTECTIVE FORCES" IN THE CANAL ZONE PROPER.

IN ICELAND, THE UNITED STATES HAS LESS THAN 600 NON-COMBAT PERSONNEL, ALL OF WHOM ARE TO BE WITHDRAWN BY EARLY APRIL. THEY HAVE BEEN THERE, BYRNES SAID, ONLY TO MAINTAIN ONE OF THE COMMUNICATION LINES WITH GERMANY.

1946

ON THE SOUTHERN AIR TRANSPORT LINE TO GERMANY, IN THE AZORES, HE REPORTED, THE UNITED STATES HAS ONLY ABOUT 300 SOLDIERS INCLUDING "NOT A SINGLE COMBAT SOLDIER."

RESPECTING THE SITUATION IN CHINA, WHICH PRIME MINISTER STALIN ONCE CRITICIZED, SAYING THAT THE WITHDRAWAL OF AMERICAN TROOPS WOULD BE A HELP TO PEACE, BYRNES SAID THAT ALL FORCES THERE ARE AT THE REQUEST OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND ALTHOUGH THAT GOVERNMENT HAS URGED THAT THEY BE RETAINED "INSTRUCTIONS HAVE ALREADY BEEN ISSUED FOR THE RETURN OF HALF OF OUR FORCES NOW IN CHINA."

"WE REPUDIATE THE SUGGESTION," HE ASSERTED, "THAT OUR TROOPS IN CHINA OR ELSEWHERE, WITH THE CONSENT OF THE STATES CONCERNED, ARE A THREAT TO THE INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL PEACE OF ANY COUNTRY.

"BECAUSE THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SOVIET UNION HAS REFERRED TO OUR TROOPS IN CHINA I MUST SAY THAT I AM CONFIDENT THAT THE NUMBER OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN NORTH CHINA ARE FAR LESS THAN THE NUMBER OF SOVIET TROOPS IN SOUTH CHINA IN THE PORT ARTHUR AREA."

MOREOVER, BYRNES SAID, THE TEMPORARY PRESENCE OF UNITED STATES FORCES IN CHINA IS NOT ESSENTIALLY DIFFERENT FROM THE PERMANENT PRESENCE OF RUSSIAN TROOPS AT THE PORKKALA NAVAL BASE IN FINLAND UNDER AGREEMENT WITH THE FINNISH GOVERNMENT.

(END ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE WHICH IS EXPECTED ABOUT 10 P.M., EST, TODAY, FRIDAY, DEC. 13.)

SN930PES

B6 (SCEG)
UN-BYRNES--CONNALLY (470)
NEW YORK, DEC.13-(AP)-IN THE CLOSING SESSIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY, SECRETARY OF STATE, JAMES F.BYRNES PLANS TO TAKE OVER THE SIGNAL CALLING FOR THE UNITED STATES ON THE MOMENTOUS ISSUE OF ARMS REDUCTION, REPLACING WHITE-THATCHED SENATOR TOM CONNALLY (D-TEX) AS AMERICAN SPOKESMAN IN THAT FIELD.

HIS TASKS DONE IN THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' COUNCIL HERE, BYRNES PLANNED TO STEP INTO THE ACRIMONIOUS CONTROVERSY "AT AN APPROPRIATE TIME," PERHAPS TODAY. IT WILL MARK THE FIRST MAJOR SHIFT IN THE U.S. ASSEMBLY LINE-UP WHICH HAS FOUND CONNALLY HOLDING DOWN THE TASK OF MATCHING WITS WITH TOP-RANKING DIPLOMATS OF RUSSIA AND, AT TIMES, OF BRITAIN.

TO THE ASSIGNMENT, BYRNES WILL BRING A CUMULATIVE STORE OF EXPERIENCE IN DIPLOMATIC AFFAIRS--ACQUIRED THE HARD WAY HERE AND IN PARIS, MOSCOW, AND LONDON--WHICH HAS TOUGHENED THE OUTLOOK GAINED BY YEARS IN CONGRESS, WHERE HE WON A REPUTATION AS A SHREWD AND ABLE CONCILIATOR.

1946

IN SOME QUARTERS, HIS DECISION TO TAKE OVER ON-THE-SPOT DIRECTION OF AMERICAN POLICY ON ARMS REDUCTION AT THE LAST MOMENT WAS INTERPRETED AS SHOWING THAT BYRNES' ADVISERS HAVE CONVINCED HIM THAT THE AMERICAN POSITION WOULD CARRY MORE WEIGHT IF HE LAID IT DOWN PERSONALLY--JUST AS FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV HAS PRESENTED THE VIEWPOINT OF RUSSIA AND FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN THAT OF BRITAIN.

IN HIS JOUSTS WITH MOLOTOV AND SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI Y.VISHINSKY, CONNALLY'S TABLE-THUMPING ORATORY, WHICH HAS MADE HIM A PICTURESQUE FIGURE ON THE SENATE FLOOR, HAS PROVED A SHARP CONTRAST TO THE EUROPEAN TYPE OF DIPLOMACY.

MOLOTOV HAS SHUTTLED REGULARLY BETWEEN THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL SESSIONS WITH BYRNES, BEVIN AND MAURICE COUVE DE MURVILLE OF FRANCE IN MID-MANHATTAN TO LAKE SUCCESS AND FLUSHING MEADOW PARK.

LAST SATURDAY, AFTER THE STRENUOUSLY ARGUED PRELIMINARIES OF THE GERMAN PEACE, MOLOTOV TURNED UP LATE IN THE EVENING AT FLUSHING AFTER IT BECAME KNOWN BRITAIN WAS INTRODUCING A MEASURE FOR ON-THE-SPOT AUDITING OF TROOP CENSUS REPORTS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THAT QUESTION WAS DEFERRED BY DEBATE ON INDIA'S COMPLAINT OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTH AFRICA, WHICH LEFT MOLOTOV COOLING HIS HEELS IN AN ANTE ROOM. HE WENT HOME SILENTLY BUT HE TURNED UP AGAIN ON SUNDAY TO ARGUE THE BRITISH PROPOSAL.

CONNALLY, WHO WILL RETIRE FROM THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE WHEN THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESS TAKE OVER IN JANUARY, HAS REMAINED IN THE HOTTEST SPOT ON THE AMERICAN DELEGATION

SENATOR ARTHUR VANDENBERG (R-MICH), WHO IS SLATED TO SUCCEED CONNALLY AS HEAD OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE AND MAY BE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AS WELL, HAS APPEARED ALMOST SOLELY IN THE ROLE OF ECONOMY PREACHER BEFORE THE 54-NATION BUDGETARY COMMITTEE. IT WAS HE WHO BEAT DOWN THE ORIGINAL ASSESSMENT OF 49.89 PERCENT AGAINST THE UNITED STATES FOR THE U.N.'S 1947 ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET, WHICH HAS BEEN TRIMMED TO SOMETHING OVER $20,000,000, AND WHO SAID THE UNITED STATES WOULD PAY 39.89 PERCENT FOR NEXT YEAR AND NO MORE THAN ONE-THIRD THEREAFTER.

B7 (SCEG)
TWO ALTERNATES, ADLAI STEVENSON, CHICAGO LAWYER, AND REP.HELEN GAHAGAN DOUGLAS (D-CALIF), REPRESENT THE UNITED STATES ON THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE; MRS.FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT ARGUES FORECFULLY WITH VISHINSKY IN THE SOCIAL PROBLEMS COMMITTEE OVER THE RETURN OF REFUGEES TO FACE UNCERTAIN FATES IN THEIR HOMELANDS; JOHN FOSTER DULLES, REPUBLICAN ATTORNEY, AND REP.SOL BLOOM (D-NY) WERE ASSIGNED TO THE IMPORTANT TRUSTEESHIP COMMITTEE; AND CHARLES FAHY, OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT, IS THE REPRESENTATIVE ON THE LEGAL COMMITTEE.

FORMER SENATOR WARREN R.AUSTIN (R-VT), WHO HEADS THE AMERICAN DELEGATION AND WHO WILL BECOME THE PERMANENT U.S. DELEGATE TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN JANUARY, REPRESENTS THE UNITED STATES ON THE 14-MEMBER ASSEMBLY STEERING COMMITTEE AND ON THE 54-NATION HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE. AUSTIN HAS BEEN HEARD FROM MAINLY IN THE COMMITTEE CONCERNED WITH CHOOSING A SITE FOR THE PERMANENT U.N. CAPITAL IN THE UNITED STATES.

AS A LATE-COMER INTO THE UNITED NATIONS SINCE HIS RESIGNATION FROM THE SENATE UPON APPOINTMENT BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL SEAT, AUSTIN HAS SPENT DAYS AND NIGHTS PORING OVER THE RECORDS OF WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE--AT SAN FRANCISCO, LONDON AND HERE--WITH THE EXPECTATION OF EMERGING INTO FULL-FLEDGED AND CONFIDENT LEADERSHIP.

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1946

SECOND LEAD U.N.-SPANISH
BY CARLOS R. ESCUDERO
NEW YORK, DEC. 13-(AP)-CUBA SUGGESTED TODAY THAT MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD WITHDRAW THEIR AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS FROM "SUCH COUNTRIES AS POLAND, YUGOSLAVIA AND ROMANIA" AS A LOGICAL CONSEQUENCE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S RECOMMENDATION THAT SUCH ACTION BE TAKEN AGAINST FRANCO SPAIN.

CUBAN AMBASSADOR GUILLERMO BELT OFFERED HIS SUGGESTION IN AN INTERVIEW AS GREAT BRITAIN BECAME THE FIRST COUNTRY TO INDICATE COMPLIANCE WITH THE ASSEMBLY'S SPANISH RESOLUTION. A BRITISH SPOKESMAN SAID THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR WOULD BE RECALLED FROM MADRID "VERY SHORTLY."

BELT SAID THAT COUNTRIES WHICH HAD FOUGHT SO TENACIOUSLY FOR ACTION AGAINST THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT SHOULD "BACK UP THEIR WORDS WITH DEEDS" AND WITHDRAW THEIR TOP DIPLOMATS FROM POLAND, YUGOSLAVIA, ROMANIA AND OTHER "SATELLITES" OF A COUNTRY HE DID NOT NAME.

HE DESCRIBED THE GOVERNMENTS IN THESE COUNTRIES AS HAVING "GREAT SIMILARITY WITH FRANCO'S."

POLISH DELEGATE OSCAR LANGE, COMMENTING ON THE CUBAN SUGGESTION, SAID "BELT'S ARGUMENT IS TOO RIDICULOUS TO BE TAKEN SERIOUSLY."

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FRANCO'S REGIME, ALWAYS A SORE SPOT WITH THE U.N., HAD BEEN DEBATED AT POTSDAM, SAN FRANCISCO AND LONDON. ALL THAT EVER CAME OF THOSE DISCUSSIONS, HOWEVER, WERE STEPS BARRING SPAIN FROM THE U.N., AND MORAL CONDEMNATION OF THE REGIME.

THE SOVIET UNION, WHICH WANTED ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, LONG HAS SPEAR-HEADED THE DRIVE FOR POSITIVE ACTION. THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN CONSISTENTLY HAVE OPPOSED ANY SHOW OF FORCE. AN AMERICAN RESOLUTION SUBMITTED TO THIS SESSION ASKED THE U.N. TO RECOMMEND THAT FRANCO GIVE UP POWER AND TO CALL UPON THE PEOPLE OF SPAIN TO GET THEIR HOUSE IN ORDER AND QUALIFY FOR U.N. MEMBERSHIP.

SPAIN'S CASE WAS RAISED IN NEW YORK LAST SPRING BY POLAND, WHICH DEMANDED A WORLDWIDE SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS. AFTER WEEKS OF DEBATE, INCLUDING LONG DISCUSSIONS OF A REPORT BY A SUB-COMMITTEE, THE COUNCIL FAILED TO AGREE. IN THE END RUSSIA VETOED A COMPROMISE RESOLUTION ON GROUNDS IT WAS "TOOTHLESS."

POLAND THEN BROUGHT THE CASE BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY WITH VIRTUALLY THE SAME DEMANDS, AND WHITE RUSSIA CAME IN SOON AFTERWARD WITH A CALL FOR SANCTIONS. ADD-NY-BRIT. RECALL ENVOY-WYK AFRICA.

(EDITORS: TEXT OF SPANISH RESOLUTION MOVED ON SOME CIRCUITS IN NIGHT REPORT).

JR323AES

1946

FOREIGN MINISTERS (500)

BY JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

NEW YORK, DEC. 13-(AP)-DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS OF RUSSIA AND THE WESTERN POWERS AGREED TODAY THAT THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING IN NEW YORK HAD MADE GREAT PROGRESS TOWARDS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF REAL PEACE IN EUROPE AND THE WORLD.

IN THE VIEW OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH DIPLOMATS PERHAPS THE MOST IMPORTANT SINGLE DISCLOSURE OF THE MEETING WAS A CHANGE IN DIRECTION OF RUSSIAN FOREIGN POLICY. THIS MADE POSSIBLE COMPLETION OF THE PEACE TREATIES WITH ITALY, BULGARIA, HUNGARY, ROMANIA AND FINLAND, AND AGREEMENT ON A PROGRAM FOR TACKLING A GERMAN PEACE SETTLEMENT AT MOSCOW MARCH 10.

THE NEW YORK CONFERENCE ENDED LAST NIGHT AFTER ALMOST SIX WEEKS OF DAILY MEETINGS THAT RAN TO 122 THE TOTAL NUMBER OF SESSIONS THE BIG FOUR HAS HELD ON THE SATELLITE PEACE TREATIES THIS YEAR.

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V. M. MOLOTOV WHOSE CONCESSIONS ON TRIESTE AND MANY LESSER ISSUES MADE POSSIBLE COMPLETION OF THE TREATIES HERE, TOLD HIS COLLEAGUES THAT "WE ACCOMPLISHED AN ENORMOUS AMOUNT OF WORK IN PARIS," AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE AND BIG FOUR CONFERENCES AND AT THE EARLIER MEETINGS IN LONDON IN THE FALL OF 1945.

MOLOTOV, SECRETARYOF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES, BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN, AND FRENCH DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER MAURICE COUVE DE MURVILLE, ALL AGREED THAT -- AS BYRNES EXPRESSED IT -- "THE EXPERIENCES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL IN THE NEGOTIATIONS OF THESE FIVE TREATIES WILL BE OF GREAT VALUE TO US IN THE CONSIDERATION OF THE GERMAN TREATY."

"WE KNOW EACH OTHER BETTER," BYRNES TOLD HIS COLLEAGUES, "WE KNOW THE PROBLEM, AND I LOOK FORWARD WITH CONFIDENCE TO THE SOLUTION OF THE VERY DIFFICULT PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN THE GERMAN TREATY."

SINCE IT HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN DECIDED TO BEGIN HEARINGS FOR SMALL NATIONS ON GERMANY IN LONDON IN JANUARY, AND TO SIGN THE FIVE SATELLITE TREATIES AT PARIS FEB. 10 PRELIMINARY TO THE BIG FOUR MEETING IN MOSCOW MARCH 10, LAST NIGHT'S FINAL MEETING WAS DEVOTED LARGELY TO CLEARING AWAY DETAILS OF DECISIONS ALREADY MADE.

THE ONLY CONTROVERSIAL POINT DECIDED, DUE TO ANOTHER CONCESSION BY MOLOTOV, WAS GREEMENT THAT CIVIL AIRPLANES SHOULD HAVE THE RIGHT TO MAKE DISTRESS LANDINGS IN THE FIVE FORMER ENEMY COUNTRIES.

OF THE BROADER POLITICAL QUESTIONS RAISED BY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE BIG FOUR CONFERENCE AND BY PARALLEL EVENTS IN THE UNITED NATIONS, BY FAR THE MOST WIDELY DISCUSSED WAS THAT OF RUSSIA'S CHANGED DIPLOMACY. STME EXPERTS SUM IT UP AS REFLECTING A DESIRE ON THE PART OF THE KREMLIN, AND PARTICULARLY ON MOLOTOV'S PART, TO GET ALONG WITH OTHER GOVERNMENTS RATHER THAN HAVE CONSTANT TROUBLE AND FRICTION WITH THEM.

THIS IS IN SHARP CONTRAST TO RUSSIA'S OVERALL POLICIES AND METHODS DURING EARLIER CONFERENCES WHEN THE SOVIET UNION AND THE WESTERN POWERS WERE CONSTANTLY AT LOGGERHEADS. THE QUESTION WHICH IS WITHOUT ANSWER HERE SO FAR AS NON-RUSSIAN OFFICIALS ARE CONCERNED IS WHETHER THIS CHANGE MARKS A BAZIC RE-DIRECTION OF SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY OR WHETHER IT IS TACTICAL MANEUVER WHICH LEAVES RUSSIA'S LONG-RANGE OBJECTIVES UNCHANGED.

WESTERN DIPLOMATS GENERALLY LEAN TO THE IDEA THAT THERE IS NO EVIDENCE YET OF ANY TRULY FUNDAMENTAL SHIFT IN RUSSIAN OBJECTIVES, BUT BELIEVE THAT THIS NEED NOT BADLY OFFSET THE VIEW THAT AT A CRITICAL PERIOD IN WORLD HISTORY, THE EASTERN AND WESTERN POWERS HAVE SHOWN THEMSELVES ABLE TO COME TO AGREEMENT ON MAJOR, HIGHLY CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES.

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1946

U.N.-SITE (650)

BY MARC PURDUE

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC.13-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE, HAVING DECIDED TO ACCEPT JOHN D.ROCKEFELLER, JR.'S PROFFERED GIFT OF AN $8,500,000 PIECE OF MANHATTAN REAL ESTATE, WILL MEET THIS AFTERNOON TO EMPOWER SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE TO ACCEPT THE PROPERTY.

BOTH STEPS WERE CONTAINED IN A UNITED STATES RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE COMMITTEE LAST NIGHT BY WARREN R.AUSTIN, CHIEF U.S.DELEGATE, WHICH, WHEN ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE, WILL BE SUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL OF THE ENTIRE U.N. ASSEMBLY.

THE VOTE IN THE 54-NATION COMMITTEE ENDORSING THE FIRST CLAUSE OF AUSTIN'S RESOLUTION, THAT ACCEPTING THE ROCKEFELLER GIFT, WAS 33 TO 7, WITH SIX DELEGATES ABSTAINING. EIGHT COMMITTEE MEMBERS WERE ABSENT OR DID NOT PARTICIPATE IN THE VOTE.

THE ACTION MAY END MORE THAN A YEAR OF INDECISION AND WRANGLING OVER THE LOCATION OF THE WORLD PEACE CAPITAL, A DEBATE WHICH APPEARED SETTLED BY A DECISION TO SETTLE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N.Y., VOTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN LONDON EARLY THIS YEAR.

THIS DECISION IS REPEALED UNDER PROVISIONS OF AUSTIN'S RESOLUTION.

ADVOCATES OF SAN FRANCISCO AND THE PRESIDIO IN THAT CITY IN PARTICULAR, STAGED A BITTER LAST DITCH FIGHT AGAINST NEW YORK AS THE U.N. HOME, UNDER AUSTRALIA'S LEADERSHIP.

AUSTRALIAN DELEGATE NORMAN J.O. MAKIN DECLARED THE COMMITTEE WAS BEING IMPOSED UPON IN BEING ASKED TO ACCEPT AN OFFER WHICH HAD BEEN

BEFORE IT LESS THAN 40 HOURS. HE WAS VEHEMENT IN HIS DENUNCIATION OF A HASTY DECISION AND WAS JOINED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIA, SAUDI ARABIA, IRAQ, EGYPT, LEBANON AND SYRIA. FRANCE, WHICH ALSO OBJECTED TO THE SPEEDY ACCEPTANCE OF THE MANHATTAN SITE, ABSTAINED FROM VOTING.

CHINA ABANDONED THE RANKS OF THOSE ADVOCATING SAN FRANCISCO AND VOTED FOR NEW YORK.

THE ROCKEFELLER OFFER INCLUDES APPROXIMATELY 18 ACRES OF LAND BETWEEN FIRST AVENUE AND FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT DRIVE AND EXTENDING FROM FORTY-SECOND TO FORTY-EIGHTH STREET ON MANHATTAN'S MIDTOWN EAST SIDE.

PARTICULARLY JUBILANT OVER THE SPEEDY END OF THE COMMITTEE'S EXHAUSTIVE DISCUSSIONS OF THE SITE ISSUE WAS GEORGI SAKSIN, SOVIET DELEGATE WHO LAST WEEK HAD DECLARED RUSSIAN DELEGATES WOULD NOT ATTEND U.N. SESSIONS IF THE PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS WERE NOT LOCATED ON THE EAST COAST OF THE UNITED STATES, PREFERABLY IN OR NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

1946

B5 (SCEG)
IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, THE DECISION TO ACCEPT ROCKEFELLER'S OFFER AND THE COROLLARY NEW YORK CITY OFFER TO PROVIDE ADJOINING SMALL TRACTS TO ROUND OUT THE SITE, WILL REQUIRE A TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY FOR RATIFICATION. BUT IT WAS EXPECTED TODAY THAT DELEGATIONS ABSENT FROM THE COMMITTEE LAST NIGHT AND A POSSIBLE CHANGE OF ATTITUDE BY NEW YORK'S OPPONENTS WOULD PROVIDE THE NECESSARY 36 VOTES.

THE COMMITTEE'S VOTE ELIMINATED FOR THE PRESENT TWO OTHER STRONG CONTENDERS FOR THE HEADQUARTERS SITE IN ADDITION TO SAN FRANCISCO -- THE CITIES OF PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON.

A SUB-COMMITTEE, WHICH INSPECTED THE SITE OFFERED BY ROCKEFELLER, AND THE AREA NOW OCCUPIED BY GARAGES, BARS, SLAUGHTER HOUSES AND TENEMENTS IN A NEIGHBORHOOD NOTED FOR "DEAD END KIDS," REPORTED IT WOULD BE "EXCELLENT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A VERTICLE TYPE HEADQUARTERS."

THE U.N. SECRETARIAT ALREADY WAS PLANNING AN INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION TO SELECT THE ARCHITECT FOR WHAT WAS GENERALLY ASSUMED WOULD BE A SKYSCRAPER DEVELOPMENT RESEMBLING ROCKEFELLER CENTER.

THE FIRST STEP IN SELECTING A U.N. HOME WAS THE ASSEMBLY'S DECISION IN LONDON THAT IT SHOULD BE IN THE UNITED STATES. APPROVING A PREPARATORY COMMISSION'S REPORT, IT VOTED TO SETTLE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N.Y., OR FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CONN., AND ESTABLISHED A COMMISSION TO SELECT THE BEST SITE IN THAT AREA.

THE COMMISSION'S EXPLORATIONS OF THE TWO COUNTIES JUST NORTH OF NEW YORK CITY AND ITS SELECTION OF FIVE POSSIBLE LOCATIONS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY BROUGHT PROTESTS FROM RESIDENTS WHO OBJECTED TO BEING MOVED FROM THEIR HOMES TO MAKE WAY FOR THE U.N.

LAST MONTH, DURING THE CURRENT ASSEMBLY SESSION, THE QUESTION WAS REOPENED AT UNITED STATES' INSISTENCE AND THE COMMITTEE WAS INSTRUCTED TO GIVE CONSIDERATION TO SAN FRANCISCO, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON AND NEW YORK SITES. A SUB-COMMITTEE TRAVELED TO INSPECT THE OFFERS IN THESE CITIES AT A COST OF APPROXIMATELY $34,000, BUT ITS REPORT THAT SAN FRANCISCO AND PHILADELPHIA WERE OF EQUAL MERIT PROVOKED RUSSIA'S ADAMANT STAND FOR THE EAST COAST AND A SUBSEQUENT U.S. MOVE TO POSTPONE ANY DECISION UNTIL NEXT YEAR.

THEN ROCKEFELLER'S OFFER WAS MADE AND AUSTIN RUSHED IT TO THE COMMITTEE. THERE IT WAS RECEIVED WITH OBVIOUS RELIEF BY ALL MEMBERS EXCEPT THE SAN FRANCISCO LOYALISTS.

RD347AES

U.N.-ADJOURNMENT

NEW YORK, DEC. 13-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY MAPPED OUT A HEAVY SCHEDULE TONIGHT FEATURING THE BIG THREE FOREIGN MINISTERS IN AN EFFORT TO ADJOURN ITS SESSIONS IN THE EARLY HOURS OF SUNDAY.

ANDREW CORDIER, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND IN CHARGE OF ASSEMBLY PROCEDURE, SAID PLENARY AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS HAD BEEN SET TENTATIVELY FOR DAY AND NIGHT UNTIL SUNDAY IN A SPEEDUP CAMPAIGN TO FINISH ALL WORK.

THE TENTATIVE PROGRAM:

1. ASSEMBLY DISCUSSION OF TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENTS EARLY TONIGHT DURING WHICH BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN WAS SCHEDULED TO SPEAK.

2. SCHEDULED FOR 11 P.M. WAS THE ARMS LIMITATION PROGRAM WITH U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES SPEAKING.

3. IN THE EARLY HOURS OF SATURDAY--ABOUT 3 A.M. OR 4 A.M.--THE ASSEMBLY WILL TAKE UP THE QUESTION OF A WORLD-WIDE TROOP INVENTORY WITH SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV SCHEDULED TO SPEAK.

CORDIER SAID THESE MAJOR ITEMS HAD BEEN AGREED UPON FOR IMMEDIATE DISCUSSION IN AN ATTEMPT TO PERMIT BEVIN AND MOLOTOV TO SAIL SATURDAY AFTERNOON ON THE QUEEN ELIZABETH.

THE ASSEMBLY WOULD THEN GO INTO PLENARY SESSION AGAIN SATURDAY MORNING AT 11 A.M. TO TAKE UP REMAINING ITEMS, INCLUDING FOUR SUBSIDIARY TRUSTEESHIP QUESTIONS, THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS, PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS SITE AND THE BUDGET.

JS709PES

A118 1946

U.N.-BOX (120)

NEW YORK, DEC. 13-(AP)-SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI Y. VISHINSKY AGREED TONIGHT TO PLAY SANTA CLAUS TO SERGE PROKOFIEFF, THE FAMOUS RUSSIAN COMPOSER.

INTERRUPTING HIS WORK IN THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY, VISHINSKY RECEIVED FROM DR.HENRY SWOBODA, CONDUCTOR AND MUSICAL DIRECTOR OF THE CONCERT HALL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK, AN ALBUM OF PROKOFIEFF'S HITHERTO UNRECORDED SECOND STRING QUARTET.

PROKOFIEFF HAS NEVER HEARD A RECORDING OF THIS MUSIC AND VISHINSKY PROMISED TO TAKE IT BACK TO HIM IN MOSCOW.

IT IS A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FROM DR.SWOBODA.

VISHINSKY ALSO ASKED DR.SWOBODA TO INCLUDE A REPRESENTATIVE AMERICAN COMPOSITION. THE CONDUCTOR GAVE HIM A HITHERTO UNRECORDED ALBUM OF AARON COPLAND'S PIANO SONATO AND "OUR TOWN" SUITE.

SN1104PES

U.N. TIMETABLE

NEW YORK, DEC. 13-(AP)-SCHEDULE OF UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY MEETINGS TODAY (EST):

--AT FLUSHING MEADOW PARK--

11 A.M., 4 P.M., 8 P..--PLENARY SESSIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

3 P.M.--STEERING COMMITTEE.

--AT LAKE SUCCESS--

10:30 A.M.--POLITICAL COMMITTEE, BUDGETARY COMMITTEE, LEGAL COMMITTEE.

2:30 P.M.--HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE.

3 P.M.--BUDGETARY COMMITTEE.

7:30 P.M.--ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS. (CLOSED).

JR326AES

30:24-6929

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD INDIAN X X X PARLIAMENTARY APPROVAL.
MAHOMED ALI JINNAH, PRESIDENT OF THE MOSLEM LEAGUE, DECLARING THAT A UNIFIED INDIA IS "IMPOSSIBLE OF REALIZATION," REITERATED TONIGHT HIS DEMANDS THAT THE BRITISH ESTABLISH IMMEDIATELY AN INDEPENDENT MOSLEM STATE--PAKISTAN. IN A RADIO ADDRESS HERE JINNAH SAID:
"IF THE TRAGEDY THAT HAS ALREADY BEEN SEEN IN INDIA DURING THE RECENT MONTHS IS NOT IMMEDIATELY ARRESTED AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOLLOWS THE POLICY OF DRIFT, THE CONSEQUENCES WILL BE THAT INDIA WILL BE FORCED INTO A CIVIL WAR WHICH IS BOUND TO HAVE REPERCUSSIONS ALL OVER THE WORLD."

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IS705PES

LONDON, DEC. 13-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY THAT THE AZERBAIJAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY HAD BROADCAST A WELCOME TO IRANIAN GOVERNMENT TROOPS ENTERING THE SEMI-AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER TO SUPERVISE A PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION AFTER A SHORT-LIVED "CIVIL WAR."
"TO THE GOVERNMENTAL TROOPS OF IRAN WHICH REACH US ON THE ORDERS OF PREMIER (AHMED) QAVAM, OUR DOORS ARE OPEN," THE TABRIZ RADIO WAS QUOTED BY A MOSCOW BROADCAST MONITORED HERE.
THE TABRIZ ALSO SAID WEDNESDAY THAT DR. SALAMOLLAH JAVID, AZERBAIJAN'S GOVERNOR GENERAL, HAD ADVISED THE PREMIER THAT THE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL HAD CONSENTED TO ENTRY OF THE TROOPS, WHICH HAD ENCOUNTERED INITIAL RESISTANCE FROM AZERBAIJAN MILITAMEN.
IN TEHRAN, GEORGE ALLEN, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR, SAID YESTERDAY THAT THIS DEVELOPMENT MEANT "EXTENSION OF IRANIAN SOVEREIGNTY TO ALL PARTS OF IRAN" AND REPRESENTED A VICTORY FOR THE UNITED NATIONS, WHOSE SECURITY COUNCIL HAS KEPT THE IRAN QUESTION ON ITS AGENDA, AS WELL AS FOR QAVAM'S GOVERNMENT.
TODAY'S TABRIZ BROADCAST, AS RELAYED BY MOSCOW, SAID AZERBAIJAN "NEVER WISHED TO SEPARATE ITSELF FROM THE REST OF IRAN" AND "NEVER DESIRED TO OPPOSE THE ENTRY OF GOVERNMENTAL TROOPS" BUT STOOD ONLY FOR "THE FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF IRAN."
"WE WOULD HAVE LIKED, HOWEVER," THE BROADCAST ADDED, "TO SEE ELECTIONS IN AZERBAIJAN AS SOON AS POSSIBLE."
TWO-WEEK ELECTIONS THROUGHOUT IRAN WERE SCHEDULED TO BEGIN LAST SATURDAY, BUT QAVAM DEMANDED THAT AZERBAIJAN BALLOTING BE HELD UP TILL THE TROOPS GOT THERE.
HJ743AES

LONDON, DEC 13-(AP)-AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE DURING THE NIGHT TO BURN THE SACRED SCROLLS IN A LONDON SYNAGOGUE.
A LONDON NEWSPAPER REPORTED TO SCOTLAND YARD THAT A MAN TELEPHONED THIS MESXAGE LAST NIGHT AND THEN HUNG UP:
"TONIGHT THE SYNAGOGUE WAS DESTROYED BY FIRE IN LEA BRIDGE ROAD. THIS IS A WARNING TO THE TERRORISTS IN PALESTINE THAT UNLESS THEIR POLICY AGAINST BRITISH TROOPS CEASES WE, THE 'NATIONAL GUARD', SHALL MEET TERROR WITH GREATER TERROR."
INVESTIGATION SHOWED THE SYNAGOGUE HAD NOT BURNED BUT THE CARETAKER FOQNDMTHE SCROLLS HAD BEEN UNWOUND AND WERE IN DISORDER. A CORNER OF ONE HAD BEEN BURNED AND A BOTTLE OF KEROSENE WAS FOUND NEARBY.
MK833AES

LAST NIGHT HE CONFERRED WITH COMMUNIST, POPULAR REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT (MRP) AND RADICAL-SOCIALIST LEADERS. ANDRE DE TROQUER, SOCIALIST PARLIAMENTARY WHIP, SAID THAT BLUM PLANNED TO RETAIN GEORGES BIDAULT, RESIGNED PRESIDENT-PREMIER, AS FOREIGN MINISTER, A ROLE HE HAS HELD SINCE THE LIBERATION OF FRANCE.
MEANWHILE THE ASSEMBLY, ITS WRANGLING OVER THE CHOICE OF A CHIEF EXECUTIVE TEMPORARILY HALTED, WAS TO ASSEMBLE AGAIN TO ALLOT 42 SEATS AMONG THE PARTIES IN THE COUNCIL OF THE REPUBLIC, PARLIAMENT'S UPPER HOUSE. INS. PARIS-BLUM CABINET VVV 530

PARIS, DEC.13-(AP)-EFFORTS OF THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS TO ALIGN LABOR'S POWERFUL INTERNATIONAL TRADE SECRETARIATS WERE SNAGGED TODAY AFTER A WFTU-SPONSORED MEETING OF THE SECRETARIATS WITH THE SOVIET INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATES AND THE AMERICAN CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS FAILED TO UNITE THEM INTO ONE BODY.
THE SECRETARIATS, AFTER A THREE DAY CONFERENCE ENDING YESTERDAY, WOULD AGREE ONLY TO SET UP A CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE AMONG THEMSELVES TO WHICH THEY INVITED TH CIO AND RUSSIAN U

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WOULD AGREE ONLY TO SET UP A CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE AMONG THEMSELVES TO WHICH THEY INVITED THE CIO AND RUSSIAN UNION GROUPS TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES LATER.
THE SECRETARIATS ARE A GROUPING OF INTERNATIONAL BUREAUS REPRESENTING THE VARIOUS NATIONAL UNIONS, ACCORDING TO TRADE, WITHIN THE NOW DORMANT PRE-WAR, INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS, WHICH INCLUDES THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, BUT DOES NOT INCLUDE THE CIO OR RUSSIAN UNIONS.
THE AFL, HOWEVER, HAS REFUSED TO JOIN THE NEW WFTU, ASSERTING THAT THERE IS COMMUNIST DOMINATION. THE WFTU INCLUDES THE CIO, THE RUSSIAN SYNDICATES AND VARIOUS NEW ORGANIZATIONS IN FORMER AXIS SATELLITE COUNTRIES THAT ARE NOT IN THE OLD IFTU OR THE SECRETARIATS.
BD746AES NM

BERLIN, DEC.13-(AP)-THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT IS ONTINUING ON SCHEDULE THE PROGRAM FOR REDUCING ITS PERSONNEL IN GERMANY BY APPROXIMATELY 35 PERCENT BY NEXT JULY, LT.GEN.LUCIUS D.CLAY SAID TODAY.
THE DEPUTY U.S.MILITARY GOVERNOR SAID IT WAS INTENDED TO REDUCE THE FORCE FROM APPROXIMATELY 6,000 IN OCTOBER TO 5,000 BY JAN.1 AND TO 4,000 BY JULY 1, 1947.
THE REDUCTION, HE SAID, IS BEING EFFECTED CHIEFLY ON LOCAL LEVELS IN THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONE "WHERE WE ARE ABLE TO DO IT AS WE TURN MORE RESPONSIBILITY OVER TO THE GERMANS AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT ASSUMES MORE AND MORE A SUPERVISORY FUNCTION."
"WE CAN'T DO MUCH CUTTING IN BERLIN UNTIL WE GET A CENTRAL GERMAN GOVERNMENT," CLAY ADDED.
B952AES

BERLIN, DEC.13-(AP)-THE U.S. ARMY'S CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION TODAY PREPARED A PRELIMINARY CHARGE OF INVOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST CPL.DONALD L.JOHNSON, 26, OF DE KALB,ILL., IN THE FATAL SHOOTING OF A BERLIN WOMAN DURING A QUARREL SATURDAY NIGHT.

THE WOMAN--IRMAGARD STOIT, 26--DIED LAST NIGHT AFTER SEVERAL DAYS IN A COMA.

THE CID SAID JOHNSON HAD STATED THE WOMAN WAS SHOT IN THE HEAD ACCIDENTALLY WHEN HE TUSSLED WITH HER FOR POSSESSION OF A PISTOL WITH WHICH SHE WAS THREATENING TO COMMIT SUICIDE. THE FORMAL CHARGE AGAINST HIM FOR COURT MARTIAL MUST BE APPROVED BY THE ARMY'S JUDGE ADVOCATE.

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N945AES

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, DEC.13-(AP)-SEN.WAYNE L.MORSE (R-ORE) CONCLUDED HIS TOUR OF OCCUPIED GERMANY TODAY WITH A VISIT TO THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL OF 23 GERMAN DOCTORS AT NUERNBERG.

THE SENATOR WAS SCHEDULED TO FLY LATE TODAY TO PARIS, WHERE HE PLANNED TO SURVEY INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES HE WILL GO TO LONDON DEC. 17 TO CONFER WITH BRITISH OFFICIALS AND IS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE FOR THE UNITED STATES DEC. 21.

ED242PES

AUTHORITIES SAID CPL. ALEXANDRIS PAPPAGEORGIOU WAS SHOT TO DEATH BY THREE ASSAILANTS IN A MILITARY GARAGE HERE, AND SAID HE WAS THE SIXTH MEMBER OF HIS FAMILY TO SUFFER VIOLENT DEATH. POLICE SALD THE FAMILY WAS KNOWN TO BE RIGHTIST. TWO BROTHERS, HIS MOTHER AND TWO SISTERS WERE SLAIN PREVIOUSLY, POLICE SAID, AND ONLY A BROTHER NOW SURVIVES.

A 44-YEAR-OLD TRAM EMPLOYE, DESCRIBED BY POLICE AS A "COMMUNIST", WAS SLAIN IN ANOTHER PART OF ATHENS BY A BURST OF MACHINE GUN FIRE. A NEARBY YOUTH WHO FLED IN FRIGHT ALSO WAS SLAIN. POLICE SAID THE YOUTH WAS A RIGHTIST.

IN THE NORTH, HEAVY SNOW WAS REPORTED ON MT. VERMION, AND PRESS DISPATCHES SAID ARMY UNITS HAD UNCOVERED 107 BODIES OF GUERRILLAS IN THE PAST TWO DAYS.

HJ737AES ADD-ATHENS(D4Y)-CHARLES-XXX CAPITOL

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, DEC.12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-PRESIDENT ZOLTAN TILDY STOOD ON A DENIAL OF THE OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY MTI TODAY THAT HE WAS GOING TO MOSCOW.

ON MONDAY GOVERNMENT CIRCLES ANNOUNCED THE PRESIDENT WOULD FLY TO MOSCOW ON WEDNESDAY FOR TALKS ON HUNGARY'S POLITICAL PROBLEMS AND REPARATIONS PAYMENTS.

BUT TODAY, WHEN PRESIDENT TILDY WAS PRESENTED A WRITTEN QUESTION BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS CONCERNING THE TRIP, HE SAID THERE WAS NO POINT IN ANSWERING SINCE MTI, OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, ALREADY HAD DENIED HE WAS MAKING THE TRIP.

PRESIDENT TILDY MADE NO MENTION OF TWO OTHER QUESTIONS THAT WERE ASKED: IS HUNGARY CONSIDERING A MILITARY ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIA, AND DOES TILDY AGREE WITH HUNGARY'S LEFT-WING PARTIES THAT HIS SMALLHOLDERS PARTY SHOULD BE PURGED OF SOME 60 "REACTIONARIES."

THE COMMUNIST PARTY HAS BEEN CONTENDING THAT THE SMALLHOLDERS HAS "FASCISTS" IN ITS MEMBERSHIP WHO SHOULD BE PURGED--AN ACTION WHICH WOULD REDUCE THE SMALLHOLDERS' MAJORITY IN PARLIAMENT IN COMPARISON

"FASCISTS" IN ITS MEMBERSHIP WHO SHOULD BE PURGED--AN ACTION WHICH WOULD REDUCE THE SMALLHOLDERS' MAJORITY IN PARLIAMENT IN COMPARISON
WITH THE RIVAL COMMUNISTS AND SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

BY EDDY GILMORE

ED114PES

MOSCOW, DEC.13-(AP)-THE ELECTION OF LEON BLUM AS HEAD OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT WAS PROMINENTLY REPORTED IN MOSCOW TODAY, BUT WITHOUT IMMEDIATE EDITORIAL COMMENT BY THE SOVIET PRESS OR RADIO.

A DECLARATION BY THE FRENCH COMMUNIST DEPUTY, JACQUES DUCLOS, THAT "WE ARE GOING TO VOTE FOR BLUM, BUT TODAY'S BALLOTING DOES NOT PREDETERMINE THE POSITION WE MAY ADOPT TOMORROW" WAS LIKEWISE PUBLISHED AND WAS NOT WITHOUT INTEREST TO THE RUSSIANS.

THE FRENCH POLITICAL SITUATION HAS BEEN FOLLOWED WITH GREAT INTEREST BY THE RUSSIANS AND THE EDITORIALS AND COMMENTATORS HAVE BEEN CAREFULLY OBJECTIVE IN APPRAISING THE DEVELOPMENTS.

WHAT THE RUSSIANS CONSIDER A DEMOCRATIC FRANCE, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PEOPLE, IS GREATLY DESIRED HERE AND THE GENERAL IMPRESSION IS THAT THE FRENCH HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO ACHIEVE THIS -- IF LEFT TO GO THEIR OWN WAY.

BD742AES

1946

MOSCOW, DEC.13-(AP)-MARSHAL SEMEON M.BUDYENNY OF THE FLOWING MUSTACHES ANNOUNCED TODAY DEVELOPMENT OF TWO NEW TYPE HORSES FOR THE RUSSIAN CAVALRY.

THE FIRST, HE SAID IN AN INTERVIEW IN RED STAR, THE SOVIET ARMY NEWSPAPER, IS A CROSS BETWEEN THE SMALL, HARDY, FAST HORSE OF THE DON STEPPES WITH AN ENGLISH THOROUGHBRED.

THE SECOND IS A CROSS BETWEEN A PURE ARABIAN, KABARDINO HORSE AND THE DON HORSE.

BOTH TYPES,MARSHAL BUDYENNY SAID, CAME THROUGH THEIR TRIALS WITH EXCELLENT RESULTS.

WW659AES

REFERRING TO THE INDIAN STATES WHICH RULE OVER A THIRD OF INDIA, AND ALSO ARE NOT REPRESENTED IN THE ASSEMBLY, NEHRU SAID, "OUR VIEW HAS BEEN THAT THE PEOPLES OF THE STATES MUST SHARE COMPLETELY IN THE FREEDOM TO COME."

"I DO NOT WISH AND I DO NOT IMAGINE THIS HOUSE WILL LIKE TO IMPOSE ANYTHING UPON THE STATES AGAINST THEIR WILL," HE ADDED, DECLARING THAT THE PROBLEM MUST BE SETTLED THROUGH NEGOTIATIONS WITH "THE REPRESENTATIVES" OF THE STATES.

THE ASSEMBLY MONDAY IS SCHEDULED TO BEGIN CONSIDERING MORE THAN 40 AMENDMENTS TO NEHRU'S RESOLUTION. IN ONE, DR.M.R.JAYAKAR, INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE NOMINATED BY THE CONGRESS PARTY FROM BOMBAY, SUGGESTS THAT DISCUSSION OF THE CONSTITUTION BE POSTPONED UNTIL THE MOSLEM LEAGUE AND INDIAN STATES PARTICIPATE IN THE ASSEMBLY'S DELIBERATIONS. ADD-NEW DELHI-(MAUDIT)-XXX SUGGESTED

B817AES

30.24-6931

IRANIAN 300
BY EDWARD CURTIS 1946
MIANEH, AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE, IRAN, DEC.13-(AP)-IRANIAN GOVERNMENT TROOPS PUSHED NORTHWARD TODAY TO REOCCUPY THE AZERBAIJANIAN PROVINCIAL CAPITAL OF TABRIZ, WHERE SEPARATIST REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS SEIZED POWER A YEAR AGO DURING THE SOVIET OCCUPATION.

(A TABRIZ RADIO BROADCAST WAS QUOTED IN TEHRAN AS SAYING ALL "DEMOCRATS," AS THE SEPARATISTS CALLED THEMSELVES, HAD FLED TABRIZ AND THAT THE CITY WAS NOW IN THE HANDS OF ITS PEOPLE UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

(IRANIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT THAT THE WESTERN SPEARHEAD OF ITS ARMED MOVEMENT INTO AZERBAIJAN HAD CAPTURED TAKAB, A CITY ON THE KURDISTAN-AZERBAIJAN BORDER, AFTER HEAVY FIGHTING WITH 5,000 FADAIES, THE AZERBAIJAN MILITIAMEN. IT WAS NOT BROUGHT OUT WHETHER THIS ACTION OCCURRED BEFORE OR AFTER THE AZERBAIJAN COUNCIL ANNOUNCED WEDNESDAY ITS CAPITULATION TO THE DEMAND OF PREMIER AHMED QAVAM FOR ASSIGNMENT OF SECURITY FORCES TO ALL AREAS OF IRAN FOR ELECTION DUTY. IT WAS TO ENFORCE THE PREMIER'S ORDER THAT THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS CROSSED THE AZERBAIJAN BORDER TUESDAY.)

MOST OBSERVERS SAID THAT THE ARMY'S PRESENCE IN AZERBAIJAN WOULD MEAN THE END OF THE SEMI-AUTONOMOUS PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT WHICH WAS SET UP IN AGREEMENT WITH THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT IN TEHRAN AFTER THE SEPARATIST REVOLT.

AZZAM MOHAMED ZULFAGHARI, HEAD OF THE ZULFAGHARI TRIBES WHOSE WARRIORS ARE AMONG THE GOVERNMENT FORCES, SAID HE ENTERED MIANEH YESTERDAY AHEAD OF THE TROOPS AND RECEIVED A WARM WELCOME. THE RESIDENTS, HE SAID, SACRIFICED SHEEP AND CATTLE AND MADE GIFTS TO THE POOR IN CELEBRATION OF THE RETURN OF THE TEHRAN GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY.

MIANEH RESIDENTS SAID ONLY ABOUT 600 FEDAIES GUARDED THE GHAFLANKOOH PASS AND OTHER AVENUES TO THE CITY FROM THE SOUTH. ONE DOCTOR SAID HE HAD TREATED ABOUT 100 FEDAIES FOR WOUNDS.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS WERE BILLETED FOR THE NIGHT IN THE HOME OF A MAN SYMPATHETIC TO THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT. HE SAID THAT A YEAR AGO, WHEN THE "DEMOCRATIC" MOVEMENT BEGAN, MOST PERSONS IN THE AREA SUPPORTED IT, CHIEFLY BECAUSE OF PROMISED REVISIONS IN LAND LAWS.

"BUT AFTER A TIME, WHEN THEY SAW THAT THE DEMOCRATS TOOK MORE FOR THEMSELVES THAN THE LANDOWNERS," HE SAID, "THEY WITHDREW SUPPORT."

---B913AES

TOKYO,SATURDAY,DEC.1 P)-GENERAL MACARTHUR WAS DECORATED TODAY WITH THE MEDAL OF THE G... CROSS OF THE FRENCH LEGION OF HONOR BY GEN.ZINOVI PECHKOFF IN A GLITTERING GARDEN CEREMONY AT THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE.

WINDOWS OVERLOOKING THE TERRACE WHERE THE CEREMONY TOOK PLACE WERE CROWDED WITH MEMBERS OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS AND RANKING ALLIED OFFICERS AS MACARTHUR AND PECHKOFF STOOD AT SALUTE WHILE THE U.S. FIRST CAVALRY BAND PLAYED THE NATIONAL ANTHEMS OF THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.

SPEAKING IN FRENCH, MACARTHUR THANKED PECHKOFF, RECALLING "THE LONG FRIENDSHIP OF OUR COUNTRIES--MAY IT EVER BE THUS." THE USUAL EMBRACE WHICH ACCOMPANIES FRENCH MEDAL PRESENTATIONS WAS OMITTED.

MRS.MACARTHUR AND THEIR SON, ARTHUR, WERE AT ONE OF THE WINDOWS. LT.GEN.KUZMA DEREVYANKO, RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVE ON THE ALLIED COUNCIL, SAT WITH GEORGE ATCHESON, JR., THE U.S. MEMBER.

AFTERWARDS, MACARTHUR MINGLED WITH THE CROWD FOR 15 MINUTES AT A RECEPTION.

JM1147PCS

(150)

TOKYO,DEC.13-(AP)-GI HOOPSTERS START SHOOTING THIS WEEKEND FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE 12 TEAM AMERICAN BASKETBALL LEAGUE.

GHQ'S ATHLETICS, COMPRISING SEVERAL COLLEGE STARS, ARE FAVORED TO WIN THE CHAMPIONSHIP IN THE DOUBLE ROUND ROBIN SCHEDULE WHICH RUNS THROUGH MARCH 11. THE 11TH AIRBORNE SQUAD WON LAST SEASON.

THE LEAGUE CHAMP WILL REPRESENT JAPAN AT AN INTERCOMMAND PACIFIC TOURNAMENT SCHEDULED FOR MARCH 14 IN THE PHILIPPINES.

TEAMMROSTERS INCLUDE:

1946

GHQ--HERB SESSLER, NEW YORK, QUEENS COLLEGE.

FIRST CAVALRY--CAPT.JOHN LYNCH, DANVILLE,ILL., U. OF WISCONSIN AT LT.HARLE DAMON, DES MOINES, WEST POINT.

NINTH CORPS--ARTHUR H.EMME, FAIRMOUNT,MINN., U. OF MINNESOTA; ROBERT S.WEAVER, HINSDALE,ILL., U. OF WISCONSIN AND JIM MCDONOUGH, 6-FOOT-5 CENTER FROM FAIR HAVEN,MASS.

KOBE--CPL.GERRY HILL, CHICAGO, AND PFC.RICHARD UNHAM, HANNIBAL, N.Y., TOPPING A STARTING TEAM OF NONE LESS THAN 6 FEET, 2 INCHES TALL.

EIGHTH ARMY--T/SGT.EARL H.DRUMM, FALLS CITY,NEB.

FJ523ACS

MANILA,DEC 13 (AP)-A CONCERTED AWOL ROUNDUP TODAY NETTED 17 AMERICAN SOLDIERS THE ARMY SAID HAD BEEN ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE FOR TWO YEARS AND FOUR GI ESCAPEES FROM LOS BANOS DETENTION CAMP. THE FOUR WERE AMONG 31 WHO ESCAPED 10 DAYS AGO. SIXTEEN STILL ARE MISSING.

IN ALL, MILITARY POLICE DETAINED 74 SOLDIERS, THE SHORE PATROL PICKED UP 34 NAVAL PERSONNEL AND FILIPINO POLICE HELD 61 CIVILIANS.

HUNDREDS OF CIVILIANS, STILL PREFERRING KHAKI IN THIS DUSTY CITY, WERE ASKED TO SHOW IDENTIFICATION.

E.D.HESTER, ECONOMIC ADVISER TO U.S.AMBASSADOR MCNUTT, DECLINED TO IDENTIFY HIMSELF WHEN ASKED FOR HIS PAPERS AT A FASHIONABLE DEWEY BOULEVARD RESTAURANT. LATER, HE PROTESTED TO U.S.ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

GG726ACS NM

(WEST OUT)

MANILA,DEC.13-(AP)-THE PHILIPPINE LIBERTY NEWS, INDEPENDENT ANTI-ADMINISTRATION NEWSPAPER, TODAY REPORTED A THREAT OF A NATIONAL STRIKE THAT WOULD PARALYZE PHILIPPINE INDUSTRIES IS DEVELOPING OVER THE ISSUE OF A CHRISTMAS BONUS.

THE PAPER SAID THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR ORGANIZATION, (CAPS C L O) PATTERNED AFTER THE UNITED STATES CIO, IS RECEIVING INCREASING PRESSURE FROM SUGAR, LUMBER YARD AND OTHER WORKERS FOR A SHARE IN PROFITS IN THE FORM OF A CHRISTMAS BONUS.

THERE ARE UNCONFIRMED REPORTS ALSO THAT THE MANILA WATERFRONT WILL BE TIED UP EARLY NEXT YEAR WHEN A FLOOD OF INCOMING CARGO REACHES ITS PEAK.

MANILA'S MUNICIPAL BOARD AUTHORIZED THAT PAY ACCRUED DURING A RECENT STRIKE OF CITY SERVICE EMPLOYES BE DISTRIBUTED TO ALL CITY WORKERS AS A CHRISTMAS BONUS.

FJ723ACS

PRECEDE NEW YORK DAY

WASHINGTON,DEC 13-(AP)-FIORELLO H.LAGUARDIA, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF UNRRA, REPLYING TO CRITICISM OF THE AGENCY VOIC[illegible]Y SENATOR WHERRY (R-NEB), DECLARED TODAY:

"SENATOR WHERRY MAKES THE SAME MISTAKE MOST PEOPLE DO AT A LOSS FOR A HEADLINE--TAKES A CRACK AT UNRRA."

WHERRY, JUST BACK FROM AN INSPECTION VISIT IN EUROPE, HAD SAID IN NEW YORK THAT UNRRA SUPPLIES HAD BEEN DIVERTED IN THE RUSSIAN OCCUPIED AREAS HE VISITED, AND THAT NO AGENCY SHOULD BE SET UP TO REPLACE UNRRA.

"PERHAPS IT IS A GOOD THING UNRRA IS TO END," LAGUARDIA TOLD REPORTERS. "MANY PEOPLE ARE AT A LOSS FOR SOMETHING TO SAY WHEN THEY COME HOME FROM EUROPE."

MEANWHILE REP.STIGLER (D-OKLA) ASKED HOUSE LEGISLATIVE OFFICIALS TO DETERMINE WHETHER A SPECIAL HOUSE COMMITTEE CAN INQUIRE INTO THIS COUNTRY'S OPERATION IN UNRRA.

IF IT IS FOUND THAT AN INVESTIGATION CAN BE MADE, STIGLER TOLD NEWSMEN, HE MAY INTRODUCE LEGISLATION TO CREATE A SPECIAL SEVEN-MAN SUBCOMMITTEE TO CHECK INTO HOW MONEY PUT INTO UNRRA BY THE UNITED STATES WAS SPENT, WHAT COUNTRIES HAVE BEEN AIDED AND TO WHAT EXTENT PEOPLE THERE HAVE BENEFITTED.

AMPLIFYING HIS COMMENT ABOUT DIVERSION OF RELIEF FOOD IN EUROPE, WHERRY SAID THAT IN THE RUSSIAN ZONE IN AUSTRIA, SOVIET AUTHORITIES WERE TAKING 80 PERCENT OF THE LOCAL FOOD SUPPLY, AND THAT UNRRA FOO WAS BEING USED TO SUPPLANT IT.

TO THIS STATEMENT, LAGUARDIA REPLIED:

"UNRRA DOES NOT DISTRIBUTE THE FOOD IN AUSTRIA. THEREFORE WHERRY'S CRITICISM IS OF THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT AND THAT GOVERNMENT IS ABOUT AS GOOD AS THAT IN ANY OF THE LIBERATED COUNTRIES--IF THEY COULD GET RID OF THE FOUR ARMIES."

MD-HY838PES NM

MP ASKED (120)

WASHINGTON,DEC 13-(AP)-PRIDI BANOMYONG, FORMER PRIME MINISTER OF SIAM, HAS BEEN PRESENTED THE MEDAL OF FREEDOM WITH GOLD PALM BY SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON FOR HIS LEADERSHIP OF THE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT AGAINST THE JAPANESE IN SIAM.

THE CITATION SAID THAT HE "PERFORMED HEROIC SERVICES TO THE UNITED STATES IN CONNECTION WITH MILITARY OPERATIONS AGAINST AN ENEMY IN ENEMY OCCUPIED TERRITORY FROM OCTOBER 1944 TO SEPTEMBER 1945."

HE PROTECTED ALLIED AGENTS IN SIAM SO SUCCESSFULLY THAT NOT A SINGLE AGENT WAS CAPTURED BY THE JAPANESE, THE CITATION ADDED.

THE AWARD WAS MADE LAST TUESDAY. PRIDI BANOMYONG SINCE HAS GONE TO NEW YORK, PLANNING TO GO TO LONDON.

HY1104PES

U. N. VOTES TO LOCATE IN NEW YORK

1946

EAST SIDE SITE ACCEPTED FOR HEADQUARTERS

Arms Cut Program Wins Unanimous Approval—Troop Census Waits

New York, Dec. 14—(AP)—The United Nations General Assembly tonight picked Manhattan's East Side for its permanent capital. The vote was 46 to 7. Haiti was absent.

Wading through a long list of problems still clogging the agenda, the Assembly also approved unanimously a resolution providing for a world conference on freedom of information in 1947, presumably to be held in New York.

The Assembly greeted the result with great applause.

The action, taken in about 30 minutes of short, snappy discussion, climaxed a year's search for a permanent home for the new world peace agency.

San Francisco and Philadelphia were the principal contenders at the end until John D. Rockefeller Jr., presented his surprise offer of $8,500,000 to buy land for a site in Manhattan's East Side.

In the final voting, Australia, Egypt, El Salvador, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria cast ballots against New York City.

Australia and the Arab states thus carried to the end their fight against New York. Australia favored San Francisco in the long contest.

The Headquarters Committee proposed that the Assembly accept the site unanimously and thanked Rockefeller for his offer to buy the land for the skyscraper capital.

Chairman Quits Sick Bed

Eduardo Zuleta Angel, of Colombia, chairman of the committee, who has been suffering a heart attack, left his hospital bed to come to the Assembly and make his report.

The Assembly took up the site question immediately after returning from its dinner recess. Warren R. Austin, former United States senator and now chief of the United States delegation to the Assembly, asked for unanimous consent to move the site item ahead of a number of other minor matters on the still-crowded agenda in deference to the chairman's illness.

Earlier today Russia lost her fight to lay open the American atomic bomb secrets immediately but the United Nations Assembly approved a universally acclaimed plan for arms reduction which would in time, scrap all weapons of mass destruction.

Arms Program Hailed

Optimism over the arms program was the keynote as Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov sailed for home with American assurance that international control of atomic energy with step-by-step disclosure of all the facts would be given top pri-

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ority in the plan to discard.

The optimism was reflected as away as Moscow where the government newspaper Izvestia declared the work of the United Nations and Foreign Ministers Council here had been "fruitful" and "substantial." The paper said that "one cannot fail to see a substantial achievement benefitting the cause of international peace."

These developments came after Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and Molotov had addressed the Assembly.

The secretariat gave up hopes of final adjournment tonight and scheduled plenary sessions for 2:30 P. M. E. S. T. and 8 P. M. E. S. T. tomorrow. A long list of speakers remain on a number of matters before the final gavel falls but the assembly's major work was done.

The arms reduction program was approved unanimously this morning amid a wave of applause in the Flushing Meadows Assembly Hall.

Russia Suffers Setback

The 54-member nations then turned down by a vote of 36 to 6, the Russian demand for an immediate global census of troops and all armaments to implement a long-range proposal for their reduction to the size of a peacekeeping police force.

As Molotov boarded the liner Queen Elizabeth he commented that results were "as satisfactory to the Soviet delegation as they are to the other delegations."

Bevin, taking the same ship for home, said the ministers had "cleared away a good deal of the debris of misunderstanding and conflict and we can now proceed to lay the foundation of a durable peace."

Budget Action Taken

Other U. N. developments at today's plenary sessions included:

1—Approval of U. N. administrative budgets of $19,390,000 for 1946 and $27,740,000 for 1947 and establishment of a working capital fund of $20,000,000. The United States contribution finally was scaled down from 49.89 per cent to 39.89 per cent. Russia will pay 6.34 per cent and Great Britain 11.48 per cent.

2—Setting up of the U. N.'s last major body to be formed—the Trusteeship Council—with the election of Mexico and Iraq to the last two seats. Great Britain, France, Belgium, Australia and New Zealand, as administering states for eight former League mandates, and the United States, Russia and China, as members of the Big Five, automatically were seated.

3. Rejected by 37 to 0 a South African request for outright annexation of the mandated territory of South West Africa. The Assembly then recommended that the territory be submitted for U. N. trusteeship.

Security Council's Task

The Assembly action on the arms question gave the Security Council the task of formulating a detailed plan which will be submitted to a special session of the Assembly and then to the individual nations for ratification.

The resolution recommended action to prohibit atomic weapons and other means of mass destruction and called for controls to ensure that atomic energy will be used only for peaceful purposes. The set up also provides for an international system of inspection free of the Security Council veto to detect and prevent violations of arms reduction agreements.

To replace the rejected Russian plan for an immediate inventory of all troops and armaments, the Assembly recommended that the Security Council decide what information member nations should be asked to report.

EAST SIDERS LIKE U.N.'S SITE OFFER

New York Area Residents Welcome Rockefeller Bid

New York, Dec. 14 (AP)—In general, those who live and work on the East River site offered the United Nations as a permanent home by John D. Rockefeller, gave that body as warm a welcome today as it has received in its long hunt for quarters.

Known locally as "Turtle Bay" since the days of Washington Irving, the area, now bounded by Forty-second and Forty-eighth streets and First avenue and Franklin D. Roosevelt drive, contains some history—and some irony, if the United Nations settle there.

Optimists And Pessimists

At the exact center of the proposed location, where the United States and Britain with other nations may pursue peace, the British tried and hanged Nathan Hale as a spy in the War of Independence. Near by, on September 15, 1776, the British landed and took possession of Manhattan to the consternation of Gen. George Washington.

Since the area was rich farmland it was changed until today meatpacking plants and machine shops shoulder gray warehouses and ramshackle tenements between the roar of midtown traffic and the moaning of ship's whistles on the river.

Like any area it breeds optimists and pessimists, idealists and pragmatists.

Wants Fit Place To Live In

Take Julius Weiner, who with his partner, Jack Neucoff, returned recently from army service overseas to run an auto service station.

"The United Nations are going to make the world a fit place to live in," Weiner said. "A few little guys like us don't make any difference. We don't like to have to move, but if it does any good I'm for it. Besides, any veteran knows griping won't get you anywhere. If an outfit's for a thing you've got to go along."

C. F. McCarthy, in charge of the Michigan Maple Block Company, said that while he didn't mind moving, why wouldn't it be better to erect a low-cost housing development instead of "another Rockefeller Center for the United Nations?"

Beautiful Monument Seen

"Why don't they stay on Long Island," cried tavern customers. "What about the housing shortage?"

Down First avenue Morris Getz, owner of a food shop, visualized himself participating in a great historical event. He sees the proposed structure as a beautiful monument on a grand scale to the inherent good will of man.

"Maybe they'll need my food shop to fed the crews who demolish these buildings," he added, "then to feed the crews who put up the new ones. But it will be nice anyway, whether I stay or go."

U.N. Okays Plan On Arms, Turns Down Census

John Fabris

New York, Dec. 14 (AP)—The General Assembly of the United Nations today gave final approval to a basic plan for world-wide arms reduction and then rejected a proposal for an immediate international troop census.

The arms-limitation plan was approved unanimously amid a wave of applause. In rejecting an immediate troop census, the Assembly overrode vigorous Russian opposition.

By a vote of 36 to 6, the 54-nation body decided to refer the question of troop and arms data to the Security Council with a recommendation that the Council decide what information member nations should be asked to report.

Russian Position

The Russians had insisted on an immediate accounting of all troops stationed outide their home territories.

The Assembly's action thus gave the Security Council the task of formulating a detailed plan of arms limitation, which will be submitted later to a special session of the Assembly and then to individual nations for ratifications, and in addition gave it the final say on the troop census.

The resolution recommends action to prohibit atomic weapons and other means of mass destruction and calls for controls to insure that atomic energy in the future will be used only for peaceful purposes. It also provides for an international system of inspection free of the veto to detect and prevent violations of arms-reduction agreements.

Trusteeship Council

The Assembly took final action to set up a trusteeship council which will supervise the government of the millions of nonself-governing people throughout the world.

The Assembly decided that Mexico and Iraq would sit on the Council as the only two elective members, along with the eight nations which get automatic membership under terms of the Charter.

Mexico received 36 votes and Iraq 34. Both were chosen on the first ballot.

Former League Mandates

Under the Charter, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Australia and New Zealand become members as administrators of the eight former League of Nations mandates which have been placed under trusteeship. The United States, Russia and China get their seats as nonadministering members under a Charter requirement that the Big Five powers shall sit either as administering or nonadministering powers.

The Charter provides that enough members shall be elected to keep an equal balance between administering and nonadministering states.

Major Speeches

The Assembly's action on the arms plan came after major speeches last night by Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, all of whom threw their support behind the arms plan.

While expressing complete accord with the United States and Britain in the arms-slash program, Molotov yesterday charged that America's stock pile of atomic bombs had been built up for use against foreign territory and not for defense.

U.S. Troop Figure

Molotov's declaration was one highlight of a pace-setting Assembly session that included these decisive steps along the road toward peace and security:

1. Byrnes disclosed to the world the disposition of all American troops outside United States borders, setting the figure "at less than 550,000."

2. Bevin said his country was ready to supply any information desired, and reported that Britain had slashed its forces from "over 6,000,000 to well below a million" and observed that after occupation commitments had been discharged the figure would go down even further.

Resolution On Veto

3. By a vote of 36 to 6, with Russia dissenting, the Assembly adopted a watered-down resolution on the controversial Security-Council veto which does little more than urge the Big Five to use their special voting privilege more sparingly.

Byrnes, making his first platform appearance before the Assembly here, surprised the delegates by naming the countries where American soldiers were billeted and then set down the exact figures on all units outside former Axis territory.

In giving the troop count, the Secretary of State thus backed up what delegates of his Government have repeatedly told the world assembly—"the United States has nothing to hide."

Byrnes announced first that most of the American troops abroad were in ex-enemy territory—Germany, Japan, the Japanese islands, Korea, Austria and Trieste.

96,000 In Philippines

He then gave these specific figures on others:

The Philippines—96,000 military personnel, including 30,000 combat troops.

China—19,000 troops, with 15,000 of them combat men.

Panama—1,500.

Byrnes declared that the United States had no combat units in any other country of the world.

Reporting on noncombat military personnel, he said the United States had 600 men in Iceland and 300 in the Azores.

Molotov told the Assembly that disarmament would be hailed with a sigh of relief in all countries, but added that "there is still frenzied propaganda in favor of a new war."

"Not For Defense"

Turning to the atomic bomb, the Soviet Foreign Minister said:

"It is clear that atomic weapons are not for defense and, therefore, when people tell us of their interest in the defense of their countries it goes without saying that such defense is not by atomic bombs. The atomic bomb is not destined for use in one's own country. Its destination is in another territory."

In his address preceding Molotov's, Byrnes had said:

"We are willing to share our knowledge of atomic weapons with the rest of the world on the condition, and only on the condition, that other nations submit, as we are willing to submit, to internationally controlled inspection and safeguards."

Budgets For '46, '47 Voted In U.N. Assembly

New York, Dec. 14 (AP)—The United Nations Assembly today approved an administrative budget providing for expenditures of $19,390,000 in 1946 and $27,740,000 in 1947.

The Assembly also approved:

A working capital of $20,000,000 instead of $25,000,000 as originally proposed.

A scale of contributions under which the United States would pay 39.89 per cent of administrative costs for 1947, instead of 49.89 per cent, which the United States has refused to pay.

Contribution percentages assessed on other nations varied from 11.48 for Great Britain and 6.34 for Soviet Russia to .04 per cent for several small countries, including Costa Rica, Haiti, Paraguay, Iceland and Nicaragua.

Bevin, Molotov Sail For Home

New York, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Foreign Ministers of Russia and Great Britain left for their homes today aboard the Queen Elizabeth, each expressing in varied degree satisfaction over the results of the Foreign Ministers Conference.

Through an interpreter, Russian Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov said the results were "as satisfactory to the Soviet delegation as they are to the other delegations."

Britain's Ernest Bevin asserted the Big Four conference had "cleared away a good deal of the debris of misunderstanding and conflict and we can now proceed to lay the foundation of a durable peace."

Hopeful Future

Molotov expressed confidence that the forthcoming session of the Foreign Ministers in Moscow, when the peace treaty with Germany will be considered, "will be as much successful."

Bevin, returning home accompanied by his wife and officials of his party, said that after eighteen months of effort the Foreign Ministers had completed their tasks on five treaties and "disposed of a number of other difficulties."

He expressed appreciation to the people of the United States and their Government for "very great kindnesses," adding that "the sun of peace is rising. May 1947 see it come out in all it fullness."

JINNAH BARS COURT ARBITER

Won't Leave Moslem-Hindu Issue to Judicial Ruling.

London, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—Mahomed Ali Jinnah, president of the Moslem League, declared today that he would trust no court to resolve the fundamental issues at stake in the Moslem-Hindu dispute.

Calling on Britain to stand behind the Indian independence plan formulated by a Cabinet mission and announced on May 16, last, he told a news conference: "I cannot understand why his Majesty's Government adopted the course of taking legal advice to interpret the independence plan, seeing that it was the author of the proposals." In an effort to bring about agreement between the Hindus and the Moslems on the grouping of provinces in an independent India, Britain proposed this month that the dispute—which is threatening the entire independence plan—be submitted to the Federal Court of India for settlement. The predominantly Hindu All-India Congress party has agreed to this.

Jinnah today described himself as spokesman for 100,000,000 Moslems—the chief Indian minority. Making his last statement before his departure tomorrow for India, he warned of the possibility of further outbreaks of communal strife there. "If his Majesty's Government and Parliament do not realize the gravity of the situation and handle this issue boldly and frankly," he declared, "frankly, I'm afraid things will get worse."

Jinnah accused the Congress party leaders of preparing to "torpedo completely" the Moslem demands for Pakistan (the separation of Moslem from Hindu provinces). "Separation is the only practical way of solving this com-

plicated problem," he said. "The sooner the British decide that, the better. Divide India: Pakistan and Hindustan. We cannot participate in this Constituent Assembly (meeting in New Delhi to draft a constitution) until and unless the Congress party is prepared to accept the long-term scheme."

Commons Facing Transport Battle

London, Dec. 14 (AP)—Political leaders ranged themselves today for the biggest parliamentary battle of this session in next week's House of Commons debate on the labor measure to nationalize Britain's railroads, road and canal transport and port facilities.

Minority leader Winston Churchill, expecting unanimous Conservative support, has announced he will ask for the censure of the Government.

Calling for Government acquisition of all forms of inland transport except road haulage concerns operating over distances of less than 40 miles, the bill is scheduled for second reading Monday.

With its lop-sided Labor majority, the Government expects to push the measure through both houses and before the end of the year transfer transport operations to a powerful five-man Government commission.

A huge sum will be involved in this ambitious undertaking, one of the two biggest Socialist measures since the Labor Government rose to power last year.

The bill authorizes the commission to borrow up to $1,000,000,000 to carry on its work, and the value of Britain transport stock to be issued in compensation for the acquisition of railways, canals and London passenger transport is $4,260,000,000.

Loud protests against the Government's plans have already come from the Stock Exchange, insurance companies and investment trusts complaining income from their transport investments will be reduced sharply.

'Ungrateful,' Eden Calls Russ Critics

London, Dec. 14 (AP)—Anthony Eden, former British Foreign Secretary, described as "ungracious" tonight what he said was Russian criticism of British-American wartime convoy methods. Eden said 91.6 per cent of all the war material shipped by the perilous Archangel route reached Russia safely.

Answering charges he said were made recently in the Russian Navy journal *Red Fleet* and republished today in British newspapers that the British Admiralty improperly organized one convoy, Eden said in a speech:

"It seems to me . . . it was ungracious that our rally should single out the fate of one convoy for remonstrance."

Eden did not reply to *Red Fleet* allegations that American merchant seamen left their ships "at the first danger."

British Blast Russ Views On Convoys

London, Dec. 14 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman, retorting to Moscow criticism about the handling of convoys to Russia during the war, said today that the Soviet tried to belittle her Allies' work.

He was commenting on an article in the Soviet Navy journal, *Red Fleet*, republished in British newspapers today, which said the British Admiralty did not properly organize a convoy of 37 transports that set out in June, 1942, for Archangel and that crews of American transports left their ships "at first danger. Only eleven ships reached Archangel.

"These reflections upon the conduct of Anglo-American convoy operations do not cause much surprise here," the spokesman said, "in view of the attitude of the Russion press during the war.

"It was noticed that the Soviet press played down the grand efforts and sacrifices endured by her Allies in bringing assistance to Russia. It looked as if they deliberately withheld information from the Russian people."

Range To Test Rockets Planned In Australia

London, Dec. 14 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. John Fullerton Evetts, British rocket specialist, sailed today for Australia to assist in establishing a range for testing guided missiles and other long-range weapons.

Because of the lack of space in the United Kingdom, Australia agreed to provide space for an initial 300-mile range for the full-scale testing of Britain's developments in the rocket field. Later the range may be enlarged.

Held Captive By Kin, Claim Of 'Deserter'

London, Dec. 14 (AP)—Thomas Crossan, convicted of desertion from the Irish Guards Regiment of the British Army, testified today that his British-hating grandmother kept him prisoner in Southern Ireland when he visited her on leave.

Crossan, 22, who was a.w.o.l. for more than a year, was convicted by a court-martial and sentenced to 112 days' detention. He said his grandmother, 70, took away his money and army papers, locked his bedroom door at night and made him work on her farm, 15 miles from a police station. He finally escaped on a bicycle smuggled to him by another guardsman.

The grandmother, in a letter produced at the trial, said:

"My policy being against a man from Eire joining the British forces, I decided to do all in my power to stop my grandson crossing to England."

Vicar Would Omit Christmas Day News

Malvern, England, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Rev. H. J. Freiensener, Malvern vicar, appealed to the British Broadcasting Corporation today to omit news broadcasts on Christmas Day.

"We can do without news for one day," he said, "so will the BBC. Let us forget Russia and Greece and riots, and concentrate on the peace which God offers."

British newspapers do not publish on Christmas.

Leon Blum Awaiting Word Of Communists

Paris, Dec. 14 (AP)—Leon Blum, Socialist Premier, awaited tonight word from the Communists that would permit him to announce formation of a caretaker Cabinet.

Maurice Thorez, France's No. 1 Communist, and Jacques Duclos, the party secretary, held three conferences during the day with Blum, but they were still unable to say whether they approved Blum's governmental program. They shuttled between Blum's quarters and the Communist Central Committee.

Blum has given no indication of how far apart he and the Communists remained, but Thorez, after leaving the third conference said, "Formation of the government doesn't depend on us."

It appeared that Blum was remaining adamant on including the Popular Republican movement (MRP) in the Cabinet and possibly retaining the MRP's Georges Bidault and Robert Schuman as Foreign Minister and Finance Minister.

Blum Hopes Cabinet Will Be Formed Tonight

Paris, Dec. 14 (AP)—Socialist Premier Leon Blum, beginning his third day of political conferences, said today that he hoped "ardently" to form a new Cabinet by tonight.

High on his appointment list this morning was Marius Moutet, Colonial Minister in the recently resigned provisional cabinet of Georges Bidault of the M.R.P. (Popular Republican Movement).

Reds Balk At Spread

Meanwhile, the Communist party served notice once again that it would not support a coalition government covering a spread of France's parties from left to right.

The Assembly at yesterday's session approved the following apportionment of additional seats for the new upper house of Parliament, the Council of the Republic:

Communists, 12; Socialists, 7; MRP, 12; Leftist Rally, 5; Liberal Republican, 3 Independents, 2, and Independent Moslems, 2.

This raised MRP strength in the council to 74, the Communists to 73 and the Socialists to 44.

German Town's Economic Ruin Held Shocking

U. S. Report on a 'Sample' Locality Tells of Hungry Children Living in Hovels

WIESBADEN, Germany, Dec. 14 (AP)—Colonel James R. Newman, American military governor of Greater Hesse, disclosed today a grim story of human wreckage in a German town where babies clothed in rags barely survive in crowded, rain-drenched ruins.

Newman made this comment:

"The report is shocking and deplorable. It concludes that the population is falling into nihilism and children are sinking into moral decay and misery.

Try to Teach Democracy

"We realize that suffering is as great, or many times greater in other, non-enemy countries. But at the same time, our mission here is to teach the German youth democracy. We are attempting to do that by alleviating misery such as this."

The investigator's report follows in part:

"Kostheim is a town of 11,200 persons in Wiesbaden's suburbs. Its population has increased 50 per cent since 1939. At the same time, housing space has diminished by 40 per cent because of war damage.

"In Kostheim, 2.3 per cent of children come to school bare-footed. Ten per cent have no shoes and are able to attend school only if the mother, father or one of the brothers or sisters stays at home. Thirty per cent have no lunch, 13 per cent come to school with empty stomachs and 14 per cent possess no stockings.

"A sample questioning of one class room showed 50 per cent of the children sleep two and three in a bed. A number of the children were absent with scabies. Others were kept away to go scavenging. Fourteen-year-old boys were found late at night begging cigarette butts outside American houses.

Approximately 25 per cent of the children are undernourished. 50 per cent of the students at one school have disposition for rickets.

Homes Are Breeding Grounds

"The homes of the school-children are breeding grounds for vermin, contagious diseases and the decay of morals and decency among youth. Large numbers of families live in over-crowded barracks and air shelters built during the war.

"In one flat, a family of nine lives in three small rooms. The family includes two children over 15 years of age. For all the family there are only two beds. One did not have a mattress. There was no bed or table linen.

"Owing to the damaged roofs of the barracks, the rainwater runs along the walls. The floor-boards have become rotten and the loamy soil on which the barracks are built can be seen.

"The same conditions prevailed in other quarters.

"In all, the youth is neglected to a shocking extent. The result on the population is a growing abnegation of the church and lethargy towards contemporary affairs."

As a result of the report, Newman announced that committees, of military government personel, American dependents, German officials and philanthropists were being formed to help children in such towns, and that American soldiers were intensifying their efforts to aid by means of parties and youth education.

Smugglers Thrive In Aachen, Other War Battle Areas

Aachen, Germany, Dec. 14 (AP)—The three famous battle areas of Ardennes, Hurtgen Forest and Aachen—engraved into the history books two years ago with the blood of British and American soldiers—today have become the scenes of a great smuggling operation.

It is estimated that more than $1,000,000 worth of illicit goods monthly are crossing the German-Belgian-Netherlands frontier.

British border guards say that much of the smuggling is being done by Allied soldiers—British, American, Belgian and Polish. Some of these men may once have fought in these same areas, although almost all the soldiers who saw combat here either have gone home or rest in near-by Belgian cemeteries.

Hub Of Operations

This battered city of Aachen (Aix-La-Chapelle) first large German city to fall to American arms, is the hub of the smuggling operations, so large that the chief British intelligence officer of the area described them as "fantastic."

A handful of British border guards, aided by regulation-bound German police and none-too-enthusiastic Belgian soldiers, are trying to halt the smugglers.

The loot going into Belgium includes jewels, furs, radios, kitchenware, automobiles and needles. Coming out of Belgium are coffee, food and cigarettes.

Needlework Looted

Three times in the last six months, large needleworks in Aachen have been burgled of millions of needles, which days later popped up in Brussels.

A typical deal works this way: Two pounds of coffee from Belgium, smuggled into Germany, are traded for a silver fox fur. The fur, smuggled into Brussels, may bring the equivalent of $100 or more.

Smuggled goods go over the frontier in soldiers' knapsacks, in suitcases and by truckloads. Although mile after mile of the border is mined, the smugglers know paths through the mine fields which the guards do not.

Thousands of GI's now at home will remember these mine fields in the gloomy Huertgen Forest and Ardennes.

Deserters In Area

Many American deserters, who are living by their wits with German girl friends, are reported to be in the area.

Lieutenant Aubrey Coward, of Memphis, Tenn., head of a small military police unit assigned as rail guards, said his men a few days ago picked up a United States deserter who had stolen a truck and had been stealing from United States supply trains as they passed through here en route to the United States occupation zone.

Overcrowded cities and huge stretches of forest and lonely roads make it easy for a.w.o.l. soldiers of all armies to hide in safety.

The commander of the British border control said his unit had just been able to "scratch the surface."

"Much of the smuggling is on an individual basis, but the big stealing is organized by international gangs headed in some cases, I am afraid, by Allied soldiers," he said.

British Woman Dead; American Is Held

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—A British woman was shot to death in her hotel room at Wiesbaden last night, and an American civilian is being held for observation during investigation of the shooting, United States Army headquarters announced today.

Everett H. Snedeker, 33 years old, of Lincoln, Neb., was apprehended at the scene of the crime, said the official announcement, which described him as a civilian employee in the office of the Army's European theater judge advocate.

The 26-year-old British woman, whose name was withheld pending notification of her relatives, was a civilian employee of the European Air Transport Service. Four bullets from a pistol were fired into her body, killing her immediately.

Yank Pleads Innocent In German Theft Count

Bremen, Germany, Dec. 14 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Joseph Shamel, of Mount Carroll, Ill., pleaded innocent today when arraigned before a court-martial on charges of stealing table silverware and linen from the Bremen town hall. Evidence will be heard Monday.

To Blast German Plant

Munich, Germany, Dec. 14 (AP)—More than 15,000 pounds of dynamite will be used to demolish four buildings of the Ebenhausen powder plant near Ingolstadt next Tuesday, the reparations section of the United States Military Government for Bavaria announced today.

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Spain Terms Unjust Severance By U. N.

Madrid, Dec. 14—(AP)—The Spanish cabinet says that United Nations action against Spain constitutes "an unjust decision" and "a terrible precedent" which will be regretted.

DAY

The cabinet thus last night took cognizance of the U. N. General Assembly's recommendation Thursday in New York that member nations withdraw their ambassadors and ministers from Generalissimo Francisco Franco's government, leaving lesser diplomats to represent them. (400)

Italian Group's Vote Averts Internal Rift

Rome, Dec. 14 (AP)—The National Council of Italy's Christian Democrats today voted confidence in the party's executive committee, thus apparently staving off an internal split that could have brought Government crisis.

The party organ, *Il Popolo*, announced the vote, but did not state whether Attilio Piccione, general secretary, who submitted his resignation yesterday, would continue in his post.

Piccione offered to step down in the face of an accusation by one wing of the party that "faulty direction" had caused the Christian Democrats to suffer reverses in the recent municipal elections.

Workers Protest Italian Food Scarcity

Rome, Dec. 14 (AP)—*Ansa*, Italian news agency, reported last night that a group of workers marched into the prefecture and labor headquarters in Naples yesterday to protest against food scarcity and rising living costs. They were told by the prefect, the agency said, that food shipments were on the way.

DAY

Meanwhile, UNRRA officials in Rome estimated that Italy had only enough cereals to last eight weeks. The grain harvest is not due for 24 weeks.

Until the harvest, officials said, the country will need 100,000 tons of cereals a week. They said Italian bread for the present would consist of 25 per cent soft grain flour, 45 per cent hard grain flour and 30 per cent oats.

Italy to Get Penicillin Factory

ROME, Dec. 13 (AP)—An entire penicillin factory from the United States will be sent to Italy, the director of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to this country disclosed today. Italians have gone to the United States, Britain and Canada to study the production of penicillin.

SWINDLER OUTWITS VENETIAN POLICE

Venice, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—Red-faced Venice police have discovered, they say, that the "American Army captain" who reported that bandits had kidnaped his wife and stolen his jeep actually was a notorious Italian swindler and had robbed them of a jeep.

DAY

Yesterday the police announced that a man who identified himself as Capt. John Willis told them that he and his wife were held up while driving along a country road and that the robbers retained the woman hostage and sent him back for ransom money of $2,250.

The police lent him a jeep but withheld the money. He and the police went to the payoff spot. There the police waited while he went ahead to make contact. After a short delay, they followed him. Both he and the jeep had vanished.

Circulars sent to police stations throughout Italy identified the man as William Capuzzo of Chioggia, near Venice, where, police said, he had represented himself as a captain in the United States Eighty-eighth Division.

FOOD STOCK POOL VOTED FOR AUSTRIA

Vienna, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—The Allied Control Council, resolving a long-standing disagreement over the Austrian food crisis, voted unanimously yesterday to pool existing stocks and imports, and turn over to the Government all indigenous food supplies.

DAY

The council also adopted an American proposal to put former Nazis into detention camps only after due process of law had been followed, and with full rights of habeas corpus. The Russians had first favored detaining all Nazis considered dangerous to the security of the State.

The council held that purging former Nazis from the University of Vienna student body was up to the Austrian Government and would not necessitate closing the university, as the Soviet representatives contended.

Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of American forces in Austria and United States representative on the council, signed a Christmas amnesty order today releasing from prison some 200 minor offenders, who had been sentenced by United States Military Government courts. The order, effective Monday, applies to persons sentenced before September 1 and whose terms would expire before February 1, 1947. Its purpose was to permit these minor offenders to spend Christmas with their families.

ElliottRooseveltGetsPlaque

Polish Students Present Gift To Be Given To His Mother

WARSAW, Dec. 14 (AP).—Elliott Roosevelt declined today a request for an interview, saying he was in Poland as an observer and not to give out any statements. He and his wife received a delegation of eight students at the Roosevelt School who presented to him a plaque to be delivered to his mother.

RIGHT

Roosevelt said he planned to return to Moscow Sunday and hoped to be back in the United States by Christmas if the weather permitted.

26 MORE SLAIN IN GREEK FIGHT FOR VILLAGE

1946

Guerrilla Loss Reported In Battle For Town On Turkish Border

Athens, Dec. 14 (AP)—Six gendarmes and twenty members of an anti-Government band were killed in a six-hour battle for the village of Verria 15 miles northeast of Sparta, the Ministry of Public Order reported today. Press dispatches said Greek Army units repelled guerrillas trying to force entry into a town on the Turkish border.

DAY

NIGHT

The attackers at Verria used heavy machine guns, mortars and grenades, but were finally turned back, the Ministry said. The battle occurred in the general area of Mount Parnon, the only section of the Peloponnesus where heavy fighting has been reported for several months.

Guerrillas Out Of 14 Villages

Meanwhile, 2d Division headquarters at Larisa announced that guerrillas had been cleared out of fourteen villages in a four-day mopping up operation in the lower Mount Olympus area in which six leftists were killed.

Gen. Constantin Ventiris, commander of the 3d Army Corps, issued a proclamation inviting members of guerrilla bands to surrender under amnesty terms provided by Parliament and work for "the salvation of Greece."

Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, Premier of South Africa, addressing a session of the Greek Parliament, said that Greece needs the backing of her "strong friends and allies abroad who know her needs."

He expressed the hope that Greece will receive "that sympathy, encouragement and backing she so richly deserves and will again repay so well."

1946 Greece Calls Up 2 Reserve Classes

Athens, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Greek Minister of War today ordered all reserve officers and men in the 1937 military class in seven northern provinces and in the 1936 class in central Greece and the Ionian Islands to report for service between December 17 and 20.

Meanwhile, 2d Division headquarters at Ugarisa announced that it had completed four days' mopping-up operations in the lower Mount Olympus area and cleared insurgents out of fourteen villages. The announcement said six guerrillas had been killed.

Gen. Constantine Ventiris, commander of the 3rd Army, now touring eastern Macedonia and western Thrace, has issued a proclamation inviting the guerrillas to surrender under terms of an amnesty provided by the Greek Parliament.

Turk Border Plans

The Greek Foreign Ministry said, meanwhile, it had reports that Turkey had decided to build fortifications along the Turkish-Greek frontier to ward off "a likely invasion" of Turkish territory by forces of the Macedonian autonomous movement.

The Foreign Ministry said the fortification order was understood to have resulted from a visit to the Greek frontier by the Turkish chief of staff. The Ministry said the Turks believed the movement for an independent Macedonia was "not a movement of Greek Partisans" but "a Slav movement with broader purposes."

The Ministry said Turkey also had ordered the arrest and deportation of all Yugoslavs and Albanians within its borders. (400)

SOVIET PAPER GIVES PRAISE TO U.N. WORK

Izvestia Terms Results 'Substantial' And 'Fruitful'

E. Gilmore

Moscow, Dec. 14 (AP)—*Izvestia*, the Soviet Government's newspaper, gave warm commendation today to the work of the United Nations Assembly and the Foreign Ministers Council in New York, declaring with some reservations that it was "fruitful" and "substantial."

Observers said the summary was the most optimistic in *Izvestia* in a long time and in itself was a contribution toward further collaboration by the great powers.

Izvestia said "one cannot be satisfied with all its (the Assembly's) results" but "one cannot fail to see a substantial achievement benefiting the cause of international peace."

NIGHT

Publicity Acclaimed

The Foreign Ministers, too, said *Izvestia*, "have overcome many difficulties for the solution of important international affairs in the interest of peace and democracy."

The Government organ said the publicity given the debates played an important part in bringing the issues squarely before the peoples of the world, despite the objections of some delegates to this spotlight of publicity who "apparently were not sure of the correctness of their position.

Izvestia objected to the noise made about the right of veto, but said the proposal to change the veto had ended in a "foggy" recommendation. The Soviet proposal on universal armaments limitations was the most important question and most constructive step since the formation of the United Nations, *Izvestia* declared, despite efforts to "confuse this question in every way."

U.S. And Britain Criticized

The United Nation's recommendation for withdrawal of top diplomatic representatives from Spain was characterized as a certain advance and a "first step" toward "practical action."

Izvestia said, however, that British and American policies were often a "duet" which sometimes became "comical" and even "scandalous."

The paper mentioned in this connection reports of negotiations between American and British military chiefs ta the moment when the question of arms limitation was before United Nations, and said this was the reason why such outspoken alarm was voiced in Britain over na alleged subordination of British policy to the "senior partner, the U.S.A."

Izvestia Calls Work Of U.N. 'Fruitful'

E. Gilmore

Moscow, Dec. 14 (AP)—*Izvestia* termed the United Nations General Assembly session in New York "fruitful" today in perhaps the warmest commendation the Soviet Government newspaper had given any international gathering in many months.

DAY

"One cannot be satisfied with all its results," said *Izvestia* in a long review of the session. "It can be assumed that the session could have reached better results with less waste of time and energy, but one cannot fail to see substantial achievement benefiting the cause of international peace."

Izvestia said the Four Power Foreign Ministers Council also "overcame many difficulties for the solution of important international affairs in the interest of peace and democracy."

Review "Cheery"

Observers called the review one of the cheeriest in a long time and said it, too, was a solid contribution toward further co-operation among the great powers.

Though generally approving, *Izvestia* was critical of some aspects of international relations, notably of efforts to do away with the principle of unanimity of the big powers in the United Nations Securtiy Council and of reported planning of United States and British militarists.

"Comical Duet"

Izvestia declared that the British and Americans worked like a duet at times and this often became "comical" and sometimes "even scandalous." Likewise it said that while disarmament talks were going on, reports circulated in London that the chiefs of staff of the United States and Britain had carried on secret negotiations without the knowledge of Congress and Parliament. (400)

Moscow Broadcasts Wallace Editorial

Moscow, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—A Tass dispatch from New York, giving a synopsis of Henry A. Wallace's debut editorial in the New Republic, was published today in Moscow newspapers and broadcast to the various republics in the U. S. S. R. There was no editorial comment.

DAY

In his first editorial, Wallace stated his platform for "jobs, peace and freedom." He said that "warm friendship" would never exist on a firm basis between the United States and Russia "until the peoples of both nations are given free access to the unbiased truth and complete freedom to express their reactions to that truth."

BRITISH MARINES QUELL JEWISH RIOT

1946

Use Truncheons And Tear Gas At Cyprus Harbor

Famagusta, Cyprus, Dec. 14 (AP)—Steel-helmeted British Marines and bluejackets swung truncheons and used tear gas today to restore order among 744 refugee Jews rescued from the Greek island of Syrina. The disturbance broke out when the Jews learned they were being landed.

NIGHT

The Jews, mostly young men and women, were brought here on a British LST after their rescue Wednesday from Syrina. They were shipwrecked there last week end, while en route to Palestine as un-

certified immigrants.

The Jews remained quiet during their voyage here, but began rioting when trucks arrived to take them to a detention camp.

No Serious Casualties

A number of persons were injured but apparently there were no serious casualties.

The British Navy destroyer Stevenstone, which was in Famagusta harbor, sent reinforcements ashore during the fighting to help shore police restore order.

[In Jerusalem, the Palestine Government said all women and children in the shipwreck group would be allowed to enter Palestine, but that the men would be barred.]

Women, Children To Be Admitted

JERUSALEM, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Palestine Government announced today that the British Colonial Secretary had decided to admit to Palestine inmmediately all women and children among the Jewish refugees who were shipwrecked Sunday on the Greek island of Syrina.

The Secretary declined, however, to allow the entry of the men in the group, who presumably will be kept in internment on Cyprus Island.

Tabriz Joyful as Troops Arrive

Citizens Track Down and Jail Supporters of Pro-Soviet Regime in Azerbaijan.

Tabriz Order Restored

This is a combined report by Edward Curtis of The Associated Press, Clifton Daniel of The New York Times and Christopher Sykes of The London Daily Mail, broadcast from Tabriz and recorded in Teheran.

TABRIZ, Iran, Dec. 13 (Delayed) (AP)—Today thousands of citizens thronged the streets of Tabriz, impeding the entry of Government troops who reached the borders of the Azerbaijan provincial capital four hours ago.

After a few days of precarious law and order, during which ten persons were reported killed amid indiscriminate shooting, the city became quieter this afternoon with the approach of Government security forces.

Resisting members of the ousted democratic party were driven from their hiding places and, with hands bound, were led off to jails.

Shops reopened during the day. Young men, shouting and singing, paraded through the city, waving flags and displaying pictures of the Shah.

Just one year after its formation, the Azerbaijan Provincial Government, established under the Russians during their army's occupation of northern Iran, had been overthrown.

Dr. Salamollah Djavid, Governor General of Azerbaijan, and Haji Mirza Shabestari, president of the Provincial Council, went to meet the advancing Government army.

Soviet Plane Departs

A Soviet plane that had been in Tabriz for a week departed Thursday.

After the Provincial Government and armed forces disintegrated, their weapons fell into the hands of citizens, and firing started in the city Wednesday night. For the next two days rifle and machine gun fire was heard throughout the city almost continually, especially around the prisons and army barracks.

Thursday afternoon the crowds dispersed after dark, but firing was intensified during the night.

By Friday morning almost every man seen carried a weapon. Volunteer civilian police led by merchants patrolled the streets, but some shops owned by members of the ousted Democratic party were looted.

The party's headquarters was closed and under guard. Bands of hiding party members were constantly under attack by armed citizens. One band took refuge in Tabriz, and heavy firing was heard around the place where they had gathered.

When the Army was reported only forty miles away, the Tabriz radio appealed to the populace to cease firing and restore order. The gunfire then stopped.

Iran Seizes War Leader In Azerbaijan

Tehran, Dec. 13 [AP—Delayed]. The Tabriz radio announced that General Kabiri, an Azerbaijan insurgent commander, was captured today in Tabriz.

Kabiri was identified as the commander responsible for last year's massacre of a Government garrison near Rezaieh. He was a Minister in Jafar Pishevari's Cabinet, following last year's provincial revolt.

Meanwhile, military authorities said that Iranian Government troops which entered Tabriz today found the pro-Soviet Azerbaijan Government in a state of collapse and its leaders taking cover.

NANKING GAIN IS REPORTED

Yencheng Taken From Communists, Paper Says

Nanking, Dec. 14 (AP)—Government troops today claimed Yenchen, one of the last Chinese Communist centers in Kiangsu province north of Shanghai, and pushed a drive to clean up that area, which once was almost entirely Communist-dominated.

The reliable paper *Hsin Min Pao* said the Government forces took Yenchang Friday after four days of heavy fighting which cost both sides numerous casualties. The city is 175 miles northwest of Shanghai and 30 miles from the seacoast.

The Communists, the paper said, retreated northwestward. Fowning, 40 miles northwest, is their only remaining important base in the province.

Gain Reported

In the northern part of the province, near the Shantung boundary, 10,000 Government militiamen were reported to have captured Huchi, 7 miles south of the city of Shuyang.

Late Government reports from Peiping said Communist guerrillas, reinforced from Jehol and Chahar provinces, had renewed their attacks on the Peiping-Hankow Railway southwest of Peiping, pushing as close as the famous Marco Polo bridge, 10 miles from Peiping, where the Japanese war began. Another guerrilla raid was reported at Liuliho, 31 miles southwest of Peiping.

A Government military spokesman said a relief force was rushing to Chungyang, in Shansi province, to the southwest, and that if the garrison could hold out another day against the besieging Communists, the city would be saved.

Dollar Dips In Shanghai

Shanghai, Dec. 14 (AP)—The United States dollar lost 1,000 points on the black market today, dropping to $1 for 5,700 Chinese dollars after a two-day, 1,500-point splurge had sent it to an all-time high of $1 to 6,700 Chinese dollars. The official exchange rate is 3,350 to 1.

Clerks Ask Buyer Aid in Strike

SHANGHAI, Dec. 14 (AP).—One thousand employees of the Sun Sun Company, one of Shanghai's large department stores, today asked all customers to make their purchases elsewhere, in a novel protest against the management's refusal to grant them the customary year-end bonus of one month's pay.

Prelate Reaches Shanghai

Shanghai, Dec. 14 (AP)—Archbishop Antonio Riberi, first apostolic internuncio to China, arrived today en route to Nanking. He was met by Thomas Cardinal Tien.

French Landing Protested

HANOI, French Indo-China, Dec. 13 (Delayed) (AP)—President Ho Chi Minh of the Viet Nam sent a protest today to the French High Commissioner, Admiral Thierry d'Argenlieu, against the landing of a battalion of "foreign legionnaires" at Tourane, north Annam harbor, without the permission of the Viet Nam Government.

STRIKES HAMPER KOREAN INDUSTRY

MacArthur Report Tells Of Attempt To Kill Politician

Tokyo, *Sunday*, Dec. 15 (AP)—A wave of strikes, an attempt to assassinate the head of a major political party, and very little industrial recovery were highlights of a report by General MacArthur today on troubled Korea during September.

Despite the difficult period, Koreans were told that they should assume more governmental responsibilities and that the American occupation authorities would act henceforth only as advisors.

The attempted assassination of Dr. Syngman Rhee, leader of the National Society for Rapid Realization of Independence, was listed by MacArthur as one of the month's series of "political developments."

War Has Political Motives

Others included temporary suspension of three newspapers and an address by Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge, American commandant, warning Koreans of political motives behind a September railway strike. Hodge said the strike was "fomented by agitators to discommode and discredit the American forces in Korea."

MacArthur's report remarked there was an evident tendency for labor to strike "without presentation of demands or any attempt at mediation."

During September there also were strikes by postal workers, telegraphers, Government employés and newspaper employés.

MacArthur said there was "more progress in developing an efficient Korean police system," but that crime had increased and profiteering had retarded rice-collecting programs.

Barter Plan Completed

On the brighter side, the report noted that a plan for barter with Japan had been completed, a child-labor law had gone into effect and American imports had provided for medicinal needs.

The report said "public interest continued to focus on the possibility of reconvening the joint commission (of Russians and Americans) charged with laying the basis for a provisional government." It said the Americans were "ready and available" to resume the talks. They were broken off when an impasse was reached with the Russians in northern Korea over which Koreans should be consulted in organizing a government.

Japan's Exports Continue to Rise

Tokyo, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—The Government Board of Trade announced today that Japan has built up a favorable trade balance of more than 375,000,000 yen ($25,000,000) since the war's end through exports to the United States, Korea, China, Hong Kong, Australia, Russia and England.

New items on the November export list included dye stuffs, parts for spinning machines, matches, leather, furs, newsprint, radio parts and porcelain.

Total exports since the end of the war were estimated at 2,677,000,000 yen ($178,466,666) and imports at 2,300,000,000 yen ($153,333,333). November exports were valued at 200,000,000 yen ($13,333,333).

41 Filipinos Reported Kidnapped

MANILA, Dec. 14 (AP)—Interio Secretary Jose Zulueta reported today that Hukbalahaps had kidnapped forty-one peasants harvesting rice in Nueva Ecija Province this week and killed at least four. The others are missing. Elsewhere in the province—the so-called granary of Luzon—Huks attacked twenty-four civilian guards who were protecting harvesters. One guard was wounded seriously.

Guam Congress Asks For Territory Status

Guam, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Congress of Guam decided today to propose to the next United States Congress that Guam be organized as a territory and that all Guamanians become United States citizens.

Members said they were satisfied with the present Navy administration of Vice Admiral Charles A. Pownall, Governo rof Guam and commander of the Marianas, but wanted to act promptly for fear American inttrest in Guam might dwindle in the future.

Guam's atorney general, J. W. Davis, of Chicago, had recommended that action be deferred two to five years.

Canada To Drop Gasoline Tax

Ottawa, Dec. 14 (AP)—Canada will drop its 3-cent Dominion tax on gasoline April 1, the Government announced today. The tax was a wartime measure. Provincial taxes on gasoline will continue.

PRIORITIES END ON MATERIALS FOR HOUSING

Non-Vets May Construct Dwellings — $10,000 Ceiling Scrapped

Washington, Dec. 14—(AP)—President Truman put housing under the decontrol shower tonight, washing away the major controls of the Wilson Wyatt program and ordering new steps to aid rental construction.

The $10,000 sales price ceiling on new homes was abandoned and the $80 a month rental ceiling liberalized. The priority system on building materials was junked. The way was cleared for anyone, veteran or not, to build a house for his own occupancy without Government permission.

"I am determined that a vigorous housing program will continue to be carried out in 1947," said a presidential statement.

"The techniques we will use are those that will work today. I am interested in results and I am convinced that this 1947 program will produce results."

The action followed in large part the recommendations of real estate and construction industry leaders who contended that more homes would be built without Government restrictions than with them.

Every control Mr. Truman removed represented a reversal of the program advocated by Wyatt, former mayor of Louisville, Ky., who quit last week as housing expediter when the White House would not give him the authority and tighter rules he wanted.

RFC May Assist

The President said that while the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will continue to assist producers of prefabricated housing and industrially built dwelling components it will do so "when it is warranted."

The RFC financing matter was one particularly in dispute. Wyatt wanted power to direct RFC to make prefabrication loans. He had asked for some $60,000,000 in such loans and obtained about $4,000,000. The President apparently settled that point finally by putting it up to RFC to determine what is "warranted."

Goal Not Set

The President fixed no specific housing goal for 1947. Wyatt's objective was 2,500,000 units started in 1946 and 1947, of which 1,200,000 were to be under way this year.

Prospects are that something over 1,000,000 will be under way by the year's end.

Several questions remained unanswered in the presidential announcement. A major one was: What happens to the approximately 500,000 homes now under construction which builders promised to offer to veterans at a certain price?

NHA officials, only a few of whom were consulted in preparation of the new policy, said that could not supply the answer but "could not imagine" that the price lid would be removed from these houses entirely.

One NHA attorney said such houses would have to be delivered at the price for which they were approved for construction.

In making it possible for non-veterans to build, Mr. Truman said this will be allowed only if the owner plans to live permanently in

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the new dwelling.

Luxury Homes Barred

Luxury-type housing will continue to be prohibited through a system by which each prospective builder must obtain a Government permit.

The floor area of each residence so built will be restricted.

The $80 a month ceiling on rentals of new newly-built houses is revised also, with new rental limits to be established on each new home built for tenancy.

In the case of rental housing projects, $80 will be the average rent for each dwelling unit, instead of the ceiling.

The limitation on store, factory, and other non-residential building will be continued, Mr. Truman's statement said, but "some increase" will be permitted because of the improved supply of building materials.

Industrial and commercial construction over the whole nation now is held, by the granting of priorities, to $35,000,000 a month.

Mr. Truman declared there will be "no major modification in the objective of rapidly and adequately housing our veterans."

"The veterans' need remains extremely urgent and we recognize this by continuing to give veterans preference for every dwelling unit constructed for sale or rent," the White House statement went on.

"More family units must be made available for rent to veterans. They should not be compelled to buy in order to get shelter."

Financing Planned

The President disclosed that the Government plans financing and other aids to encourage builders to produce dwellings for rent, and said "the great bulk of this task will fall upon private enterprise."

Additional changes announced by the Chief Executive included:

The allocation of certain raw materials must be continued "for some months," but they will be relaxed or dropped "as rapidly as the situation permits."

In the "simple" permit system to be set up for prospective home builders, neither sales prices nor inspection standards will be imposed.

The "premium payment subsidies" for which Congress last Summer appropriated $400,000,000 will be reviewed critically and only those will be continued which will result in "substantial" benefits to housing.

Mr. Truman is making available to the Federal Housing Administration the second $1,000,000,000 of title 6 mortgage insurance authorization provided by the Truman Emergency Housing Act, to be used primarily in the financing of rental homes.

More types of rental housing will be made eligible for Federal Housing Administration financing, and the extent of amortization of Title 6 loans will be extended beyond the usual 28 years, in order to cut monthly payments and make possible lower rents. The length of extension will be fixed individually for each project.

The National Housing Agency will at once arrange local and regional meetings of builders and lenders to survey rental housing needs in each area and to develop speedy construction programs.

To offset a prospective "serious shortage of manpower" next year in the building trades, efforts will be made to enlarge the present apprentice training program to expand the supply of skilled and semi-skilled carpenters, bricklayers and other construction workers.

With reference to the dropping of priorities on more than 50 types of scarce building materials, Mr. Truman explained:

"Priority ratings were necessary in 1946 while building materials were in critically short supply, but the increasing production of building materials coupled with the limitation on non-residential construction and a continued postponement of luxury-type housing make the priority system no longer necessary.

"Outstanding priorities with their attendant obligations will be honored, but the issuance of any additional priorities to builders or manufacturers of homes will be discontinued as soon as the permit system gets into operation."

In permitting any person who wishes to build a home for his personal occupancy to do so, Mr. Truman said the move will increase the over-all housing supply, and in many instances, create vacancies for veterans when non-veterans move into newly built dwellings.

These three restrictions will be imposed in the issuance of Federal permits, the President said:

"1. The proposed dwelling must be designed for year-round occupancy.

"2. The total floor area will be restricted.

"3. In the case of rental housing projects, maximum rents, excluding charges for services, will be set at a project average not exceeding $80 per unit. Rentals will also be established for individual houses built for rental purposes."

The relaxation of rules was the product of three days of intensive top-level official conferences. Mr. Truman and two Cabinet members took part in the talks for an hour this afternoon.

Meanwhile the Capital's preoccupation with the housing emergency spotlighted these developments:

1. Senator Wiley (R-Wis.) branded Federal rent regulation as "blockhead control" and urged that the new Congress immediately put rent control up to the states.

2. The Producers Council, Inc., promised "substantial savings in building costs" through an industry-sponsored program of home-designing and standardizing of home equipment and parts.

1946 Truman's Housing Statement

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP) President Truman tonight issued the following statement liberalizing the present Administration housing policy:

In my recent statement on housing I made it clear that there would be no major modification in the objective of rapidly and adequately housing our veterans. At the same time I emphasized the great need to stimulate rental housing for veterans and pointed out that the over-all program must be within the framework of the government's announced policy of relaxing controls.

I am determined that vigorous housing program will continue to be carried out in 1947.

The techniques we will use are those that will work today. I am interested in results and I am convinced that this 1947 program will produce results.

The main point of emphasis for 1947 is rental housing. Within the total number of homes to be built, it is of major importance that a maximum number of rental units be provided. We are planning financing and other aids that will encourage builders to produce units for rent.

In 1947 we will continue, at least for some months, the basic limitation order on non-residential construction and the allocation of certain raw materials for the production of housing items. But these will be relaxed or dropped as rapidly as the situation permits. The priority-rating system for builders and individuals is being discontinued.

We are also planning to carry through on certain special programs already under way apprentice training, technical research and, above all, steps to reduce permanently the cost of housing, most notably by aiding manufacturers of new materials and factory-built homes.

THE PROGRAM

Restrictions on Non-residential Construction

The completion of homes must continue on an increasing scale. The most important governmental order which enables us to accomplish this purpose is the order limiting non-residential construction. This must be continued. However, there is increasing need for schools and stores and other community facilities in connection with new housing developments and for certain essential industrial and research projects.

Fortunately, we can safely permit some increase in non-housing construction because of the gretly increased volume of building materials. As the supply improves, the order can be relaxed to allow more non-residential construction.

Permission to Build Homes

During 1946, a large volume of dwelling units has been put under construction and the completion rate of these homes has been increasing from month to month. Nevertheless, the veterans' need remains extremely urgent and we recognize this by continuing to give veterans preference for every dwelling unit constructed for sale or rent.

However, from now on any person who wishes to build a home for his personal occupancy will be permitted to do so, subject to certain restrictions. This will increase the over-all housing supply and, in many instances, make additional homes available for veterans.

The construction of housing will be authorized by Federal permits. The major restrictions which will be imposed are:

1. The proposed dwelling must be designed for year-round occupancy.

2. The total floor area will be restricted.

3. In case of rental housing projects, maximum rents, excluding charges for services, will be set at a project average not exceeding $80 a unit. Rentals will also be established for individual houses built for rental purposes.

The permit system will be simple. It will not be necessary to have sales prices set, or to meet the standards and inspection requirements of the present priority system.

Priorities

Priority ratings were necessary in 1946 while building materials were in critically short supply, but the increasing production of building materials coupled with the limitation on non-residential construction and a continued postponement of luxury-type housing make the priority system no longer necessary.

Outstanding priorities with their attendant obligations will be honored, but the issuance of any additional priorities to builders or manufacturers of homes will be discontinued as soon as the permit system gets into operation.

Allocation of Materials

The production of critical building materials will require the continued allocation of a few raw materials during the first quarter of 1947. If present high levels of production are maintained, it should be possible to discontinue raw materials allocation at that time.

Premium Payments

During 1946, premium payments have been successfully used for increasing the production of many building materials. However, present conditions require a critical review of each of these plans and the continuation of only those which will result in substantial benefits to housing.

Guaranteed Markets

The guaranteed market plans for industrial and prefabricated housing, and for new types of materials will be continued. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation will continue to assist manufacturers of such housing and the producers of such materials by financial aid when it is warranted.

Surplus Property

For the last few months surplus property has been made available for housing purposes in increasing amounts. Building machinery and building materials and supplies will continue to go to home builders. The demolition program at old Army camps and other installations, another useful source of materials, will also go forward. During the next few months, many surplus buildings will be sold for use at other sites. I am also asking the War Assets Administrator to establish procedures that will facilitate the sale of land and buildings together.

Export Controls

Export controls on building materials will be continued until the supply situation warrants their discontinuance. For the present we must limit the quantity of critical materials that can be sent abroad.

Rental Housing

More family units must be made available for rent to veterans. They should not be compelled to buy in order to get shelter. To increase the proportion of rental units we intend to use all available means—new construction, conversion and rehabilitation, and re-use. The great bulk of this task will fall upon private enterprise. We are aiding private enterprise by simplifying and reducing various priority controls and by the measures taken to increase availability of materials. We also plan a number of financial measures that will encourage the construction of rental housing.

Insured Mortgage Financing:

To provide assurance of continued insured mortgage financing to builders who are planning rental housing, I am making available to the Federal Housing Administration the second billion dollars of Title VI insurance authorization provided for in the Patman act. This is to be used primarily for rental housing, together with the largest possible share of the first billion dollars directly authorized by Congress.

Congress will be asked to advance the termination date of Title VI insured financing authority, at least for rental housing, for a period sufficient to accomplish this objective.

Assistance for Rental Projects:

The qualified F. H. A. personnel freed from duties involved in controls now being removed or relaxed, will be made available to help private sponsors plan rental projects and to expedite processing for insured financial commitments.

The F. H. A. is simplifying procedures and broadening eligibility standards which will expand the field of its operation in rental housing. More types of rental housing will now be eligible for F. H. A. financing.

To remove uncertainty over adequacy of insured financing commitments for rental projects, the F. H. A. will develop a procedure for review and amendment of commitments issued in advance of construction.

To reduce monthly payments and to make possible lower rents, the F. H. A. will extend the term of amortization in its Title VI rental housing commitments beyond the usual twenty-eight years, the amount of extension to be appropriate for the project proposed.

To guard against the possibility of lesser earnings of housing projects after the emergency is met, the F. H. A. will work out with concurrence of lending institutions a set of regulations permitting the adjusting of mortgage terms at subsequent periods in the life of the project.

The National Housing Agency will proceed at once to arrange regional and local meetings of the building industry, including lenders, to canvass rental needs and possibilities in each area, and to develop speedy construction programs.

Studies now under way with respect to possible further aids and incentives to rental housing by act of Congress, in addition to previous proposals such as were contained in the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill, are to be concluded quickly. They will cover the field of co-operative and mutual housing enterprises, yield insurance, possible tax incentives, possible financing advantages and federally aided housing for low-income groups.

Technical Research

Technical research in new building materials and new methods of residential construction must be continued. The development of modern building codes must be encouraged. The Federal government will make its service available to aid private industry and local governments in meeting these objectives.

Producing decent housing in quantity and at a cost consistent within reasonable ability of the mass of American families to pay is a fundamental objective. All possible waste and inefficiency must be removed, including unnecessary governmental restrictions. All possible advantage through adoption and adaption of new methods, techniques and materials must be utilized. Mass production, applying advantages of prefabrication of varied types and industrialized procedures, offers promise in this direction, and is to be encouraged and assisted in keeping with orderly

transition of the whole economy in the remaining reconversion period.

With the housing program in full swing, there may be a serious shortage of man power in 1947 in the building trades. Therefore, continued efforts will be made to enlarge the present apprentice program and to secure adequate skilled and semi-skilled labor for home construction.

All that I have said thus far deals with the government's part in a vast housing program.

The success of the program, however, depends not alone on the Federal government but on state and local governments, industry, labor and financial institutions. In many communities, these groups are already united through their mayors' emergency-housing committees and other organizations to sponsor and build homes for veterans. We, as a nation, owe the veterans an opportunity to have homes. We will see that they get them.

INDUSTRY SEES MORE HOUSES

Building Official Calls Easing Of Curbs An 'Important Step'

Washington, Dec. 14 (AP)—Frank W. Cortright, executive vice-president of the National Association of Home Builders, declared tonight that President Truman's relaxation of housing controls is "undoubtedly an important step in the right direction, and should produce more houses."

"We believe that all the remaining controls should come off at an early date, perhaps six months," Cortright asserted.

Sees Many Low-Cost Houses

He said the steps taken by Mr. Truman were "the things that we have been advocating." Cortright predicted that greater activity in every field of construction — commercial and industrial as well as residential—would be induced by the new freedom of action accorded builders.

"There is no question that the construction industry can do a better job if taken out from under regulations," he added.

Cortright predicted a large volume of comparatively low-cost houses would be built, even though contractors are freed from the $10,000 ceiling.

"It's Just A Mess As It Is"

The restraint on luxury-type dwellings henceforth will be a limitation of floor area, and Cortright said the home builders had recommended about 1,800 square feet as the permitted maximum.

He conceded, however, that the prospects are that the Government will set an average somewhat lower. The average house built under the $10,000 limit, he said, ranged from 800 square feet to 1,000.

Senator Stewart (D., Tenn.), chairman of a Senate Small Business subcommittee which conducted hearings this week on the housing problem, said:

"They ought to take all controls off in so far as housing is concerned. It's just a mess as it is."

Real-Estate Man's View

New York, Dec. 14 (AP)—Douglas L. Elliman, president of Douglas L. Elliman & Co., one of New York's largest residential real-estate firms, said tonight that President Truman's relaxation of home-building construction restrictions "will certainly result in many more homes for many more people."

could be built in 1947.

Rent Increase Urged

George M. Englar, president of the National Apartment Owners Association, said the President had gone "only part of the way in solving the housing shortage" by not permitting a 15 per cent increase in rent ceilings.

"The housing shortage will not be overcome until there is an increase in rents, which will bring private enterprise into the rental housing field," said Englar, also of Baltimore.

At Omaha, R. H. Maenner, chairman of the realtors Washington committee of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, said the action "certainly is going to produce some homes."

May Create Vacancies

Veterans who "want to rent and don't want to buy" may benefit, Maenner said, through vacancies left by non-veterans who now are permitted to build. Government financing, also, may help break the shortage of rental homes, he said, as "there must be some encouragement to get people to build homes for rental."

Warren S. Bellows of Houston, president of Associated General Contractors of America, said, "We think the revised program will cause more houses to be built at a more reasonable price in the long run."

In Washington, Frank W. Cortright, executive vice president of the National Association of Home Builders, said the relaxation of controls was "undoubtedly an important step in the right direction," but added:

"We believe that all the remaining controls should come off at an early date, perhaps six months.

"There is no question that the construction industry can do a better job if taken out from regulation."

Wants Government Out

A similar view was expressed in Buffalo by President Melvin H. Baker of the National Gypsum Company, manufactures of building materials, who said that "my hope is to see the government remove itself wholly and entirely from building control, both as to materials and financing."

"Then we will see private capital go to work," Baker said.

Senator Stewart (D-Tenn), chairman of a Senate Small Business Committee that conducted hearings last week on the housing problem, said that "they ought to take all controls off insofar as housing is concerned. It's just a mess as it is."

Douglas L. Elliman, who operates one of New York City's largest real estate firms, said the President's action should stimulate the building market "a good deal like the lifting of meat restrictions—at first the prices may be high, but they are bound to come down when the supply begins to meet the demand."

An official who worked in the National Housing Agency with Wilson Wyatt, who resigned as head of the agency when the White House disagreed with his policies, had this to say, with the provise that he not be identified:

"This really cuts the roots of the once-flourishing Wyatt housing trees. Production of building materials has been increasing enormously and there is no doubt that we will get housing in 1947. But we don't get as much housing, or at a favorable a price to veterans, as we had anticipated."

Home Builders Laud Truman Housing Steps

Leaders in Industry Welcome Modification of Controls as Stimulant to Construction — Landlords Group Urges 15 Per Cent Rent Increase

1946

DAY

By The Associated Press

Officials of the home construction industry were in general agreement last night that President Truman's easing of housing controls would accelerate home construction, but some expressed belief that all control should be dropped.

Joseph Meyerhoff of Baltimore, president of the National Association of Home Builders, said the President's action "should unquestionably speed up construction of homes for veterans and others."

With a continued reasonable limitation on non-essential and deferrable construction and continued improvement in supplies of building materials, Meyerhoff said, a large volume of moderate priced homes

NIGHT

Pauley Bares Threats During Tour Of Korea

Nineteen Americans Well Received By Russians At End Of Inspection Trip, However

Washington, Dec. 14 (AP)—Edwin W. Pauley, reparations commissioner, unfolded a bizarre story today of a heavily guarded tour in Russian-controlled Korea which produced threats that picture-takers should be shot but wound up in an exchange of daggers with a Soviet [illegible].

Pauley's diary of a six-day inspection trip through the northern (Soviet) zone went to President Truman with a report in which Pauley said it may be Russia's aim to force a Moscow-dominated government on all Korea before it agrees to withdraw its troops.

Russians Heavily Armed

The inspection group of nineteen Americans was accompanied into northern Korea by a contingent of Russian soldiers armed with American "tommy" guns, dwarfing in size the White House secret service detail.

The Russians made direct and determined efforts to prevent the Americans from talking to Koreans, Pauley related going to the length of "shouting down" American interpreters.

At one point a Russian general told him that if the Americans did not stop taking pictures "some of us might not even have the opportunity of being sorry we took them."

Pauley Uses Strategy

Pauley, who wears the title of the President's personal ambassador, related that he and Col. Gen. I. M. Chistiako, the Soviet supreme commander in Korea, could not agree at their first conference on the areas the American mission was to visit.

So the United States Reparations Commissioner tried a little strategy. He sent the Soviet general a riding crop and found the Russian much more affable at their next meeting.

"It was a special one and a very fine one with a thin dagger sword blade inside of it," Pauley wrote in his diary. "It evidently made a great hit and may have caused the change in his attitude."

Later Chistiakov, not to be outdone, gave Pauley "a beautifully finished dagger knife."

Russians Take No Chances

This presentation, Pauley said, was followed by a "typical Russian dinner" at which vodka flowed freely and there was "ten times too much to eat." Previously the party had been guests at a dinner given by General Romanenko, who conducted the Americans on their restricted tour.

The Russians took no chances guarding the members of his mission, Pauley related.

"There are Soviet guards everywhere with their ever-present 'tommy' guns," he wrote. "The President of the United States, if he had his entire secret service guard assembled at one time, was never guarded as completely as we are."

Americans Warned

The Soviet officials warned the Americans against taking pictures, Pauley said, but he replied that the United States cameramen were not "shooting" any military objectives, and besides, the war was over.

Trains Speed Up

"General Romanenko said that these were his orders," Pauley noted, "and if we disobeyed them it would be he that would get in trouble because some of the guards might be too quick to enforce the orders not to allow pictures to be taken. He added that some of us might not even have the opportunity of being sorry we took them."

On a definite mission to inspect industrial plants, Pauley noted that "it is probably only a coincidence that the only time the train speeds up is when we are passing an industrial plant."

When the Russians said that a certain machine tool factory did not exist, Pauley sent Mr. Chang, his Korean interpreter, to try to find it.

1946

Industry Found In Operation

"This was quite an undertaking," Pauley said, "because the Soviet officers had surrounded Chang with Soviet-Korean interpreters. The poor fellow could not make a move without being followed or walked in front of, or shouted down when he asked a question. It was very apparent they did not want us to receive any information from the Korean populace whatsoever.

They finally found the machine shop, Pauley related, only to discover that it was next door to an electrical power substation from which all the transformers had been removed.

"This was apparently the reason why we had difficulty finding our machine shop in the first place," he added.

In contrast to Manchuria, where he said the Russians had carted away enough machinery to wreck the industrial plant, Pauley found industry in operation in the Soviet zone of Korea.

Banners Extol Government

But he reported the Russians appear to be embarked on a program of propagandizing the people into communism and of obtaining control of all governmental and economic functions.

While Russian banners extolling the Soviet Government as "the highest form of democracy" adorned the streets, Pauley reported there were some indications the Koreans were not co-operating fully with Soviet occupation forces.

"There have been so many 'incidents' between the Soviet forces and the Koreans after dark," he wrote in his diary, "that General Chistiakov was forced to issue an order that after dark a Russian must be accompanied by two others, making three in the group. Still, two or three are killed every night by Koreans who have no weapons other than a rock."

Russ Aim To Communize All Korea, Pauley Says

Washington, Dec. 14 (AP)—Edwin Pauley, United States reparations commissioner, has told President Truman the Russians may seek to force Communism on all of Korea before they agree to withdraw occupation troops from the country's northern half.

Reporting to the White House on his tour of the Russian zone under Red Army control, Pauley declared the Koreans are flooded with Communist propaganda and "pushed around" by Soviet troops "in the most crude and ruthless fashion."

Under Rigid Control

The population's entire governmental and economic machinery, he said, is "thoroughly controlled by the Soviet command" in contrast to the United States occupied southern zone, where General MacArthur is trying to establish democratic self-rule.

Pauley's survey of conditions in Korea came to light along with a report on what he described as the wrecking of Manchurian industry by Russian occupation forces, possibly for "long range strategic reasons." He expiained:

"In restoring Manchuria's industrial complex, it must be remembered that Manchuria is practically surrounded by territory either wholly or partially under Soviet control. Manchuria will thus be vulnerable to further Soviet penetration."

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Bilbo Asserts He Didn't Get A Dollar of $25,000 Cash Gift

1946

Washington, Dec. 14—(AP)—Senators trying doggedly to discover what became of a $25,000 campaign contribution by a war contractor in checks drawn to Senator Bilbo (D-Miss.) heard from Bilbo himself today that "I never did get a damn dollar of it."

They heard from former Rep. Ross Collins, who knocked down a witness for saying he got about half of it, that he was paid nothing.

NIGHT

They heard from Roland Wall, another politician said by witnesses to have shared in the pot, that he was promised $8,000 and collected $6,000.

And they never did establish where all the money went when the Senate War Investigating Committee recessed until Monday.

Then they hope to learn more from a key witness who had been missing until he turned up in a hospital at Quitman, Miss., last night. He is Edward Terry, former secretary of Bilbo, who wrote the committee he had been threatened with death if he should testify.

'Campaign Deficits' Paid

Collins and Wall were low men in a four-way Senate primary in 1942. The top men, James O. Eastland, who subsequently won, and Wall Doxey, entered a runoff.

Witnesses testified contributions were made toward the campaign "deficits" of Collins and Wall in the interest of gaining their support for Doxey, who was backed by Bilbo. The testimony was that $11,000 to $14,000 for Collins was paid to Cecil Travis, a campaign aide of his.

"That statement was wholly untrue," Collins insisted.

Denials also came from witnesses Collins had called to his hotel room when he learned Bilbo was coming for a conference with him, and from Miss Lura Harrison, a stenographer Collins had hidden behind a bedroom door.

Wall told the committee he did not know about the contractor's $25,000 contribution during the campaign. He said that if he had, he would have pressed a whole lot harder for the $2,000 he claims is still owed him.

He added, amidst a roar of laughter from the spectators, that he told some friends en route to Washington he might ask the Senate committee to help him collect it.

A Mississippi Custom

Asked by Chairman Mead (D-N. Y.) whether it was customary for a defeated candidate to have his campaign expenses paid if he threw his support later to the victor, Wall said it was in Mississippi.

Doxey, who has been Senate Sergeant-at-Arms for several years, entertained for an hour as a witness telling about his surprise at learning—after he lost the election—of the $25,000 contribution. He said he had been told that most of it was paid to two of his opponents defeated in the first primary to get their support in the run-off.

"I didn't have the heart to ask Senator Bilbo what he did with the rest of it," Doxey said.

The invitation to Bilbo to testify about the $25,000 from a war contractor came from Senator Ferguson (R-Mich.) after other witnesses had lapses of memory or incomplete records about various phases.

Without arising from his chair, Bilbo said he would be "glad to testify" but wanted to "make my statement at the conclusion after all the evidence has been presented and in written form."

But as to the $25,000:

"I'll say now I never did get a damn dollar of it."

Meanwhile an apology and a subpoena appeared to have cleared up two other startling angles of the inquiry.

Collins Apologizes

Collins, who brought yesterday's session to a sudden halt by a flying attack with fists and feet upon a witness, filed a written "sincere and humble apology" and appeared today as a smiling spectator.

Edward Terry, now in a hospital at Quitman, Miss., disappeared last Thursday when he was to testify. Chairman Mead announced a subpoena had been served on Terry and the key missing witness would "appear forthwith."

Terry told reporters that "my testimony will have a definite effect on Bilbo's political future" but gave no details. He added that his testimony "can be verified from the written records of one or more parties."

Robert Gandy, middle-aged Baptist Church deacon and insurance man from Jackson, Miss., who was sent sprawling to the floor by Collins yesterday, resumed the stand to tell about handling the $25,000 and disbursing part of it.

Gandy was quizzed by senators and then attorneys trying to learn what "payment" or consideration" went to Collins in the Doxey run-off campaign. The witness recalled that he took the checks endorsed by Bilbo to a bank, got $25,000 cash and then "deposited it on a bed."

After a conference of Bilbo and other Doxey supporters with Collins and his backers, Gandy related, he paid $11,000 in cash to meet the "operating deficit of Ross Collins" in the first primary.

Mississippi Senator, Handicapped by Mouth Ailment, Makes His Denial Without Being Sworn as a Witness.

1946

Washington, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—Senator Theodore G. Bilbo (D.-Miss.) testified today "I didn't get a damn dollar" of $25,000 cash contributed by a war contractor in a 1942 Mississippi political campaign.

Bilbo made his first statement of a Senate War Contracts Investigation as Senators Mead (D.-N. Y.) and Ferguson (R.-Mich.) tried to trace the $25,000 contribution made by F. T. Newton, Mississippi war contractor.

Earlier witnesses testified that all this cash and other funds were used in an unsuccessful effort to re-elect Wall Doxey as a senator in 1942. Doxey now is senate sergeant-at-arms.

Forrest Jackson, Jackson (Miss.) attorney and personal counsel to Bilbo at the hearing, and Robert Gandy, Jackson insurance man and Bilbo political adviser, had told the sub-committee that all the $25,000 was used on the Doxey campaign.

But neither Jackson nor Gandy could actually give the full disposition of the cash.

Ferguson then suggested that Bilbo be called to clear up this phase of the inquiry.

"I'll be glad to testify but I prefer to make my statement at the conclusion after all the evidence has been presented and in written form," Bilbo said without taking the witness chair or being sworn.

The veteran Senator had difficulty speaking because he is unable to wear his lower dental plate as a result of a mouth ailment.

"But I'll say now I never did get a damn dollar of it," Bilbo added.

Earlier, Jackson, the Bilbo attorney, testified he "knew that all the $25,000 went into the pot, we spent the money, and we still owe money."

Jackson said much of the $25,000 was used to transport workers on defense jobs in Mississippi to their homes so they could vote. He said he could "not guess" how much more than the $25,000 had been spent on the Doxey campaigns, but he agreed in answer to questions that it was less than $75,000.

Doxey then was called to the stand to tell what he knew of the $25,000 contribution to his campaign.

Gandy had told of paying $11,000 cash to meet an "operating deficit of Ross Collins" in 1942.

Hears of $25,000 Gift.

Doxey told the investigators he did not learn about the $25,000 contribution until October 9, 1942, after he had lost the September 15 run-off primary.

He explained that October 9 was his wedding anniversary, and that he and Mrs. Doxey and Edward Terry, and Mrs. Terry were guests of Newton, the war contractor.

"Mr. Newton said to me: 'You know I contributed $25,000 to Senator Bilbo for your campaign,'" Doxey testified.

"I said 'good gracious.'" He then commented that his response might have been: "The hell you say."

Laughter swept the hearing room.

Later Doxey said he asked Terry and Senator Bilbo what they did with the $25,000 from Newton. He continued:

"Terry said that Ross Collins and his outfit got about $14,000 and that Roland Wall and his outfit got about $8,000."

Collins and Wall were defeated by Doxey in the first primary in 1942 and earlier testimony dealt with efforts by Doxey supporters to obtain their aid in the run-off.

"I didn't have the heart to ask Senator Bilbo what he did with the rest of it," Doxey testified.

Gandy told the committee today of paying $11,000 in cash to meet an "operating deficit of Ross Collins in 1942.

Collins Apologizes.

Gandy is the witness who was knocked sprawling by Collins yesterday in a wild scene, for which Collins apologized to the committee by letter today.

Collins, a former Mississippi Congressman, was an unsuccessful candidate for the senatorial nomination in 1942.

After much hesitating, Gandy testified that he paid the $11,000 "to Cecil Travis," Jackson, Miss. businessman, who he said was a political aid of Collins at the time.

Mead, chairman of the subcommittee, announced as the session opened that a subpoena had been served on Edward Terry, former secretary and political aid of Bilbo, now in a hospital at Quitman, Miss.

The Story Gandy Told.

Gandy, under questioning, told this story:

He took a war contractors' drafts for $25,000 made out to Bilbo and cashed them at a bank and then brought the bills back to a hotel room and checked their total with Bilbo.

Gandy said the funds were used in behalf of a run-off primary campaign of Doxey.

There was a hotel room conference between the Doxey Campaign Committee consisting of Bilbo, Gandy and Forrest Jackson, who is here as Bilbo's attorson and Collins and his supporters, inciuding Cecil Travis, Charles Snow and George Butler.

Travis was designated by Collins to handle payment of "Ross Collins operating deficit" if the Doxey group approved a statement that Collins was to issue just before the run-off election of September 15, 1942.

Gandy said he was selected to examine this statement of Collins, which he termed "neutral," and later paid the $11,000 to Travis.

Terry, who had disappeared after writing that he feared for his life and safety of his wife and daughter, will "appear here forthwith," Mead said.

From his hospital bed in Quitman, Terry said he expects to leave for Washington tonight or tomorrow.

"I'll appear before the committee if I have to go by ambulance."

He said he was suffering from a run-down condition and a recent heart attack.

Collins was seated in the rear of the room as Mead read his letter of apology.

The Letter of Apology.

The letter, addressed to Chairman Mead, follows:

"Dear Mr. Chairman:

"I feel that I owe your committee a sincere and humble apology for my part in the incident which took place here yesterday afternoon. I offer it to you now, believing that you gentlemen will accept it in the spirit in which it is tendered.

"I take a fierce pride in my reputation, not only in Mississippi, but elsewhere. It is difficult for a man to sit idly by and hear another man, by insinuation, innuendo and cheap humor, besmirch him and seek, in a few moments, to tear down a reputation which is the product of a lifetime.

"And so, when yesterday's last witness aimed his cheap falsehoods at me, I confess experiencing an uncontrollable urge to do something about it. That I did.

"My only regret is that I momentarily disturbed this committee in its conscientious search for the truth. For this I humbly apologize. Thank you.

"Very sincerely,

"Ross A. Collins."

Mead said it was the desire of the investigating group to "hear all the evidence" and be "impartial and just."

Gandy was nursing several bruised fingers as a result of yesterday's scuffle.

Ex-Aide To Bilbo Set To Testify At Probe

DAY

Quitman, Miss., Dec. 14 (AP)—Edward R. Terry, former secretary to Senator Theodore G. Bilbo (D., Miss.) said from his hospital bed here today that he felt that "my testimony before the Senate Investigating Committee will have a definite effect on Bilbo's political future."

Terry, who said previously that his family had been threatened with death if he testified before the committee, added that his testimony "can be verified from the written records of one or more parties."

"My only request to the committee," he said, "is that the hearing be an open affair."

Even If By Ambulance

Wearing pajamas and chain-smoking cigarettes, Terry said he expected to leave the hospital tonight or tomorrow and would leave immediately for Washington.

"I'll appear before the committee if I have to go by ambulance," he said.

"Contrary to statements in certain quarters," Terry continued, "I did not enter the hospital to prejudice the committee against Bilbo.

"My condition is the result of a run-down condition, a recent heart attack and the fact that I am awaiting word from a certain New York bank concerning my request for a loan in excess of $1,000,000.

"I hope the general public will bear in mind that I am appearing before this committee not of my own will but because I have been subpoenaed and because the press credits Bilbo with saying he wants me to appear.

"No statement that I make before the committee can be challenged provided there is a follow-up investigation."

Terry said he had read in newspapers that a witness had told the committee that Terry said he had no intention of testifying because "I claimed that anything I said

might incriminate me."

No Hint As To Testimony

"This statement is not true," Terry said. "I have been in constant touch with the committee for the past four months and never have made such a statement."

Terry said that he did tell the witness that "I did not feel that the committee would request my testimony since the lives of my wife and daughter were threatened if I did testify."

Terry did not indicate the nature of the testimony he intended to give before the committee.

Chandler and Best Disavow Treason

Broadcasters for Germans Plead Not Guilty

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP).—Douglas Chandler and Robert H. Best, Americans charged with treason by reason of their wartime broadcasts over the Berlin radio, pleaded not guilty at their arraignment today in United States District Court.

The court's warrants were served on the pair when they landed earlier this morning at Army's Bolling Field here in custody of the Army, which brought them from Germany.

The government announced that the District of Columbia Grand Jury will be asked to return indictments next week to replace the long-standing charges on which the two were arraigned.

Best told the court that their Army plane had been forced to land at Westover, Mass., before coming here, and that since Washington was not the first place the plane had halted in the United States he wished to preserve any technical rights he might have as a result of this circumstance. Tom DeWolfe, special assistant to the Attorney General, commented that this did not affect the facts in the case. Best, who has not retained counsel, did not elaborate on the "rights" he wished to preserve.

3 SAID TO REJECT WORLD BANK POST

Washington, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—Three top-ranking officials—two American and one Canadian—were reported today to have turned down chances to head the multi-billion dollar International Bank. Persons associated closely with the bank said that William L. Clayton, Under-Secretary of State; Averell Harriman, Secretary of Commerce, and Graham Towers, governor of the Bank of Canada, had declined to accept the $30,000 a year presidency. (The salary is tax-free).

The bank's directors were scheduled to meet this noon to renew their quest for a successor to Eugene Meyer, whose resignation becomes effective on December 18. If today's meeting fails to arrive at any choice for a new candidate, it is possible that the board might ask Meyer to stay on until a new president is found.

Both Clayton and Harriman were reported to have rejected the board's offer on the ground that they did not want to leave governmental jobs which they considered to be equally important. One of the finest possibilities being mentioned is Emilio G. Collado, youthful American director on the bank. Collado is a former State Department official, who helped to organize the institution.

CHAMBER URGES DEEPER CUT IN U. S. SPENDING

Sees Step as Only Way to Escape From Inflation

Washington, Dec. 14 — (AP) — The U. S. Chamber of Commerce demanded tax cuts—and deeper cuts in federal spending—tonight with the assertion that that is the way out of inflation.

"Deficit financing is the basic cause of recent inflationary trends," the Chamber said in a study of government fiscal history since World War I.

The report coincided with an apparent shift among members of the new Republican majority in Congress toward variable reductions in personal income taxes rather than a straight across-the-board percentage reduction for all taxpayers.

The party's taxation experts, however, still are generally committed to the principle of an average 20 per cent reduction. The recent trend is toward higher personal and dependency exemptions and changes in surtax rates that would make the reduction more for some persons and less for others, on a percentage basis.

"Borrowing from the commercial banks in war and depression years," the Chamber of Commerce report stated, "was responsible for the new purchasing power evidenced in greatly increased bank deposits and currency in circulation.

"Present liquid assets of individuals and corporations . . . will exert an inflationary pressure on prices while goods remain scarce. So long as deficit financing continues, this pressure will be intensified."

Asserting that "relief from excessive tax burdens" would stimulate business and increase production, the study declared that any tax cuts ordered in 1947 would not show their full effects on federal revenue until after inflationary pressures are less pronounced than they are now.

It declared individual tax reductions would "free purchasing power that will be needed when the period of scarcity of goods has passed."

"There is firm ground," the report said, "for the belief that the budget can be balanced at a level permitting both a lightening of the tax burden and a continuous lowering of the public debt."

It conceded, however, that "relatively heavy taxation as viewed from prewar standards will be unavoidable."

Let States Run Rent Control, Says Wiley

Washington, Dec. 14 (AP)—Senator Wiley (R., Wis.) today termed Federal rent restrictions "blockhead control" and said the new Congress should turn the program over to the states without delay.

"Congress never intended," Wiley said, "that rent control should mean a blanket rent freeze. And yet that is exactly what we got under the OPA."

He added that many rents were frozen "at depression levels and never were adjusted."

Local Rule "More Competent"

In urging state operation of rent controls, Wiley said that "by and large local people are far more competent to do the job than anyone else."

"I feel," Wiley continued, "that the new Congress should give ample notice to the states that if they want rent control, they will have to handle it.

"The handling of rents from Washington can mean only injustices in the majority of cases."

He expressed "general agreement" with industry representatives who demanded at a Senate small business subcommittee hearing that all Federal construction curbs also be ditched immediately.

Adjourns Until Dec. 18

The Senate hearing adjourned late yesterday until December 18 after representatives of four veterans organizations testified that lifting of restrictions would divert most building materials to commercial construction.

Chat Paterson, legislative representative of the American Veterans Committee, declared that unless something is done to provide more homes for veterans they may follow the lead of London families and "simply move" into available quarters.

"We may well have squatters in America this winter," Paterson said. "In fact, our homeless veterans may take over summer estates and boarded up Fifth Avenue brownstones, unless we move now . . . to break the bottlenecks."

Sugar Stamp Advance Is Refused After Kilburn Plea for Christmas

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, today dashed the hopes of thousands of sugar-hungry New York housewives who had appealed to their Congressmen for aid in obtaining "more sugar for Christmas."

In a letter to Representative Clarence E. Kilburn, Republican, of New York, Mr. Anderson stated that sugar stocks now available were "not sufficient to meet the demand which would be created by the validation of another stamp."

Mr. Kilburn, who reported receipt of more than 2,500 cards and letters from housewives appealing for more sugar for holiday cooking, had urged OPA's sugar-rationing division to prevalidate, for Dec. 15 use, the stamp due Jan. 1.

He reported the bulk of the letters complained that grocers' shelves bulged with supplies of sugar but that lack of ration stamps prevented utilizing stocks on hand. He said he was "convinced" that his plan to prevalidate the Jan. 1 stamp was "feasible and sensible."

He quoted a telegram from the Albany Retail Food Merchants' Association, which said that "our members have plenty of sugar."

At least two other New York representatives, Walter G. Andrews and Edward J. Elsaesser, Buffalo Republicans, reported similar communications from constituents.

Mr. Andrews' office said it had received "at least 1,700 letters" and Mr. Elsaesser's aides reported receipt of more than 1,500.

Mr. Kilburn made public a telegram to Secretary Anderson in which he "strongly urged" that something be done to make the "ample supply" of sugar immediately available to persons who are becoming "increasingly more insistent" and "are sick and tired of being pushed around."

Virtually all letters received by Mr. Kilburn emphasized that sugar was available in stores "if we only had the stamps to get it."

One letter stated: "In this area store shelves are overloaded, but only one person in ten has the necessary stamp." Another, from a storekeeper, said: "We have loads of sugar on our shelves."

Still another complained:

"We haven't had a cake since sugar rationing started. Housewives are paying outrageous prices for sugar substitutes. Sugar coupons are being bootlegged for $1 each."

Food Cost In 30 Days Up 4½%

Washington, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Bureau of Labor Statistics said today the food bill of the average moderate-income city family rose almost 4½ per cent from mid-October to mid-November.

The average price rise for the month in goods and services important in the budgets of these families was two per cent, the bureau added, as costs other than food and rent climbed less than one per cent.

It said consumers' prices on November 15 were fourteen per cent higher than on June 15—five months earlier—and seventeen per cent higher than on last January 15.

Liberty Train To Tour Nation In Fight Against Alien 'Isms'

Washington, Dec. 14 (AP)—A priceless collection of original American documents will be taken on a swing across the country early next year on a special train to spark a nationwide drive against alien ideologists, Attorney General Clark said today.

"Liberty on Wheels," an exhibition of such landmarks in American history as the official copy of the Bill of Rights, will tour the 48 states in a specially constructed, fireproof train.

The purpose, Clark said in an interview, is to "reaffirm in the minds and hearts of the American people an understanding and appreciation of the basic principles of our Government and in this way to combat alien ideologies."

Great Landmarks Included

The exhibition, the Attorney General said, "will give millions of Americans an opportunity to view such monumental landmarks in our history as the Bill of Rights, the Emancipation Proclamation, the original of the Gettysburg address and the notes in his own handwriting of Patrick Henry's immortal speech in which he said, 'give me liberty or give me death.'"

Other documents include notes of the proceedings leading to the Declaration of Independence in Thomas Jefferson's handwriting, and James Madison's manuscript notes of debates in the Federal convention discussing the need for a bill of rights.

Clark said the train will visit all large cities and many small ones in "the longest tour in the history of American railroading. Lasting probably a full year."

Newspapers will sponsor community programs emphasizing the basic principles of the American form of government. Radio stations and the national networks will dramatize these principles in a series of programs. Motion-picture companies will turn out a group of short films along the same line.

Springboard For Crusade

After a meeting of Clark and leaders of the three fields this week, a committee was named to handle the press-radio-movie phase of the program. It is headed by Col. T. A. McInerny, personal assistant to Clark and director of public information for the Justice Department.

Clark said the project is "officially sponsored by the Federal Government" and added:

"We hope it will be just a springboard for a national and local crusade to re-emphasize the concept of American democracy. It is our hope that every governor and every mayor in the nation will sponsor activities in his state and city which will get the maximum number of Americans to become conscious of the ideals of their country."

Every means will be used to protect the historical documents. A special guard of soldiers, sailors, Marines and FBI agents will maintain day-and-night watch throughout the train. Strict security measures will be taken along the route. The documents will be mounted in specially-built, fireproof cases.

On the eve of Bill of Rights day tomorrow, Clark expressed concern over "the impact of alien ideologies on the American way of life" and said "there has been a serious breakdown in the respect for civil rights."

"All Americans must be cognizant of the forces of cynicism abroad in the land," he declared.

"Must Rekindle Heritage"

"The D-day of peace has seen disrespect for law, disruption of reconversion and disregard for the rights of others. We must rekindle the American heritage in the minds and hearts of Americans.

"For we have seen our ideas of democracy eliminated in nation after nation. The survival of these ideas—and their extension by force of example to the remainder of the world—depend on what we do in our own country.

"Every American should be disturbed by the unrest in our country today. For alien ideologies thrive on dissension. Today we find that in many cases the national and local governments are unable to act against open violations of the civil liberties of Americans.

"This situation calls for an affirmative program of education in democracy. By this time next year, I hope that liberty's train will have furnished the spark which will offset the propaganda of alien ideologies."

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MARINES RECHECKING FLAG RAISERS AT IWO

WASHINGTON, Dec 14—(AP)—Identification of the men who raised the stars and stripes atop Mount Suribachi, on Iwo Jima, in February, 1945, is being rechecked by the Marine Corps. Officials at Marine headquarters said the corps believes the original identifications to be correct but is making another inquiry for verification.

Lieut. Col. Alan H. Sutter, aide to Marine Commandant Alexander A. Vandegrift, is now in Arizona to obtain an identification affidavit from one of the three survivors, Ira H. Hayes, of Rapchule, Ariz.

Similar affidavits are being taken from the other two living members of the group that planted the American flag on Iwo's battle crest Feb. 23, 1945. They are: Rene A. Gagnon of Manchester, N. H.; and John H. Bradley of Milwaukee.

The remainder of the six-man group, was killed in action, as were many of the marines who witnessed the flag-raising.

During the heat of battle no record was made of the men who participated in the flag-hoisting and they were identified later in Washington by Hayes, Gagnon and Bradley, the Marine Corps said.

These survivors of the action named their flag-raising companions as Sgt. Henry O. Hansen of Sommerville, Mass.; Sgt. Michael Strank, Johnstown, Pa.; and Pfc. Franklin R. Sousley, Flemingsburg, Ky.

In a recent letter to Rep. Milton H. West, (Democrat of Texas), however, Mrs. E. F. Block of Weslaco, Texas, said that she believed that one of the marines in the picture was her son, Corp. Harlan H. Block (also killed on Iwo) and asked he be given credit for a part in the famous tableau. The recheck resulted.

Kwajalein to Get Christmas Trees

Burbank, Cal., Dec. 14 (A. P.). Christmas may not be white in the tropical island of Kwajalein, but at least there will be Christmas trees.

A Royal Netherlands Indies Airlines plane, taking off tonight on the return leg of its inaugural Batavia-California run, will carry a supply of silver-tipped firs to United States military personnel still stationed on the Marshall island base.

NEAR EAST OIL DEVELOPMENT PLANS PUSHED

2 U.S. Firms Expected To Get Big Saudi-Arabia Tract In 1947

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New York, Dec. 14 (AP)—Standard Oil Company (N.J.) and Socony-Vacuum Oil Company are expected to waste little time in developing their share of the immense Saudi-Arabian oil concessions which, reliable reports say, will pass to them early in 1947 in one of the biggest oil deals since formation of the Iraq Petroleum Company in the early 1920's.

Details of the transaction, now being worked out with the utmost secrecy, will bring to Standard and Socony-Vacuum a reported 40 per cent of a quarter billion acres now held jointly by Standard of California and the Texas Company through a subsidiary, Arabian-American.

The tract is a burning wilderness known only to Bedouin tribesmen and gazelles. It lies between the Persian Gulf coast and the mysterious Nejd plateau, where temperatures range to 180 degrees. Beneath its sands lie upward of 25 billion barrels of oil, geologists and American oil engineers say.

Output "Only Trickle"

Current production, most of which goes to the United States fleet, is 200,000 barrels of crude daily, a trickle compared with its immense possibilities.

Why California Standard and the Texas Company are willing to part with nearly half of such a rich concession is a question on which neither of the parties concerned will comment.

Some observers feel they lack sufficient capital to develop the holdings as rapidly as seems advisable in view of the Near East political situation.

Base Is Transferred

In a shift of empire defense lines, Britain is transferring its chief Mediterranean base from Egypt to Palestine. It has to have a base from which to protect the Suez Canal, and the presence of British forces in Egypt has been resisted.

Simultaneously, the United States is developing an enormous airport at Dhahran, Saudi-Arabia, and is quitting Payne Field, Cairo. This will shortly be the only base under United States command between West Africa and India. Its commandant is Lieut.-Col. Emery Ward, Salina, Okla. Rights to the field were granted by King Ibn Saud of Saudi-Arabia during the war. No rental is paid by the United States, but landing fees according to the size of planes are assessed.

Strategic Importance Great

Proximity of this field to United States oil holdings at Bahrein Island, and indeed to all sections of the Arabian petroleum fields, being only a matter of hours, its strategic importance cannot be overemphasized.

If war ever comes to the Near East again, informed observers feel, the Arabian fields would yield a huge reserve comparable to the known twenty-billion barrel reserve in the United States, sufficient for Army and Air Force needs in that part of the world.

Comment Declined

Significant, too, is the new Trans-Arabian Pipeline Company, recently incorporated in Delaware by the California and Texas companies for construction of a 26-inch line across 1,000 miles of wilderness, from Dhahran to an as-yet-unannounced point on the eastern Mediterranean coast.

Company representatives decline comment on whether their companies will participate in this after the impending deal goes through.

A group of seven representatives from Socony and Jersey Standard left Wednesday night by air for Dhahran to inspect the concession and make what presumably will be final reports to their companies before negotiations are concluded.

The deal is understood to involve State Department sanction.

Troopship Due At N.Y.

New York, Dec. 14 (AP) — The M.I.T. Victory, carrying 1,443 troops from Bremerhaven, is scheduled to arrive here today. It is the only troop carrier due to arrive at United States ports.

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NIGHT LEAD U.N.-TRUSTEESHIP (400)

BY MAX HARRELSON

NEW YORK, DEC.14-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY TODAY SET UP A 10-NATION TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL WHOSE PRIMARY AIM IS TO BRING INDEPENDENCE EVENTUALLY TO MILLIONS OF NON-SELFGOVERNING PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

THE NEW COUNCIL, LAST MAJOR ORGAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO BE ESTABLISHED, WILL ROUND OUT THE WORLD PEACE ORGANIZATION ENVISAGED BY THE U.N.CHARTER, WHICH NOW CONSISTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, SECURITY COUNCIL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE AND SECRETARIAT.

IT WILL START MODESTLY BY SUPERVISING THE ADMINISTRATION OF EIGHT TRUST TERRITORIES--ALL FORMER LEAGUE OF NATION MANDATES--EMBRACING 15,000,000 INHABITANTS. ITS SPONSORS HOPE, HOWEVER, THAT IT WILL SOME DAY HAVE UNDER ITS JURISDICTION ALL OR MOST OF THE HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF PERSONS WHO NOW LACK FULL INDEPENDENCE.

WHILE THE CHIEF AIM OF THE COUNCIL IS TO SEE THAT ALL TERRITORIES PLACED UNDER ITS SUPERVISION ADVANCE PROGRESSIVELY TOWARD INDEPENDENCE, ITS IMMEDIATE TASK IS TO MAKE SURE THAT THE TRUST TERRITORIES ARE ADMINISTERED IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE INHABITANTS.

FINAL ACTION CREATING THE COUNCIL WAS THE ASSEMBLY'S ELECTION OF MEXICO AND IRAQ TO FILL TWO ELECTIVE SEATS AND COMPLETE THE COUNCIL'S INITIAL MEMBERSHIP OF 10. THE OTHER EIGHT MEMBERS GOT THEIR SEATS AUTOMATICALLY UNDER TERMS OF THE CHARTER.

BOTH MEXICO AND IRAQ WERE CHOSEN ON THE FIRST BALLOT, MEXICO GETTING 36 VOTES AND IRAQ 34.

GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, BELGIUM, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND GET SEATS AS ADMINISTERING MEMBERS, SINCE THEY ARE THE MANDATORY POWERS WHICH WILL ACTUALLY ADMINISTER THE EIGHT TRUST TERRITORIES. THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA AND CHINA, AS MEMBERS OF THE BIG FIVE, WILL SIT ON THE COUNCIL AS NON-ADMINISTERING POWERS. THE CHARTER REQUIRES THAT ENOUGH MEMBERS BE ELECTED TO KEEP AN EQUAL BALANCE BETWEEN ADMINISTERING AND NON-ADMINISTERING POWERS.

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THE MEMBERSHIP ON THE COUNCIL WILL CHANGE AS ADDITIONAL TRUST TERRITORIES ARE BROUGHT INTO THE TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM. FOR EXAMPLE, WHEN THE FORMER JAPANESE MANDATED ISLANDS--THE MARSHALLS, CAROLINES AND MARIANAS-- ARE PLACED UNDER THE SYSTEM, THE UNITED STATES WILL BECOME AN ADMINISTERING STATE. THIS WILL REQUIRE THE ELECTION OF AN ADDITIONAL NON-ADMINISTERING MEMBER.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN ANNOUNCED SOME WEEKS AGO THAT THE FORMER JAPANESE MANDATES WOULD BE OFFERED AS "STRATEGIC AREA" TRUST TERRITORIES IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE.

THE TERRITORIES WHICH GO UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL IMMEDIATELY ARE: BRITISH TOGOLAND, BRITISH CAMEROONS, TANGANYIKA, FRENCH TOGOLAND, FRENCH CAMEROONS, WESTERN SAMOA (ADMINISTERED BY NEW ZEALAND) NEW GUINEA (ADMINISTERED BY AUSTRALIA) AND RUANDA-URUNDI (ADMINISTERED BY BELGIUM.)

IN ANOTHER TRUSTEESHIP ACTION TODAY THE ASSEMBLY REJECTED, BY A VOTE OF 37 TO 0, THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA'S REQUEST FOR ANNEXATION OF THE FORMER MANDATED TERRITORY OF SOUTHWEST AFRICA AND RECOMMENDED THAT THE TERRITORY BE PLACED UNDER U.N.TRUSTEESHIP.

U.N. TRUSTEESHIP - DAY

NEW YORK, DEC. 14-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY TODAY TOOK FINAL ACTION TO SET UP A TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL WHICH WILL SUPERVISE THE GOVERNMENT OF THE MILLIONS OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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THE ASSEMBLY DECIDED THAT MEXICO AND IRAQ WOULD SIT ON THE COUNCIL AS THE ONLY TWO ELECTIVE MEMBERS, ALONG WITH THE EIGHT NATIONS WHICH GET AUTOMATIC MEMBERSHIP UNDER TERMS OF THE CHARTER.

MEXICO RECEIVED 36 VOTES AND IRAQ 34 AND BOTH WERE CHOSEN ON THE FIRST BALLOT.

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UNDER THE CHARTER GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, BELGIUM, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND BECOME MEMBERS AS ADMINISTRATORS OF THE EIGHT FORMER LEAGUE OF NATIONS MANDATES WHICH HAVE BEEN PLACED UNDER TRUSTEESHIP. THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA AND CHINA GET THEIR SEATS AS NON-ADMINISTERING MEMBERS UNDER A CHARTER REQUIREMENT THAT THE BIG FIVE POWERS SHALL SIT EITHER AS ADMINISTERING OR NON-ADMINISTERING POWERS.

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THE CHARTER PROVIDES THAT ENOUGH MEMBERS SHALL BE ELECTED TO KEEP AN EQUAL BALANCE BETWEEN ADMINISTERING AND NON-ADMINISTERING STATES.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BY FRANCIS W.CARPENTER

NEW YORK, DEC. 14-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS WROTE WITH RARE UNANIMITY THIS WEEK AN HISTORIC CHARTER FOR WORLD ARMS LIMITATIO. AND PROHIBITION OF ATOMIC WEAPONS.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN ITS FINAL HOURS APPROVED THE FIRST RESOLUTION ON ARMS CONTROL AND PROHIBITION EVER PRODUCED BY THE NEW WORLD PEACE ORGANIZATION. THE DOCUMENT REPRESENTED A REMARKABLE DISPLAY OF GREAT POWERS COMPROMISE.

THE FIRST STEP TO IMPLEMENT IT WILL BE TAKEN MONDAY WHEN THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION WILL MEET AT LAKE SUCCESS TO CONSIDER THE COMMISSION'S REPORT TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL. THE ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION GAVE TOP PRIORITY TO ATOMIC WEAPONS AND THE DELEGATES MADE IT QUITE CLEAR THEY WOULD COUNTENANCE NO DELAY.

THE SECURITY COUNCIL MUST FORMULATE DETAILS OF THE PROGRAM AND PRESENT THEM TO THE UNITED NATIONS MEMBERS.

THE MAJOR BATTLES OF THIS ASSEMBLY ENDED WHEN THE DELEGATES BY A VOTE OF 36 TO 6 BEAT DOWN A RUSSIAN DEMAND FOR A TROOP CENSUS AND LEFT IT UP TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO GATHER WHAT INFORMATION IT MIGHT NEED.

THIS FIGHT WAS MARKED BY AN ITEMIZED REPORT ON U.S.TROOPS DISPOSITIONS ABROAD DELIVERED BY SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES IN HIS SOLE APPEARANCE ON THE ASSEMBLY ROSTRUM.

IN ANOTHER IMPORTANT ACTION, THE ASSEMBLY SET UP THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL, THE LAST LINK IN THE U.N.CHAIN OF TOP ORGANIZATIONS. MEMBERS ARE GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, BELGIUM, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND AS STATES ADMINISTERING TRUST TERRITORIES; THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA, CHINA, MEXICO AND IRAQ AS NON-ADMINISTERING STATES. THE CHIEF AIM OF THE COUNCIL IS TO SEE THAT ALL NON-SELF-GOVERNING PEOPLES MOVE PROGRESSIVELY TOWARD INDEPENDENCE.

THEIR BUSINESS DONE, ERNEST BEVIN, BRITAIN'S FOREIGN SECRETARY, AND VYACHESLAV M.MOLOTOV, RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, SAILED FOR HOME AND THE TASK OF PREPARING FOR TALKS IN MARCH ON THE GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN TREATIES. BOTH SAID THEY WERE SATISFIED WITH ACCOMPLISHMENTS HERE. IN MOSCOW, THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA ALSO COMMENDED THE WORK OF THE ASSEMBLY AND THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL. IT WAS THE MOST OPTIMISTIC COMMENT IN IZVESTIA IN SOME TIME.

U.N.-SOUTHWEST AFRICA

NEW YORK, DEC.14-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY FINALLY REJECTED SOUTH AFRICA'S PLAN TO ANNEX SOUTHWEST AFRICA TODAY AND CALLED UPON THE UNION GOVERNMENT TO SUBMIT THE MANDATED TERRITORY TO THE U.N. FOR TRUSTEESHIP.

THE VOTE WAS 39 TO 0 WITH NINE ABSTENTIONS.

SOUTH AFRICA FOUGHT FOR ITS ANNEXATION PLAN ALL THE WAY THROUGH COMMITTEE BUT DID NOT CAST A BALLOT IN THE FINAL VOTE.

PREMIER JAN CHRISTIAAN SMUTS HAD WARNED DURING COMMITTEE DEBATE THAT HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD CONTINUE TO ADMINISTER THE TERRITORY AS "AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE UNION" REGARDLESS OF THE U.N. DECISION. AS APPROVED THE RESOLUTION SAID:

"THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IS UNABLE TO ACCEDE TO THE INCORPORATION OF THE TERRITORY OF SOUTHWEST AFRICA IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, AND

"RECOMMENDS THAT THE MANDATED TERRITORY OF SOUTHWEST AFRICA BE PLACED UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM AND INVITED THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA TO PROPOSE FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY A TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENT FOR THE AFORESEEN TERRITORY."

UNDER THE U.N. CHARTER, MEMBER GOVERNMENTS ARE INVITED TO OFFER MANDATE TERRITORIES FOR THE TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM AND WITH APPROVAL OF AGREEMENTS THE AREAS ARE PLACED UNDER THE WORLD AGENCY WITH THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY CONTINUING TO FUNCTION.

TODAY'S DECISION MARKED THE FIRST TIME THAT THE ASSEMBLY HAS PASSED A RESOLUTION GOING SO FAR AS TO "RECOMMEND" THAT A GOVERNMENT COMPLY.

JOHN FOSTER DULLES, AMERICAN DELEGATE, REMARKED IN THE FINAL DEBATE THAT "THE RESOLUTION DOES NOT GIVE SATISFACTION TO THE SUGGESTION OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA BUT THE DENIAL IS COUCHED IN TERMS WHICH, WHILE FIRM, ARE COURTEOUS AND AVOID OFFENSE AND WHICH MAKE A CONSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTION FOR THE FUTURE."

INDIA, DENMARK AND THE UNITED STATES SPONSORED THE WINNING RESOLUTION.

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NEW YORK, DEC. 14 (AP)-SIR HARTLEY SHAWCROSS, CHIEF BRITISH DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY AND A PRINCIPAL IN THE ARMS LIMITATION AND TROOP CENSUS DEBATES, HELD UP THE LINER QUEEN ELIZBETH TODAY FOR AN HOUR SO HE COULD VOTE ON THE TROOP QUESTION.

HE WAS RUSHED TO THE SHIP AFTER THE VOTE. THERE HE FOUND HIS PASSPORT HAD BEEN LEFT IN THE HOTEL. THE PASSPORT WAS TIED TO A ROPE AND PULLED UP THE SIDE OF THE HUGE SHIP AS SHE PULLED AWAY FROM THE DOCK.

THE LINER CARRIED A FULL PASSENGER LIST OF 2,266 PASSENGERS, INCLUDING 94 UNITED NATIONS OFFICIALS AND MANY DIPLOMATS.

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U.N.-PRESS (750)
BY FRANCIS W.CARPENTER
NEW YORK, DEC. 14-(AP)-DECLARING THAT FREEDOM OF INFORMATION IS THE "TOUCHSTONE OF ALL THE FREEDOMS TO WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS IS CONSECRATED," THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY TONIGHT UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED A RESOLUTION CALLING FOR A CONFERENCE OF ALL U.N. MEMBERS IN 1947 ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION.

THE RESOLUTION SPECIFICALLY STATED THAT DELEGATIONS TO THE CONFERENCE SHALL INCLUDE "IN EACH INSTANCE PERSONS ACTUALLY ENGAGED OR EXPERIENCED IN PRESS, RADIO, MOTION PICTURES AND OTHER MEDIA FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION."

THE PLACE OF THE CONFERENCE WAS LEFT UP TO THE DECISION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, WHICH WILL MEET HERE IN FEBRUARY. THE ASSEMBLY APPROVED A MINIMUM OF $28,000 FOR SUCH A CONFERENCE IF IT IS HELD AT U.N. HEADQUARTERS AND THERE WAS SPECULATION TONIGHT THAT THE MEETING WOULD BE DESIGNATED FOR NEW YORK. 1946

THE ASSEMBLY ACTION CLIMAXES A FIGHT WAGED SINCE LAST WINTER'S MEETING FOR JUST SUCH A CONFERENCE.

BRIG.GEN.CARLOS P.ROMULO, CHIEF OF THE PHILIPPINE DELEGATION TO THE U.N. AND HIMSELF A NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER, TOLD THE ASSEMBLY WHEN THE RESOLUTION CAME UP FOR ACTION LATE TONIGHT THAT SOME ARRANGEMENTS SHOULD BE MADE TO BIND THE AGREEMENTS OF THE CONFERENCE ON THE PARTICIPATING MEMBERS. THE CONFERENCE REPORT WILL GO EVENTUALLY TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

HE SAID THAT RADIO AND FILMS WERE INCLUDED OVER THE OBJECTIONS OF THE SOVIET RUSSIAN DELEGATION BUT THAT HE WAS SURE THE SOVIETS WOULD AGREE IT WAS BETTER TO HAVE ONE CONFERENCE THAN TO ADD TO THE MULTIPLICITY OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES ALREADY PLANNED.

ROMULO SAID HE KNEW OF NO OTHER PROJECT ON WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS COULD GET TOGETHER WITH LESS DIVERGENCE.

THE UNANIMOUS VOTE THEN WAS TAKEN.

THE RESOLUTION LAID DOWN THE FOLLOWING GUIDING PRINCIPLES:

"(A) THE PURPOSE OF THE CONFERENCE SHALL BE TO FORMULATE ITS VIEWS CONCERNING THE RIGHTS, OBLIGATIONS AND PRACTICES WHICH SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE CONCEPT OF THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION;

"(B) DELEGATIONS TO THE CONFERENCE SHALL INCLUDE IN EACH INSTANCE PERSONS ACTUALLY ENGAGED OR EXPERIENCED IN PRESS, RADIO, MOTION PICTURES AND OTHER MEDIA FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION;

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"(C) THE CONFERENCE SHALL BE HELD BEFORE THE END OF 1947, AT SUCH PLACE AS MAY BE DETERMINED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, IN ORDER TO ENABLE THE COUNCIL TO SUBMIT A REPORT ON THE DELIBERATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CONFERENCE TO THE FOLLOWING REGULAR SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY."

IN ITS PREAMBLE, THE RESOLUTION STATED THAT:

"FREEDOM OF INFORMATION IS A FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHT AND IS THE TOUCHSTONE OF ALL THE FREEDOMS TO WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS IS CONSECRATED;

"FREEDOM OF INFORMATION IMPLIES THE RIGHT TO GATHER, TRANSMIT AND PUBLISH NEWS ANYWHERE AND EVERYWHERE WITHOUT FETTERS. AS SUCH IT IS AN ESSENTIAL FACTOR IN ANY SERIOUS EFFORT TO PROMOTE THE PEACE AND PROGRESS OF THE WORLD;

"FREEDOM OF INFORMATION REQUIRES AS AN INDISPENSABLE ELEMENT THE WILLINGNESS AND CAPACITY TO EMPLOY ITS PRIVILEGES WITHOUT ABUSE. IT REQUIRES AS A BASIC DISCIPLINE THE MORAL OBLIGATION TO SEEK THE FACTS WITHOUT PREJUDICE AND TO SPREAD KNOWLEDGE WITHOUT MALICIOUS INTENT;

"UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION AMONG NATIONS IS IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT AN ALERT AND SOUND WORLD OPINION WHICH, IN TURN, IS WHOLLY DEPENDENT UPON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION."

DURING THE FIRST PART OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN LONDON THE PHILIPPINE DELEGATION PRESENTED A DRAFT RESOLUTION CALLING FOR AN INTERNATIONAL PRESS CONFERENCE. THIS RESOLUTION FINALLY WAS POSTPONED UNTIL THE PRESENT MEETING OF THE ASSEMBLY.

WHILE THE ASSEMBLY WAS IN LONDON EXPRESSIONS FOR FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND URGING THE UNITED NATIONS TO TAKE ACTION WERE SENT BY KENT COOPER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS; HUGH D. BAILLIE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED PRESS; AND WILBUR FORREST, ASSISTANT EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE AND PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS. LAST MAY THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS SET UP A SUB-COMMISSION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND OF THE PRESS, WHICH WAS CONFIRMED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.

FORREST SUBMITTED AN URGENT PROPOSAL FOR ACTION ON THE MATTER TO THE UNITED NATIONS LAST SEPTEMBER AND IT WAS ON THE AGENDA WHEN THE ASSEMBLY MET. THE RESOLUTION WAS DRAWN UP AFTER SEVERAL COMMITTEE MEETINGS THIS FALL.

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U.N.-SITE DAY

NEW YORK, DEC. 14-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY TONIGHT PICKED MANHATTAN'S EAST SIDE FOR ITS PERMANENT CAPITAL. THE VOTE WAS 46 TO 7. HAITI WAS ABSENT.

THE ASSEMBLY GREETED THE RESULT WITH GREAT APPLAUSE.

THE ACTION, TAKEN IN ABOUT THIRTY MINUTES OF SHORT, SNAPPY DISCUSSION, CLIMAXED A YEAR'S SEARCH FOR A PERMANENT HOME FOR THE NEW WORLD PEACE AGENCY.

SAN FRANCISCO AND PHILADELPHIA WERE THE PRINCIPAL CONTENDERS AT THE END UNTIL JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., PRESENTED HIS SURPRISE OFFER OF $8,500,000 TO BUY LAND FOR A SITE IN MANHATTAN'S EAST SIDE.

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IN THE FINAL VOTING, AUSTRALIA, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, IRAQ, LEBANON, SAUDI ARABIA AND SYRIA CAST BALLOTS AGAINST NEW YORK CITY.

AUSTRALIA AND THE ARAB STATES THUS CARRIED TO THE END THEIR FIGHT AGAINST NEW YORK. AUSTRALIA FAVORED SAN FRANCISCO IN THE LONG CONTEST.

THE HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE PROPOSED THAT THE ASSEMBLY ACCEPT THE SITE UNANIMOUSLY AND THANKED ROCKEFELLER FOR HIS OFFER TO BUY THE LAND FOR THE SKYSCRAPER CAPITAL. more

EDUARDO ZULETA ANGEL, OF COLOMBIA, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE, WHO HAS BEEN SUFFERING A HEART ATTACK, LEFT HIS HOSPITAL BED TO COME TO THE ASSEMBLY AND MAKE HIS REPORT.

THE ASSEMBLY TOOK UP THE SITE QUESTION IMMEDIATELY AFTER RETURNING FROM ITS DINNER RECESS. WARREN R. AUSTIN, FORMER UNITED STATES SENATOR AND NOW CHIEF OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE ASSEMBLY, ASKED FOR UNANIMOUS CONSENT TO MOVE THE SITE ITEM AHEAD OF A NUMBER OF OTHER MINOR MATTERS ON THE STILL-CROWDED AGENDA IN DEFERENCE TO THE CHAIRMAN'S ILLNESS.

NASRULLAH ENTESAM, OF IRAN, RAPPORTEUR OF THE HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE, EXPRESSED TO THE ASSEMBLY THE UNANIMOUS THANKS OF THE COMMITTEE TO JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., FOR HIS OFFER OF $8,500,000 TO BUY LAND ON NEW YORK'S EAST SIDE FOR A HOME FOR THE U.N.

THE DELEGATES APPLAUDED MENTION OF ROCKEFELLER'S NAME.

ENTEZAM THEN THANKED THE OTHER CITIES WHICH HAD EXTENDED INVITATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS, ESPECIALLY SAN FRANCISCO WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS "THAT PARADISE OF THE WEST," AND TO PHILADELPHIA, WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS THE "CRADLE OF LIBERTY, EQUALITY AND FRATERNITY."

THE CHAIRMAN TOLD THE DELEGATES THAT THE YEAR OF WORK BY THE COMMITTEE HAD MADE POSSIBLE THE QUICK ACCEPTANCE OF ROCKEFELLER'S OFFER, WHICH WAS MADE SUDDENLY DURING THIS WEEK AS IT APPEARED THE QUESTION MIGHT HAVE TO BE POSTPONED UNTIL NEXT YEAR.

ZULETA SAID THAT THE SKYSCRAPERS AND CHIMNEYS OF MANHATTAN WOULD NOT HINDER THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS. HE ADDED THAT ON THE CONTRARY, THEY WOULD "RECALL US TO REALITY AND LIFE."

HE APPEALED FOR A UNANIMOUS VOTE, AND ADDRESSED HIMSELF ESPECIALLY TO THE MEMBERS OF THE "PAN-ARAB LEAGUE," ASKING THEM TO ABANDON ANY PREJUDICES AGAINST NEW YORK.

ZULETA NEXT ASKED THE AUSTRALIAN DELEGATION, WHICH HAS FOUGHT FOR SAN FRANCISCO, ALSO TO JOIN IN ACCEPTING NEW YORK.

EGYPT AND AUSTRALIA, HOWEVER, EXPRESSED OPPOSITION IN BRIEF SPEECHES.

COL. MOHAMED ABDEL HALIM KHALIFA BEY, OF EGYPT, TOLD THE ASSEMBLY THAT HE THANKED ZULETA FOR HIS APPEAL TO THE PAN-ARAB LEAGUE BUT THAT EGYPT WOULD VOTE AGAINST THE RESOLUTION PROPOSING NEW YORK.

NORMAN J.O. MAKIN, CHIEF DELEGATE OF AUSTRALIA, SAID HIS DELEGATION STILL FELT THAT THE CHOICE OF NEW YORK WAS NOT IN ACCORD WITH THE BEST CHOICE THAT COULD BE MADE.

MAKIN SAID THAT HE FELT THERE WERE MANY SITES IN THIS "GREAT COUNTRY" WHICH WOULD GIVE THE UNITED NATIONS A DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER. HE SAID SAN FRANCISCO HAD ALL OF THE ADVANTAGES AND THAT HE MUST REGISTER FINALLY HIS OBJECTION TO THE SITE IN NEW YORK.

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U.N.-SITE

NEW YORK, DEC. 14-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY TOOK UP THE QUESTION OF ITS PERMANENT HOME TONIGHT IMMEDIATELY UPON RECONVENING AFTER A DINNER RECESS.

THE QUESTION WAS MOVED UP IN THE AGENDA ON THE REQUEST OF WARREN R. AUSTIN, CHIEF UNITED STATES DELEGATE, WHO SAID THAT THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE, EDUARDO ZULETA ANGEL, HAD LEFT A HOSPITAL TO ATTEND THE MEETING.

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U.N. SITE (170)

NEW YORK, DEC 14-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY WAS EXPECTED TO GET A REPORT TODAY FROM THE HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE RECOMMENDING ACCEPTANCE FROM JOHN D.ROCKEFELLER, JR., OF AN $8,500,000 18-ACRE SITE ON MIDTOWN MANHATTAN'S EAST SIDE FOR A PERMANENT HOME.

THE RESOLUTION THE COMMITTEE APPROVED YESTERDAY, SUBMITTED BY THE UNITED STATES, ALSO WOULD SET UP A 15-NATION PLANNING COMMISSION AND REQUEST SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE, WITH ITS HELP, TO PREPARE PLANS AND ESTIMATED COSTS OF SUCH A HOME AND REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY NEXT JULY.

ON THE COMMISSION WOULD BE REPRESENTATIVES OF AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, CANADA, CHINA, COLOMBIA, FRANCE, GREECE, INDIA, NORWAY, POLAND, SYRIA, BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, THE SOVIET UNION AND YUGOSLAVIA.

LIE ALSO MIGHT REQUEST CONSULTANTS TO BE NAMED BY THE U.S., OTHER GOVERNMENTS OR LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

THE NEW YORK CITY BOARD OF ESTIMATE YESTERDAY ACCEPTED TERMS OF ROCKEFELLER'S GIFT INVOLVING THE CITY, INCLUDING CITY EXPENDITURE OF SOME $2,000,000 ON LAND AROUND THE PROFERRED SITE.

DN413AES

U.N. BOX

NEW YORK,DEC.14-(AP)-MAYOR WILLIAM O'DWYER, WELCOMING THE UNITED NATIONS AS "A PERMANENT RESIDENT OF OUR COMMUNITY," SAID TONIGHT THAT "WE PLEDGE OUR HEARTS TO THE SUCCESS OF THE U.N. AND THE ACHIEVEMENT OF ITS MAGNIFICENT GOALS."

HE ADDED THAT, AS THE CENTER OF WORLD GOVERNMENT, THE CITY ENTERED "A NEW EPOCH."

MJ1048PES

NEW YORK, DEC 14-(AP)-MAYOR ROGER LAPHAM OF SAN FRANCISCO, WHO SPONSORED HIS CITY AS PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS, LEFT FOR HOME TODAY BY PLANE, DECLARING "SAN FRANCISCO WOULD BE A BETTER PLACE, BUT WE HAVE TO BOW TO THE WILL OF THE MAJORITY."

INDICATING THAT HE BELIEVED THE MANHATTAN EAST RIVER SITE SPONSORED BY JOHN D.ROCKEFELLER WOULD BE CHOSEN, LAPHAM SAID:

39 5 8..3$8-53 LL BE DISAPPOINTMENT AMONG THE PEOPLE B

SPONSORED BY JOHN D.ROCKEFELLER WOULD BE CHOSEN, LAPHAM SAID:

"I THINK THERE WILL BE DISAPPOINTMENT AMONG THE PEOPLE BACK HOME BECAUSE CALIFORNIA WANTED THE UNITED NATIONS." HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THERE ALWAYS WAS A POSSIBILITY SOME BRANCH OF U.N. MIGHT BE ESTABLISHED IN SAN FRANCISCO.

G237PES

THE TROOP CENSUS OUTCOME ACTUALLY REPRESENTED A MAJOR DEFEAT FOR MOSCOW. THE RUSSIANS ORIGINALLY RAISED THE ISSUE IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL LAST AUGUST BUT THAT BODY REFUSED TO DISCUSS IT. IT WAS THEN BROUGHT BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY WITH STIPULATIONS THAT INFORMATION SHOULD BE GIVEN ONLY ON TROOPS ON THE SOIL OF NON-AXIS COUNTRIES.

AT THE INSISTENCE OF THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN, MOLOTOV THEN BROADENED THE REPORTS TO COVER ALL TROOPS OUTSIDE HOME BORDERS. HOWEVER HE TURNED BACK REPEATED REQUESTS THAT FORCES AT HOME BE INCLUDED WITH A COUNTER DEMAND THAT SUCH A PROPOSAL, IF ACCEPTED, ALSO WOULD HAVE TO INCLUDE DATA ON THE ATOMIC BOMB AND

30.24-6945

ALL OTHER ARMAMENTS.
THE WESTERN POWERS BITTERLY OPPOSED GIVING UP ARMAMENT INFORMATION NOW BUT AGREED THAT ALL SUCH DATA WOULD BE FORTHCOMING ONCE AN ADEQUATE SYSTEM OF ARMS LIMITATION WAS SET UP OFFICIALLY. THIS WAS IN KEEPING WITH THE AMERICAN PLAN FOR INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY WHICH PROVIDES THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL REVEAL ITS ATOMIC SECRETS STAGE BY STAGE AS THE SAFEGUARDING MACHINERY IS PUT INTO OPERATION. ADD NY (NL-UN-5,1/2) XXX REPORT (HAVAS)
WHEN THE QUESTION BECAME HOPELESSLY BOGGED DOWN IN COMMITTEE, PAUL-HENRI SPAAK OF BELGIUM, ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT, SUGGESTED THE COMPROMISE WHICH CALLED UPON THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO DECIDE WHAT INFORMATION WAS NEEDED AND IT WAS ADOPTED OVER RUSSIAN DISSENT ALL THE WAY FROM A SUB-COMMITTEE TO THE FLOOR OF THE ASSEMBLY.
GH240PES NM BJT

MOLOTOV DID NOT OFFER TO DISCLOSE THE NUMBER OF SOVIET TROOPS ABROAD OR AT HOME. BUT HE ANNOUNCED THAT HE WOULD INSIST ON DEBATE OVER HIS DEMANDS FOR A WORLDWIDE CENSUS OF TROOPS AND ARMAMENTS, INCLUDING THE ATOMIC BOMB. AFTER THE ARMS VOTE.# ADD NY (DAY-UN ABIDS) XX SAFEGUARDS (Paris)

U.N. TIMETABLE

NEW YORK, DEC 14-(AP)-SCHEDULE TODAY (EST):
11 A.M., 4 P.M., 8 P.M.--PLENARY SESSIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT FLUSHING MEADOW PARK.
(NO MEETINGS AT LAKE SUCCESS.)
DN354AES

1946

NIGHT LEAD JINNAH

BY TOM WILLIAMS

LONDON, DEC 14-(AP)-MAHOMED ALI JINNAH, MOSLEM LEAGUE PRESIDENT, TODAY ACCUSED THE RIVAL ALL-INDIA CONGRESS OF PREPARING TO "TORPEDO COMPLETELY" LEAGUE DEMANDS FOR DIVISION OF INDIA INTO SEPARATE MOSLEM AND HINDU NATIONS--A STEP JINNAH ASSERTED WAS FUNDAMENTAL TO ACHIEVING OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE.
HE REJECTED A BRITISH ATTEMPT TO RESOLVE THE HINDU-MOSLEM DIFFERENCES BY SUBMITTING DISPUTED SECTIONS OF THE LABOR GOVERNMENT'S PLAN FOR INDEPENDENCE TO AN INDIAN FEDERAL COURT. "I WILL TRUST NO COURT TO DECIDE ON A POINT LIKE THIS," HE SAID.
JINNAH, WHO CLAIMS TO BE THE SPOKESMAN FOR 100,000,000 INDIAN MOSLEMS, MADE THE STATEMENTS AT A NEWS CONFERENCE PRIOR TO HIS DEPARTURE FOR INDIA, WHERE A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY IS ATTEMPTING TO DRAW UP A CHARTER FOR INDIAN INDEPENDENCE. JINNAH DECLARED THE MOSLEMS WOULD NOT PARTICIPATE IN THAT ASSEMBLY UNTIL "THE CONGRESS IS PREPARED TO ACCEPT THE LONG TERM SCHEME."
HE DECLARED THAT DIVISION OF INDIA INTO HINDUSTAN AND PAKISTAN WAS "THE ONLY PRACTICAL WAY" OF SOLVING THE FORMIDABLE PROBLEM OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE AND ADDED:
"THE SOONER BRITAIN DECIDES THAT THE BETTER. WE WISH THE HINDUS GODSPEED. GO AHEAD AND FRAME YOUR CONSTITUTION FOR HINDUSTAN. GO AHEAD, AND LET US FRAME A CONSTITUTION FOR PAKISTAN."
HE CHARGED CONGRESS LEADERS WITH ATTEMPTING TO "OVERRULE ANOTHER NATION," THE MOSLEM MINORITY, AND SAID "THERE MUST BE SOME CONDITIONS IN THE SCHEME WHICH WILL PREVENT A BRUTE MAJORITY FROM TAKING THE BIT IN ITS MOUTH AND RUNNING AWAY."
JINNAH WARNED OF POSSIBLE FURTHER COMMUNAL STRIFE WHICH HAS ALREADY CLAIMED THOUSANDS OF LIVES IN INDIA AND SAID "IF HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT AND THE PARLIAMENT DO NOT REALIZE THE GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION AND HANDLE THIS ISSUE BOLDLY AND FRANKLY I AM AFRAID THAT THINGS WILL GET WORSE."
HE SAID HE DID NOT SHARE THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S VIEWS THAT THIS WEEK'S DEBATE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS MIGHT JEOPARDIZE THE INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT.
"I FEEL LIGHT IS DAWNING ON THE TREMENDOUS MESS THAT ALREADY HAS BEEN MADE, AND I THINK PARLIAMENT IS IN A BETTER POSITION NOW WITH REGARD TO SOME OF THE FACTS THAN THEY WERE ALL THESE MONTHS," HE SAID.
THE CONGRESS HAS AGREED TO SUBMIT TO INTERPRETATION BY A FEDERAL COURT OF A TROUBLESOME SECTION OF THE INDIAN INDEPENDENCE PLAN PERTAINING TO A GROUPING OF PROVINCES THAT WOULD GIVE THE MOSLEMS SEMI-AUTONOMY. THE FEDERAL COURT IS MADE UP OF HINDUS, MOSLEMS AND BRITISH.
G327PES

LONDON, DEC. 14-(AP)-J.J.MALONEY, FORMER AUSTRALIAN MINISTER TO MOSCOW, SAID TODAY IN AN EDITORIAL PAGE ARTICLE IN THE SUNDAY DISPATCH THAT THERE ARE "HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS" OF BEGGARS IN RUSSIA.
"YOU CAN GO TO ANY PART OF MOSCOW AWAY FROM THE MAIN STREETS OR TO ANY ONE OF THE OPEN MARKETS AND THERE YOU WILL FIND THE BEGGARS, MANY OF THEM DEFORMED THROUGH INDUSTRIAL INJURY, BEGGING FROM THEIR FELLOW CITIZENS IN THIS LAND OF SOCIALISM," MALONEY SAID.
HE CALLED HOUSING CONDITIONS "APPALLING" WITH "HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE PACKED INTO APARTMENTS LARGE ENOUGH TO ACCOMODATE ONLY A HALF DOZEN FAMILIES."
FD655PES

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, DEC. 14-(AP)-GEN.JOSEPH T.MCNARNEY, U.S. COMMANDER IN EUROPE, WILL MAKE HIS FIRST DIRECT ADDRESS TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE ON CHRISTMAS EVE AT A HISTORIC GERMAN SITE IN FRANKFURT, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.
THE SPEECH WILL BE BROADCAST TO THE UNITED STATES.
THE ARMY SAID IT EXPECTED 10,000 GERMANS TO ATTEND.
MCNARNEY WILL SPEAK FROM A PLATFORM IN THE ROEMERBERG, A RUINED SQUARE IN MID-CITY WHERE EMPERORS OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE WERE CROWNED DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.
VS156PES

1946

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, DEC 14-(AP)-THE FRENCH AWARD "CHEVALIER DE LA LEGION D'HONNEUR" WAS PRESENTED TODAY TO COL.WILLIAM W.DAWSON, DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGIONAL COORDINATING OFFICE, BY GOV.GUILLAUME WIDMER, OF THE FRENCH ZONE, IN CEREMONIES AT TUEBINGEN.
THE HONOR WAS GIVEN DAWSON IN RECOGNITION OF HIS COOPERATION WITH THE FRENCH MILITARY GOVERNMENT BOTH IN HIS PRESENT CAPACITY AND IN HIS FORMER POST AS DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN.
DAWSON FORMERLY WAS MAYOR OF BRECKSVILLE, OHIO, AND A LAW PROFESSOR AT WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, CLEVELAND.
G1040AES

MUNICH, GERMANY, DEC.14-(AP)-MORE THAN 15,000 POUNDS OF DYNAMITE WILL BE USED TO DEMOLISH FOUR BUILDINGS OF THE EBENHAUSEN POWDER PLANT NEAR INGOLSTADT NEXT TUESDAY,. 5&3 REPARATIONS SECTION OF THE U.S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR BAVARIA ANNOUNCED TODAY.

ANOTHER 84 BUILDINGS OF THE HUGE CONCERN, WHICH ONCE PRODUCED NITRO-CELLULOSE FOR THE GERMAN ARMY, WILL BE BLASTED IN THE NEXT THREE MONTHS. TWO HUNDRED BUILDINGS WILL BE USED FOR EMERGENCY HOUSING AND SMALL INDUSTRIES.

THE REPARATIONS SECTION SAID ELIMINATION OF THE BAVARIAN WAR POTENTIAL, NOW IN ITS FINAL PHASE, WOULD BE COMPLETED IN ABOUT NINE MONTHS.

(EDS READ FIRST GRAF 3RD LINE -- NEXT TUESDAY, THE REPARATIONS ETC).

LS842AES

(A BRITISH INFORMANT SAID IN LONDON YESTERDAY THAT BRITAIN WOULD RECALL AMBASSADOR SIR VICTOR MALLET, REDUCE THE EMBASSY TO A LEGATION AND APPOINT EMBASSY COUNSELLOR D.F.HOWARD CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.

(THE NETHERLANDS FOREIGN OFFICE AT THE HAGUE SAID MINISTER P.E.TEPPEMA WOULD BE RECALLED.

(THE ONLY OTHER DIPLOMATS SUBJECT TO THE RECOMMENDATION ARE FROM THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EL SALVADOR AND TURKEY.)

THE CABINET'S STATEMENT, ISSUED AFTER AN EIGHT-AND-A-HALF-HOUR SESSION AT FRANCO'S EL PARDO PALACE, TERMED THE U.N. RESOLUTION "A TERRIBLE PRECEDENT FOR FUTURE RELATIONS AMONG PEOPLES, WHICH A MAJORITY OF NATIONS SOON WILL REGRET"; AN "ATTEMPT AT FOREIGN INTERFERENCE," AND "AN UNJUST DECISION ADOPTED IN MANIFEST VIOLATION OF THE PRECEPTS OF ITS (THE U.N.'S) OWN FUNDAMENTAL CHARTER."

(THE CHARTER FORBIDS U.N. INTERVENTION "IN MATTERS WHICH ARE ESSENTIALLY WITHIN THE DOMESTIC JURISDICTION OF ANY STATE.")

A31 add Madrid (Spain-UN) xxx then) DAY

THE CABINET SAID THAT REACTION IN POPULAR DEMONSTRATIONS OF THE "EXQUISITE SENSITIVITY" OF THE SPANISH PEOPLE HAD "RELIEVED THE GOVERNMENT OF FURTHER EXPLANATION ON THE MATTER." (SUCH DEMONSTRATIONS WERE REPORTED THIS WEEK FROM MADRID AND BARCELONA.)

THOUGH CALLING THE RESOLUTION AN "EVIL SYMPTOM OF A HARDLY PACIFIC SPIRIT" IN THE U.N., THE CABINET SAID IT "LACKED EFFICIENCY AND IMPORTANCE."

SPANISH NEWSPAPERS, TAKING THE SAME LINE, POINTED OUT THAT NO FULL DIPLOMATIC BREAK WAS CALLED FOR AND SAID THAT THE RESOLUTION WAS NOT BINDING ON ANY NATION.

THE STOCK MARKET SHOWED NO UNFAVORABLE REACTION. BUSINESS CIRCLES EXPRESSED RELIEF THAT NO CLEAN BREAK WAS ASKED.

DN422AES

1946

f/o Madrid

london, saturday, dec. 14-(ap)-the laborite daily herald predicted today that spain would recall her ambassador from london "if general franco has any sense of dignity."

the british ambassador, sir victor mallet, who is being recalled from madrid, is the only envoy of that rank to be affected by the united nations resolution calling on members to withdraw their heads of missions.

the spanish ambassador to britain since november, 1945, is domingo de las barcenas.

1946

1219aes

BY ERNEST G.FISCHER DAY-Zionists

BASEL, SWITZERLAND, DEC.14-(AP)-DISCUSSION OF POLITICAL ISSUES BEFORE THE 22ND WORLD ZIONIST CONGRESS IS EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED TONIGHT OR TOMORROW. THE PRINCIPAL ISSUES ARE:

1. SHALL THE CONGRESS INSTRUCT THE JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE TO REPRESENTATIVES TO THE PALESTINE CONFERENCE IN LONDON NEXT MONTH?

2. IF SO, SHALL THE ZIONISTS ASK PARTITION OF PALESTINE INTO JEW AND ARAB STATES OR SHALL THEY INSIST UPON A JEWISH STATE IN THE WHOLE OF PALESTINE?

AFTER THE PUBLIC DISCUSSION, THE POLITICAL COMMISSION, IN CLOSED CHAMBER, WILL FORMULATE RESOLUTIONS TO BE SUBMITTED TO A PLENARY MEETING OF THE CONGRESS ABOUT ONE WEEK HENCE.

THE POLITICAL COMMISSION CONSISTS OF 30 REPRESENTATIVES OF THE

30.24-6947

CONGRESS, DETERMINED BY THE PROPORTIONATE STRENGTH OF EACH PARTY AT THE CONGRESS. AMONG THE SIX PRINCIPAL PARTIES, THE MOST POWERFUL GROUP NUMERICALLY IS THE GENERAL ZIONISTS, MAINLY FROM THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

MOST GENERAL ZIONIST SPEAKERS THUS FAR HAVE FAVORED PARTICIPATION IN THE LONDON CONFERENCE, BUT SOME AMERICAN AND BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES HAVE BEEN AT ODDS ON THE ISSUE.

THE JEWISH AGENCY, ADVISORY BODY TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT UNDER BRITAIN'S LEAGUE OF NATIONS MANDATE FOR PALESTINE, HAS BEEN CRITICIZED AND PRAISED FOR CONSIDERING THE PARTITION OF PALESTINE. THE FORMULA OF PARTITION HAS BEEN "A VIABLE JEWISH STATE ON AN ADEQUATE AREA OF PALESTINE." THERE HAVE BEEN NO OFFICIAL UTTERANCES HERE ON SPECIFICALLY WHAT THAT MEANS.

MOST EXECUTIVE COMMITTEEMEN OF THE JEWISH AGENCY DEFENDED THEIR POLICY OF CONSIDERING PARTITION OF PALESTINE. A NOTABLE EXCEPTION WAS MOSHE SNEH, A PALESTINIAN MEMBER OF THE GENERAL ZIONIST PARTY. SNEH OPPOSED PARTICIPATION IN THE LONDON CONFERENCE, ARGUING THAT IT WAS INTENDED AS "A LIQUIDATION OF ZIONISM." HE FAVORED CONTINUED RESISTANCE IN PALESTINE BY LEGAL MEANS.

MOST SPEAKERS HAVE CONDEMNED TERRORISM IN PALESTINE. ONE WHO SAID AN OPPOSITION GROUP WAS ENCOURAGING TERRORISM WAS SHOUTED DOWN BY CRIES OF "IT'S A DIRTY LIE."

LS1027AES

NIGHT LEAD ZIONISTS (200) 1946

BY ERNEST G.FISCHER

BASLE, SWITZERLAND, DEC.14-(AP)-ISAAC GRUNEBAUM, PALESTINE MEMBER OF THE JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE, CALLED TONIGHT FOR A JEWISH STATE IN THE WHOLE OF PALESTINE AND RECOMMENDED FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS WITH BRITAIN "TO BREAK THROUGH THE BRITISH POLICY OF KEEPING THE JEWS IN THE MINORITY IN PALESTINE."

GRUNEBAUM'S SPEECH BEFORE THE 22ND WORLD ZIONIST CONGRESS WOUND UP DEBATE ON POLITICAL ISSUES WHICH HAVE REVOLVED ABOUT THE MAIN QUESTIONS OF WHETHER TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES TO THE LONDON CONFERENCE ON PALESTINE, WHICH IS TO RESUME IN JANUARY, AND WHETHER TO AGREE TO PARTITION OF PALESTINE OR INSIST UPON A JEWISH STATE IN THE WHOLE.

THE ISSUES NOW GO TO THE POLITICAL COMMISSION WHICH WILL CONSIDER THE ARGUMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN HEARD AND FORMULATE RESOLUTIONS IN A CLOSED CHAMBER. THE COMMISSION'S RESOLUTIONS WILL BE SUBMITTED TO A PLENARY SESSION IN ABOUT A WEEK. THE THIRTY MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION ARE APPORTIONED AMONG THE PARTIES ACCORDING TO THEIR STRENGTH IN THE CONGRESS, WITH THE GENERAL ZIONISTS THE LARGEST NUMERICALLY AMONG THE SIX PRINCIPAL GROUPS.

MOST OF THE GENERAL ZIONISTS ARE FROM THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND, AND MOST GENERAL ZIONIST SPEAKERS HAVE FAVORED PARTICIPATION IN THE LONDON CONFERENCE.

B427PES

GREEK (350)

BY JOSEPH C.GOODWIN

DIDIMOTIKON, NEAR THE GREEK-TURKISH BORDER, DEC.13-(DELAYED)-(AP)- THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF A GREEK BATTALION SPEARHEADING THE MOPPING UP DRIVE IN EVROS PROVINCE DECLARED TODAY THAT A "COMMUNIST ARMY" 3,000 STRONG WAS CONDUCTING RAIDS IN THE AREA OF THE TURKISH BORDER.

HE CHARGED THAT BULGARIAN OFFICERS "REFUSED" TO SIGN AN AGREEMENT TO HALT THE COMMUNISTS FROM CROSSING BULGARIAN TERRITORY TO STRIKE AT GREEK VILLAGES.

CAPT.PANAYOTIS RONGAKOS, THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER, SAID THE RAIDERS ORGANIZED A REGIMENT OF THREE BATTALIONS OF 1,000 MEN EACH ON "THE OLD GREEK ARMY STYLE" AND WERE LED BY EVANGELOS KRITON, "A FORMER ELAS (GREEK LEFT WING) LEADER IN THRACE AND COLLABORATOR WITH THE BULGARIANS."

RONGAKOS ASSERTED THE COMMUNIST ARMY HAD ITS HEADQUARTERS IN TWO BULGARIAN AND THREE GREEK VILLAGES, INCLUDING CORYMBOS, AND THAT IT WAS MADE UP OF FIVE TO 10 PERCENT "FOREIGNERS, FIVE PERCENT BULGAR-TRAINED GREEKS WEARING YUGOSLAV UNIFORMS" AND THE BALANCE GREEK COMMUNISTS. THE OFFICERS, HE ADDED, WERE "MAINLY FOREIGNERS" AND INCLUDED "A FEW REGULAR BULGARIAN ARMY OFFICERS."

RONGAKOS SAID HE HAD ASKED BULGARIAN OFFICERS "TO SIGN AN 1946 AGREEMENT TO HALT THE MOVEMENT OF GUERRILLAS BACK AND FORTH OVER THE BORDER" AND TO "SURRENDER GREEK GUERRILLAS TO THE GREEK MILITARY" BUT THAT THEY "REFUSED TO AGREE TO OUR PROPOSALS AFTER CONFERRING WITH A PARTY COMMISSAR WHO ATTENDED THE MEETING."

MEANWHILE A BLIZZARD WHICH SWEPT OUT OF THE NORTH GAVE THIS FRONTIER POST ITS FIRST QUIET NIGHT IN THREE WEEKS. BATTALION OFFICERS SAID HEAVY SNOWS COVERED FIVE MASS GRAVES CONTAINING 250 BODIES OF "BANDITS" KILLED IN THE RECENT FIVE-DAY BATTLE NEAR CORYMBOS.

HEADQUARTERS REMAINED SILENT ON GREEK CASUALTIES, BUT AN OFFICER SAID "11 OFFICERS WERE KILLED, WOUNDED OR CAPTURED." ONE GREEK OFFICER WAS REPORTED WOUNDED, CAPTURED AND TRANSPORTED TO BULGARIA IN AN OXCART "IN THE VIEW OF BULGARIAN BORDER GUARDS."

A CURFEW WAS IMPOSED ON ALL TOWNS IN THIS AREA. STREETS WERE PATROLLED BY NEWLY ORGANIZED CIVILIAN GUARD UNITS. THE ARMY SAID "800 TO 1,000" VILLAGERS WERE ARMED AND BROUGHT INTO SPECIAL SERVICE TO GUARD THEIR HOMES FROM ATTACK.

HEADQUARTERS REMAINED SILENT ON PRISONERS HELD, BUT A RELIABLE INFORMANT SAID MORE THAN 600 GUERRILLAS AND THEIR FAMILIES TAKEN IN THREE GENERAL MOPPING UP OPERATIONS IN WESTERN THRACE WERE NOW IMPRISONED.

B435PES

ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER STEPHANOS STEPHANOPOULOS SAID THAT THE GREEK GOVERNMENT HAS LODGED FORMAL PROTESTS WITH THE ALLIED AMBASSADORS IN ATHENS AGAINST THE DECISION OF THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS TURNING DOWN THE GREEK PLEA FOR TERRITORIAL ADJUSTMENTS ON THE GREEK-BULGARIAN FRONTIER IN THE TREATY WITH BULGARIA.

MEANWHILE SECOND DIVISION HEADQUARTERS ATUGARISA ANNOUNCED THAT IT HAD COMPLETED FOUR DAYS' MOPPING UP OPERATIONS IN THE LOWER MOUNT OLYMPUS AREA AND HAD CLEARED INSURGENTS OUT OF 14 VILLAGES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT SIX GUERRILLAS HAD BEEN KILLED.

GEN.CONSTANTINE VENTIRIS, COMMANDER OF THE THIRD ARMY, NOW TOURING EASTERN MACEDONIA AND WESTERN THRACE, HAS ISSUED A PROCLAMATION INVITING THE GUERRILLAS TO SURRENDER UNDER TERMS OF AN AMNESTY PROVIDED BY THE GREEK PARLIAMENT. + 1100 Athens (DAY-Greece) XXX borders (Goodwin)

VIENNA. DEC. 14-(AP)-DR. KARL RENNER, PRESIDENT OF AUSTRIA, ASKED TONIGHT THAT AUSTRIA BE REPRESENTED IN THE PRELIMINARY DISCUSSIONS OF HER PEACE TREATY WITH THE ALLIES. 1946

IN A NATION-WIDE RADIO ADDRESS MARKING HIS 76TH BIRTHDAY, RENNER SAID AUSTRIA DESIRED PERMISSION TO SEND MINISTERS AND SPECIALISTS TO THE PRELIMINARY DISCUSSIONS SCHEDULED TO BE HELD BY DEPUTIES OF THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS.

ED652PES

A80 DAY-Roosevelt

WARSAW, DEC.14-(AP)-ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT AND HIS WIFE WILL STAY IN WILANOW PALACE AS GUESTS OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT, IT WAS LEARNED FROM A FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN. THE COUPLE ARRIVED BY PLANE FROM MOSCOW THURSDAY. THEY EXPECT TO SEE PRESIDENT BOLESLAW BIERUT, PREMIER EDWARD B. OSUBKA-MORAWSKI AND OTHER GOVERNMENT LEADERS.

WB706AES

WARSAW, DEC.14-(AP)-SQUATTERS ARE KEEPING ARTHUR BLISS LANE, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO POLAND, OUT OF HIS NEW HOME.

THE ENVOY HAS BEEN TRYING TO MOVE FROM CRAMPED QUARTERS IN THE HOTEL POLONIA TO A RESIDENCE NEAR THE EMBASSY, BUT FOUR POLES IN THE HOUSE HAVE REFUSED TO BUDGE.

A FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN, ASKED WHEN THE AMBASSADOR WOULD GET THE RESIDENCE, POINTED OUT THAT IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO TOSS THE SQUATTERS INTO THE STREET BUT SAID SOME STEPS WOULD HAVE TO BE TAKEN.

THE AMBASSADOR WOULD NOT COMMENT.

MD111AES

BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, DEC 14-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER POLITIKA SAID TODAY THAT INSURGENTS WERE REPULSING GREEK GOVERNMENT TROOPS WITH SUCH STRENGTH THAT THE GREEK WAR MINISTRY ITSELF WAS "BEGINNING TO DOUBT THE SUCCESSFUL OUTCOME."

POLITIKA SAID THE GREEK GOVERNMENT WAS SHOOTING "DOZENS OF MEN DAILY ALLEGEDLY FOR TREASON" AND THAT LEADERS OF "DEMOCRATIC GROUPS AND NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS" WERE BEING CLAPPED INTO CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

THE NEWSPAPER ACCUSED THE BRITISH OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FIGHTING IN GREECE, AND SAID THAT, ALTHOUGH BRITISH TROOPS HAD BEEN OCCUPYING GREECE FOR MORE THAN TWO YEARS, "NOT ONE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IS REPRESENTED IN THE GREEK GOVERNMENT."

POLITIKA, LIKE ALL YUGOSLAV NEWSPAPERS, IS A SEMI-OFFICIAL ORGAN.

THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT HAS PERSISTENTLY REFUSED TO FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ANY OFFICIAL COMMENT ON FOREIGN REPORTS THAT THE GREEK INSURGENTS ARE BEING SUPPLIED FROM YUGOSLAVIA, BULGARIA AND ALBANIA.

G336PES

MOSCOW, DEC. 14-(AP)-A PRAVDA WRITER SAID TODAY THAT THE PEASANT PARTY OF POLISH VICE PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK SERVED THE "BLACK REACTIONARIES OF POLISH CAPITALISM, THE LANDLORDS AND THEIR FOREIGN PROTECTORS."

THE COMMENTATOR, I.KOVALSKY, SAID ADHERENTS OF SMASHED GERMAN IMPERIALISM HAD EXPRESSED HOPE THAT THE PARTY WOULD WIN THE JANUARY ELECTION, AND AMONG THESE HE PLACED DR.KURT SCHUMACHER, CHAIRMAN OF THE GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, NOW VISITING ENGLAND.

THE WRITER SAID THE BRITISH REQUEST THAT NO ARRESTS TAKE PLACE DURING THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN CAME AT A TIME WHEN BANDITS DAILY WERE KILLING POLISH DEMOCRATS, THEIR WIVES AND CHILDREN.

RQ848AES

MOSCOW, DEC.14-(AP)THE SOVIET ARMY ORGAN, RED STAR, SAID TODAY THAT THE SIGNING IN NEW YORK OF AN AGREEMENT ON ECONOMIC UNITY IN THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN ZONES OF GERMANY AND A RECENT LONDON SPEECH OF DR.KURT SCHUMACHER, CHAIRMAN OF THE GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, WERE THE SIGNALS FOR AN ATTACK ON THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT.

"THE OFFENSIVE ON THE POTSDAM DECISIONS HIDES NO SMALL DANGER," THE PAPER SAID. "THE VIOLATION OF THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT MEANS THE PRESERVATION OF THE MILITARY-ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF GERMANY AND THE REJUVENATION OF GERMAN NATIONALISM AND MILITARISM. THE NEWLY BORN FUEHRER, SCHUMACHER, AND HIS NAZI COMPANIONS IN ARMS MAY BE INTERESTED IN THAT, BUT NOT THE GERMAN PEOPLE, AND MOREOVER NOT THE PEOPLE OF DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES.

LS835AES

1946

THE REVIEW SAID THAT PUBLICITY GIVEN THE DEBATES HAD PLAYED AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN BRINGING THE ISSUES SQUARELY BEFORE THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD BUT ADDED THAT SOME DELEGATIONS OBJECTED TO THIS PUBLICITY, "APPARENTLY NOT SURE OF THE CORRECTNESS OF THEIR POSITION."

THE NEWSPAPER DECLARED THAT TWO POLITICAL LINES HAD CRASHED HEADON IN THE ASSEMBLY--ONE THAT WOULD STRENGTHEN DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES IN THE RELATIONS BETWEEN NATIONS AND ONE THAT WOULD HOLD BACK AND TO ONE SIDE. 1100 Moscow (DAY-Russia) XXX Parliament

IT SAID SUPPORTERS OF THE LATTER LINE MADE WHAT IT TERMED A GREAT NOISE OVER THE VETO RIGHT OF THE BIG FIVE IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL MERELY TO SEEK ADVANTAGES FOR CERTAIN POWERS BUT HAD ENDED UP WITH A "FOGGY RECOMMENDATION" CONCERNING "CURTAILMENT OF HARDSHIPS."

THE PAPER TERMED THE SOVIET PROPOSAL FOR UNIVERSL ARMS REDUCTION THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY AND UNDOUBTEDLY THE BIGGEST CONSTRUCTIVE STEP TOWARD PEACE SINCE THE U.N. WAS FORMED, BUT DECLARED EFFORTS HAD BEEN MADE TO "CONFUSE THIS QUESTION IN EVERY WAY."

THE REVIEW SAID THE RESOLUTION AGAINST RACE DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTH AFRICA WAS PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT AND OBSERVED THAT THE ONE FOR RECALL OF AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS FROM FRANCO SPAIN WAS "THE FIRST STEP TAKEN FROM GENERAL DECLARATIONS TOWARD PRACTICAL ACTION."

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS, IZVESTIA SAID, SOLVED THE MAIN QUESTIONS OF PEACE TREATIES WITH THE FORMER ALLIES OF GERMANY SUCCESSFULLY.

WB731AES

30.24-6949

TEHRAN, DEC.13--(DELAYED)--(AP)-IVAN SADCHIKOV, SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO IRAN, VISITED PREMIER AHMED QAVAM LAST NIGHT AND SPENT ABOUT TWO HOURS WITH HIM. THE NATURE OF THEIR DISCUSSION WAS NOT REVEALED.

PS655AES

CHINESE (150) DAY

NANKING, DEC. 14-(AP)-GOVERNMENT FORCES SEIZED YENCHENG, THE NEWSPAPER HSIN MIN PAO REPORTED TODAY, VIRTUALLY COMPLETING THEIR RECAPTURE OF NORTHERN KIANGSU PROVINCE.

A DISPATCH DATED CHINKIANG, THE PROVINCIAL CAPITAL, REPORTED NATIONAL FORCES DROVE THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS FROM YENCHENG IN A FOUR DAY AND NIGHT BATTLE. THERE WERE HEAVY CASUALTIES ON BOTH SIDES. THE CITY IS 88 MILES UV

1946

THE CITY IS 88 MILES NORTHEAST OF CHINKIANG. REMNANTS OF THE COMMUNIST GARRISON FLED TO A VILLAGE EIGHT MILES TO THE NORTHWEST.

WITH THE FALL OF YENCHENG, THE COMMUNISTS HOLD ONLY ONE IMPORTANT CITY, FUNING--35 MILES NORTHWEST OF YENCHENG--IN NORTHERN KIANGSU. A FEW MONTHS AGO, THE AREA WAS COMPLETELY DOMINATED BY THE COMMUNISTS, WHOSE SOUTHERN SPEARHEADS REACHED THE YANGTZE RIVER.

HSIN MIN PAO ALSO REPORTED MILITARY ACTIVITY AROUND SZUHSIANG, NEARLY 100 MILES NORTHWEST OF CHINKIANG, AND SHUYANG. TEN THOUSAND NATIONALS CAPTURED HUTSI, 15 MILES SOUTH OF SHUYANG, AND PUSHED ON TOWARD THE LATTER CITY.

(IN PEIPING, GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAID COMMUNIST TROOPS AND GUERILLAS, ATTEMPTING TO KNOCK OUT THE PEIPING-HANKOW RAILROAD, ATTACKED AT SEVERAL POINTS BETWEEN THE FAMOUS MARCO POLO BRIDGE AND LIULIHO. THE BRIDGE IS 10 MILES WEST OF PEIPING AND LIULIHO IS 24 MILES SOUTHWEST.

(NATIONAL REINFORCEMENTS WERE RUSHED TOWARD CHUNGYANG IN SHANSI PROVINCE. A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID THEY WOULD BE ABLE TO LIFT THE COMMUNISTS' 15-DAY SIEGE OF THAT CITY IF THE TRAPPED GARRISON COULD HOLD OUT ANOTHER DAY.)

X744APS

SHANGHAI, DEC. 14-(AP)-DR.C.T.WANG, FORMER PREMIER OF CHINA AND ONETIME AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON, WAS MARRIED TODAY TO MRS.DOROTHY A.LIU, WIDOW OF THE LATE C.S. (BURMA) LIU.

X440APS

BY TOM LAMBERT

TOKYO, DEC. 14-(AP)-TWO JAPANESE REPATRIATES TODAY SAID RUSSIAN DOMINATION OF KARAFUTO AND THE KURILES--FORMER JAPANESE TERRITORY--CONVERTS THE SEA OF OKHOTSK, RICH IN FISH, INTO A VIRTUAL RUSSIAN LAKE.

RUSSIA OCCUPIED KARAFUTO AND THE KURILES AT WAR'S END. IT PREVIOUSLY HELD SAKHALIN, THE KAMCHATKA PENINSULA AND SIBERIA, THE OTHER BOUNDARIES OF THE SEA, IN WHICH JAPANESE FISHERMEN FORMERLY MADE SOME OF THEIR LARGEST CATCHES.

THE SOVIET ARMY RULES FROM KARAFUTO TO PARAMUSHIRO, INCLUDING ALL OF THE KURILES CHAIN, SAID THE REPATRIATES, MASAHARU SHIRAIWA, FORMER JAPANESE POLICEMAN AT TOYOHARA, KARAFUTO, AND FORMER CPL. CHOKICHI USAGAMI, WHO FOUGHT THE RUSSIANS AT PARAMUSHIRO.

BOTH SAID THE RUSSIANS MISTREATED THE POPULACE FOR A SHORT PERIOD AFTER THE SURRENDER, THEN FOLLOWED WITH A TIGHT DISCIPLINE UNDER WHICH TREATMENT IMPROVED.

PLASHIRO ON WHICH HE HAD SEEN 300 RUSSIAN FIHTE

SHIRAIWA SAID HE HAD SEEN 300 RUSSIAN FIGHTER PLANES ON TOYOHARA FIELD AND 80 FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS AT OTOMARI, SOUTH OF TOYOHARA.

THE SOVIETS MAINTAIN "QUITE A LOT OF TROOPS" AT KARAFUTO, INCLUDING OFFICERS WHO SPEAK JAPANESE FLUENTLY AND WHO READ PROPAGANDA TO NIPPONESE STILL THERE, HE CONTINUED. HE ADDED THAT MOVIES AND RADIO REFLECT RUSSIAN VIEWS EXCLUSIVELY. MAJOR INDUSTRIES ARE SUPERVISED BY SOVIET OFFICIALS, AND MINOR BUSINESSES HAVE BEEN TAKEN OVER BY RUSSIAN IMMIGRANTS.

USAGAMI SAID "QUITE A NUMBER" OF JAPANESE CAPTURED ON PARAMUSHIRO WERE SHIPPED IMMEDIATELY TO KAMCHATKA BUT SKILLED WORKERS WERE KEPT ON PARAMUSHIRO TO BUILD HOMES FOR RUSSIANS ARRIVING TO COLONIZE THE ISLAND.

X448APS

TOKYO, DEC.14-(AP)-KYODO NEWS AGENCY TODAY SAID THE GOVERNMENT ISSUED A NEW PIRGE DIRECTIVE INTENDED "TO DRIVE OUT EVERY TRACE OF WARTIME INFLUENCE FROM LABOR BODIES" AND THAT IT WOULD AFFECT MANY UNION OFFICIALS.

FR706ACS NM

1946 1946

UNRRA (350)

BY ROGER D.GREENE

WASHINGTON, DEC 14-(AP)-THE 48-NATION UNRRA COUNCIL DISPERSED TODAY AFTER SETTING A TENTATIVE THREE MONTH DEADLINE FOR COMPLETION OF ITS GOOD SAMARITAN MINISTERING TO THE WORLD'S HUNGRY NATIONS.

CLIMAXING A FOUR-DAY MEETING, THE ORGANIZATION ACCEPTED THE RESIGNATION OF DIRECTOR GENERAL FIORELLO H.LAGUARDIA AND ELECTED MAJ. GEN. LOWELL W.ROOKS AS HIS SUCCESSOR.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN SENT UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON TO GIVE LAGUARDIA THE NATION'S HIGHEST CIVIL DECORATION, THE MEDAL FOR MERIT.

MR. TRUMAN ALSO DISPATCHED A PERSONAL MESSAGE DECLARING THAT LAGUARDIA'S EFFORTS HAD EARNED "THE GRATITUDE OF MILLIONS IN THE WORLD WHO WERE THREATENED WITH STARVATION."

LAGUARDIA'S RESIGNATION BECOMES EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 31. ROOKS, FORMER DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF UNDER GENERAL DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, WILL HANDLE PROCUREMENT AND SHIPMENT OF UNRRA'S REMAINING $626,000,000 IN SUPPLIES.

"I AM SURE WE WILL BE ABLE TO COMPLETE THE PROGRAMS BY NEXT MARCH 31, WITH VERY LITTLE LEFT OVER," LAGUARDIA TOLD THE COUNCIL AT THE CLOSING SESSION YESTERDAY.

IN AN INTERVIEW LATER LAGUARDIA DECLARED THERE SHOULD BE NO HITCH IN MAKING THE MARCH 31 DEADLINE "IF THERE ARE NO MORE SHENANIGANS," SUCH AS THE COAL, STEEL AND SHIPPING STRIKES OF THE PAST YEAR.

AS THE MEETING ENDED, UNRRA OFFICIALS ESTIMATED THAT THE ORGANIZATION HANDLED APPROXIMATELY $3,650,000,000 IN ITS TWO YEAR PROGRAM OF MERCY AND THAT THE UNITED STATES STILL HAS ABOUT $340,000,000 ALLOCATED TO PENDING SHIPMENTS.

OVER SHARP-SPOKEN SOVIET OPPOSITION, THE UNITED STATES WON A MAJOR VICTORY WHEN THE COUNCIL APPROVED THE AMERICAN DEMAND THAT FUTURE

RELIEF BE SENT "WHERE AND WHEN NEEDED"--RATHER THAN ACCORDING TO FIXED PROGRAMS OR SCHEDULES.

OBVIOUSLY FEARFUL THAT RUSSIA'S SATELLITES MIGHT SUFFER IN ANY JUGGLING OF THE REMAINING PROGRAMS, THE CHIEF SOVIET DELEGATE, NIKOLAI FEONOV, INSISTED TO THE ELEVENTH HOUR THAT THE EXISTING PROGRAMS REMAIN FIXED.

AFTER A LONG AND BITTER CLASH BEHIND CLOSED DOORS, WHICH HELD UP THE MAIN COUNCIL SESSION 45 MINUTES, FEONOV FINALLY ACCEPTED A COMPROMISE RESOLUTION PERMITTING PROGRAM CHANGES "WHEN CIRCUMSTANCES CLEARLY PERMIT."

THE AMERICAN DELEGATE, TYLER WOOD, TOLD REPORTERS THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS "NO INTENTION OF MAKING UNILATERAL CHANGES" AND WILL NOT ASK FOR RE-ALLOCATIONS BASED ON "POLITICAL SKULDUGGERY."

HE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL INSIXXMXMMXXX 1946

HE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL INSIST ON CHANGES TO SEND HELP WHERE NEEDED MOST CRITICALLY, EVEN IF IT MEANS WITHDRAWING FUNDS FROM COUNTRIES NOW SCHEDULED TO RECEIVE FURTHER HELP.

SU643AES

WASHINGTON, DEC 14-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES RETURNED BY PLANE TO WASHINGTON LATE TODAY, ENDING HIS 6-WEEKS PEACEMAKING DISCUSSIONS IN NEW YORK.

BYRNES HAD BEEN ATTENDING THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSIONS SINCE NOV. 3.

IN OBVIOUS GOOD SPIRITS, BYRNES TOLD REPORTERS HE PLANNED "TO TAKE A VACATION FROM SPEECHES AND RETURN TO MY DESK MONDAY MORNING."

SENATORS TOM CONNALLY (D-TEX) AND ARTHUR VANDENBERG (R-MICH), HIS TWO CONGRESSIONAL FOREIGN POLICY ADVISERS, ARRIVED IN THE SAME PLANE WITH BYRNES. A GROUP OF STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS HEADED BY UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON AND ASSISTANT SECRETARY DONALD RUSSELL GREETED BYRNES AND HIS PARTY.

SENATOR CONNALLY SAID "ON THE WHOLE I WAS VERY WELL PLEASED WITH THE RESULTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETINGS." HE CALLED THE RESOLUTION PASSED ON DISARMAMENT "ESPECIALLY GRATIFYING."

BYRNES SAID HE HAD NO PLANS FOR ANY REPORT TO THE NATION ON THE RESULTS OF EITHER THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETINGS OR THE FOREIGN MINISTERS DISCUSSIONS. "I MADE MY SPEECH YESTERDAY," HE SAID.

PF620PES

WASHINGTON,DEC 14-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT ISSUED TODAY A 30-CENT PAMPHLET TITLED "ATOMIC ENERGY" WHICH ATTEMPTS TO ANSWER THE $64 QUESTION WITHOUT USING $5 WORDS.

AS FAR AS POSSIBLE, THE 195-PAGE PUBLICATION TRANSLATES THE ALGEBRAIC EQUATIONS AND CHEMICAL FORMULAE OF ATOMIC FISSION INTO LAYMAN'S ENGLISH.

PRODUCED BY THE OFFICE OF BERNARD BARUCH, U.S.REPRESENTATIVE ON THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, IT IS DESIGNED "FOR THE UNDERSTANDING OF THE SCIENTIFIC BASIS AND IMPLICATIONS OF THE PROBLEMS BEFORE THE COMMISSION."

NO, IT DOESN'T TELL HOW TO WHIP UP AN ATOM BOMB.

SU620AES

COAL EXPORTS (140)

WASHINGTON,DEC 14-(AP)-THE SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION SAID TODAY SOFT COAL EXPORTS FOR THE LAST FOUR MONTHS OF 1946, PLAGUED BY THE MARITIME AND MINE WALKOUTS, ARE RUNNING MORE THAN 50 PERCENT BEHIND SCHEDULE.

EXPORT ALLOTMENTS FOR SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER TOTALED 8,273,120 TONS, OF WHICH ONLY 3,955,500 OR 47.81 WERE SHIPPED. NOVEMBER ALLOTMENTS TOTALED 2,939,120 TONS, SHIPMENTS 1,251,507, AND DAN H.WHEELER, DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, SAID DECEMBER SHIPMENTS ALSO WILL FALL FAR BEHIND.

BY COMPARISON, THE AUGUST EXPORTS WERE 2,406,084 TONS, OR 91 PERCENT OF ALLOCATIONS.

THE NOVEMBER EXPORTS:

BELGIUM 125,654 TONS; DENARK 51,816; NETHERLANDS 79,928; NORWAY 26,742; FRANCE 380,456; ITALY 224,632; PORTUGAL 14,781; SWEDEN 62,872; SWITZERLAND 25,380; NORTH AFRICA 25,496; OTHER AFRICAN AREAS, 6,415; ARGENTINA, 20,769; BRAZIL 115,761; URUGUAY 4,378; OTHER SOUTH AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN AREAS, 51,701; NEW ZEALAND 8,527; NEWFOUNDLAND 2,842; NEW BRUNSWICK 4,737 TONS.

HY315AES NM 1946

WASHINGTON,DEC 14-(AP)-A 2-TO-1 REPUBLICAN MARGIN ON THE HOUSE UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE WILL BE "PRETTY IMPORTANT" FOR AN INVESTIGATION OF "SUBVERSIVE" FEDERAL EMPLOYES, REP.LANDIS (R-IND) SAID TODAY.

"CLEANING OUT THE SUBVERSIVE PEOPLE IN THE GOVERNMENT" WILL BE THE FIRST UNDERTAKING OF THE COMMITTEE IN THE NEW CONGRESS, HE TOLD A REPORTER.

FOR THAT REASON, HE SAID, HE WOULD NOT WANT THE REPUBLICANS TO HAVE ONLY FIVE MEMBERS, TO FOUR FOR THE DEMOCRATS. THE LINE-UP NOW IS SIX DEMOCRATS TO THREE REPUBLICANS. LANDIS WANTS IT REVERSED.

A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE, HE SAID HE BELIEVES "THE OPA HAD SOME (SUBVERSIVE EMPLOYES) AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT TOO," BUT HE DECLINED TO SINGLE OUT ANY AGENCIES OR DEPARTMENTS THAT MIGHT BE PROBED FIRST.

LANDIS ADVOCATED INCREASING THE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATORS FROM THREE TO 15 AND THE EMPLOYMENT OF SOMEONE TO COORD

TO SINGLE OUT ANY AGENCIES OR DEPARTMENTS THAT MIGHT BE PROBED FIRST.

LANDIS ADVOCATED INCREASING THE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATORS FROM THREE TO 15 AND THE EMPLOYMENT OF SOMEONE TO COORDINATE THE INFORMATION GATHERED AND TO PREPARE STATEMENTS THAT WOULD BE CLEARED FROM COMMITTEE HEADQUARTERS.

ONE OF THE MAJOR PURPOSES OF THE COMMITTEE, HE SAID, SHOULD BE "TO GET CORRECT INFORMATION TO THE PEOPLE" SO THAT THEY WILL NOT JOIN OR CONTRIBUTE TO "FRONT ORGANIZATIONS" UNDER A MISAPPREHENSION.

EVIDENCE UNCOVERED THAT WARRANTS PROSECUTION OF INDIVIDUALS OR GROUPS SHOULD BE TURNED OVER TO THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT TO HANDLE, HE SAID.

LANDIS ALSO SAID THAT INVESTIGATIONS OUGHT TO BE UNDERTAKEN ONLY ON MAJORITY VOTE OF THE COMMITTEE.

HY5AES NM SPOT

30.24 - 6951

(ADVANCE)-WASHINGTON,DEC 14-(AP)-AMERICAN AIRLINES ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IT WILL INSTALL "JATO"--JET ASSIST FOR TAKEOFF--ON ALL ITS CONTRACT CARGO PLANES, BECOMING THE FIRST TO MAKE COMMERCIAL USE OF THE WAR-DEVELOPED ROCKET BOOST FOR AIRCRAFT.

THE COMPANY SAID USE OF JATO IS EXPECTED TO INCREASE RELIABILITY AND REDUCE COSTS BY INCREASING THE FLYING RANGE. IT NOW HAS SEVEN FOUR-ENGINE PLANES IN ITS CONTRACT CARGO DIVISION AND SOON WILL HAVE 11.

USE OF JATO ON CARGO PLANES WAS DEMONSTRATED RECENTLY IN A FLIGHT FROM MEXICO CITY TO PHILADELPHIA. AMERICAN'S PILOTS NOW ARE BEING GIVEN TRAINING ON THE ROCKET BOOST DEVICE AT ST.JOSEPH,MO.

THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION IS RUNNING TESTS ON FOUR-ENGINE PLANES WITH JATO, AFTER WHICH IT WILL DETERMINE WHETHER HEAVIER GROSS LOADS TO TAKEOFF CAN BE ALLOWED. SIMILAR TESTS WITH TWO-ENGINE PLANES DID NOT AFFECT THE ALLOWABLE GROSS LOAD.

JATO GIVES THE AIRPLANE THE HELP OF CONSIDERABLE EXTRA THRUST FORWARD FOR A FEW SECONDS, SHORTENING THE TAKEOFF RUN. DURING THE WAR IT WAS USED EXTENSIVELY TO HELP FLYING BOATS TAKE OFF ON ROUGH WATER OR WITH HEAVY LOADS.

DAYTON, O., DEC.14-(AP)-THE AIR MATERIEL COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY SUCCESSFUL APPLICATION OF RADAR SIGNALS TO DIRECT GUIDED MISSILES IN FLIGHT TO A TARGET.

1946

ENGINEERS OF AMC'S ELECTRONIC SUBDIVISION GUIDED THE 60-MILE FLIGHT OF A B-17 FLYING FORTRESS HERE THURSDAY BEFORE A GROUP OF HIGH-RANKING OFFICERS TO DEMONSTRATE THE NEW SYSTEM OF MISSILE CONTROL AND AT NO TIME DURING THE DEMONSTRATION, THE COMMAND SAID, WAS THE HIGH FLYING AIRCRAFT VISIBLE TO ENGINEERS OR INSPECTING OFFICERS.

THESE INCLUDED GENERAL JACOB L.DEVERS, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE ARMY GROUND FORCES, AND MAJOR GENERAL CURTISS E.LEMAY, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES' RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BRANCH.

GROUND RADAR AUTOMATICALLY TRACKED THE B-17 TO ITS TARGET ALONG A COURSE PLOTTED AS A RED TRACE ON A MAP TABLE, AMC REPORTED.

AN ENGINEER, USING TWO SMALL SWITCHES WHICH SERVED TO VARY GROUND RADAR PULSE SIGNALS, CONTACTED A SMALL RECEIVING SET IN THE PLANE TO GUIDE IT ON ITS PILOTLESS MISSION, THE REPORT CONTINUED.

THE AAF'S ANSWER TO CONTROL OF THE JB-1--AMERICAN COUNTERPART OF THE GERMAN BUZZ BOMB--THE RADAR DEVICE WAS TESTED EXTENSIVELY BY AMC ENGINEERS AT WENDOVER FIELD, UTAH, AND OTHER BASES.

INSTALLATION OF A SMALL RADAR BEACON IN THE AIRCRAFT ELIMINATES VERBAL INSTRUCTIONS IN GROUND-BASED OPERATION OF THE MISSILE, ENGINEERS EXPLAINED, ADDING THAT FURTHER RESEARCH WAS UNDERWAY POINTING TO NEWER SYSTEMS OF RADAR-USED CONTROLS.

IN OPERATIONS CROSSROADS AT BIKINI, RADIO TRANSMITTERS WERE USED IN "MOTHER" AIRCRAFT CONTROLLING THE FLIGHT OF B-17'S. BUT IN THAT INSTANCE, IT WAS POINTED OUT, TRANSMITTERS AND PILOTS WERE IN NEARBY PLANES.

RS609AES.

BOSTON, DEC 14-(AP)-A REPORT THAT A GERMAN AIRPLANE FLEW OVER AMERICAN CITIES ALONG THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD, INCLUDING BOSTON AND NEW YORK, DURING THE WAR WAS MADE YESTERDAY BY THE FORMER COMMANDER OF AN AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHIC RECONNAISANCE SQUADRON.

RICHARD S.LEGHORN OF WINCHESTER, WHO HELD THE RANK OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL, TOLD A GROUP OF OPTICAL SCIENTISTS, THAT DOCUMENTS FOUND AFTER THE GERMAN SURRENDER CLAIMED A MODIFIED FOCKE WULF "200" FLEW THE RECONNAISANCE TRIP OVER THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD IN 1943.

SPEAKING AT CEREMONIES MARKING THE OPENING OF THE BOSTON UNIVERSITY ARMY AIR FORCES OPTICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY, LEGHORN SAID THAT THE FLIGHT OF THE GERMAN PLANE ORIGINATED AT AN AIRFIELD IN FRANCE.

HE DECLINED TO COMMENT FURTHER.

AJ616AES

1946

CLEVELAND,DEC.14-(AP)-SCIENTIFIC ADVANCES IN SURGERY DURING THE WAR YEARS WILL BE DISCUSSED AND DEMONSTRATED HERE, BY LEADING SURGEONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR FIVE DAYS NEXT WEEK.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS WILL OPEN ITS 32ND CLINICAL CONGRESS IN PUBLIC AUDITORIUM MONDAY, THE FIRST SUCH MEETING IN FIVE YEARS FROM TUESDAY THROUGH FRIDAY, OPERATIVE CLINICS AND DEMONSTRATIONS WILL BE HELD IN LOCAL HOSPITALS.

AT THE CONCLUDING CONVOCATION FRIDAY NIGHT, WHEN THE 1946 CLASS OF 550 INITIATES RECEIVE THEIR FELLOWSHIPS, HONORS ALSO WILL BE PAID TO MORE THAN 2,000 SURGEONS UPON WHOM FELLOWSHIPS WERE C NFERRED IN ABSENTIA DURING THE YEARS WHEN NO CEREMONIES WERE HELD.

WAR-TIME SURGERY WILL BE THE THEME OF THE MARTIN MEMORIAL LECTURE, TO BE GIVEN FOR THE FIRST TIME THIS YEAR, IN HONOR OF THE COLLEGE'S FOUNDER, DR. FRANKLIN H.MARTIN, AND HIS WIFE.

DR. EDWARD D.CHURCHILL OF BOSTON WILL SPEAK ON "THE AMERICAN SURGEON, A.U.S."

DR. CHURCHILL IS JOHN HOMANS PROFESSOR OF SURGERY AT THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

MORNING SESSIONS OF THE MEETING WILL BE DEVOTED TO SURGICAL FORUMS AND AFTERNOON SESSIONS WILL BE DEVOTED TO PANEL DISCUSSIONS ON GENERAL SURGICAL PROBLEMS.

RS612AES.

BUCK HILL FALLS, PA.,DEC.14-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES CAN AVOID FIGHTING A THIRD WORLD WAR, SAYS METHODIST BISHOP G.BROMLEY OXNAM, IF AMERICANS ARE WILLING TO MAKE DEMOCRACY WORK.

THE NEW YORK PRELATE TOLD THE METHODIST BOARD OF MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION LAST NIGHT THAT AMERICANS MUST USE "OUR FREEDOM TO CREATE A JUST AND BROTHERLY SOCIETY" AND SUPPORT A FOREIGN POLICY THAT FACES THE RUSSIAN ISSUE WITH TOLERANCE WHERE TENSION IS UNAVOIDABLE.

BISHOP OXNAM, WHO IS PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA, DECLARED THAT RUSSIA'S PROBLEMS "WOULD NOT BE DIFFICULT OF SOLUTION IF THEY WERE DIVORCED FROM COMMUNIST IDEOLOGY."

"COMMUNISM CANNOT BE CONQUERED BY FORCE OF ARMS," HE ASSERTED. "MEN WHO SUMMON US TO A HOLY WAR AGAINST COMMUNISM AJE NOT ONLY DECLARING WAR ON RUSSIA, BUT ARE DIVERTING OUR ATTENTION FROM THE PRIMARY OBLIGATION TO DEMOCRATIZE OUR OWN ECONOMIC, POLITICAL, ECCLESIASTICAL AND SOCIAL LIFE."

THE PRELATE INSISTED THAT COMMUNISM CAN MAKE NO HEADWAY WHERE

PROSPERITY AND PLENTY EXISTS, BUT HE ADDED BLUNTLY THAT IT THRIVES "IN THE JUNGLE GROWTH OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION."

"IT IS DEMOCRACY, MORE OF IT, NOT LESS OF IT, THAT WILL THE MORROW," HE SAID.

THE METHODIST BOARD, WINDING UP A SIX-DAY CONFERENCE HERE, PASSED RESOLUTIONS URGING THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT PROPOSE TO RUSSIA "THE IMMEDIATE EVACUATION BY AMERICAN TROOPS OF SOUTHERN KOREA AND BY RUSSIA TROOPS OF NORTHERN KOREA." IT ALSO SUGGESTED THAT THERE CAN BE NO SOLUTION TO THE PALESTINE PROBLEM "UNLESS RECOGNITION IS GIVEN TO THE RIGHTFUL ASPIRATIONS OF THE PALESTINIANS."

MC428AES NMA 1946

(300)

INDIANAPOLIS,DEC.14-(AP)-SIX MIDWESTERN MEN, THREE OF THEM OFFICERS IN THE ARMED FORCES AND TWO OF THEM FORMER SERVICEMEN, WERE AWARDED RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS TO OXFORD UNIVERSITY IN ENGLAND BY THE GREAT LAKES DISTRICT RHODES SELECTION COMMITTEE.

THE DISTRICT QUOTA, PREVIOUSLY SET AT EIGHT, WAS REDUCED BECAUSE OF CROWDED CONDITIONS AT OXFORD. THE SCHOLARSHIPS ARE THE FIRST AWARDED SINCE THE WAR HALTED THE PROGRAM.

THE WINNERS, ANNOUNCED BY DEAN BYRON K.TRIPPETT OF WABASH COLLEGE, COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN, ARE:

LT.COMDR.CHARLES J.MERDINGER OF MILWAUKEE, GRADUATE OF THE U.S.NAVAL ACADEMY, NOW ON ACTIVE DUTY IN THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

CAPT.GEORGE A.REBH OF DEARBORN,MICH., GRADUATE OF THE U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY, NOW ON ACTIVE DUTY IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

ENSIGN STANSFIELD TURNER OF HIGHLAND PARK, ILL., GRADUATE OF THE NAVAL ACADEMY, NOW ON ACTIVE DUTY WITH THE ATLANTIC FLEET.

FRANK R.BARNETT OF PEORIA, ILL., GRADUATE OF WABASH COLLEGE AND NOW A GRADUATE STUDENT IN ENGLISH LITERATURE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, WHO SERVED WITH THE ARMY IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER.

FRANKLIN H.WORLAND OF AURORA, ILL., GRADUATE OF COLGATE UNIVERSITY AND NOW A STUDENT AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL, WHO SERVED WITH THE MARINE CORPS.

ROBERT L.TAYLOR OF ELMIRA, N.Y., NOW A GRADUATE STUDENT IN MATHEMATICS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

EIGHTEEN CANDIDATES WERE CONSIDERED BY THE COMMITTEE--THREE EACH FROM INDIANA, ILLINOIS, OHIO, KENTUCKY, MICHIGAN AND WISCONSIN, THE STATES COMPRISING THE DISTRICT. SIXTEEN WERE INTERVIEWED HERE TODAY, AND CMDR.MERDINGER AND A CANDIDATE FROM THE PACIFIC AREA WERE INTERVIEWED BY SPECIAL COMMITTEES IN THE CANAL ZONE AND THE PACIFIC.

CANDIDATES WERE PERMITTED TO COMPLETE EITHER FROM THEIR HOME STATES OR FROM THE STATES IN WHICH THEIR SCHOOLS ARE LOCATED.

FS838PCS NM

KX FOR SALT LAKE

PLS TELL SALT LAKE TRIB RE SNIGHT'S MESSAGE THAT 9:15PES TONIGHT U.N. SITUATION IS THIS: GENERAL ASSEMBLY RECONVENING FOR SHORT EVENING SESSION AFTER GIVING UP PLAN CONTINUE UNTIL FINAL ADJOURNMENT TONIGHT. PRESENTLY MUST ELECT 16 MEMBERS COMMITTEE ON EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AMONG U.N. PLAN TAKE UP FEW SMALL ITEMS, THEN DISPOSE OF HEADQUARTERS SITE QUESTION AND ADJOURN ABOUT 11 P.M. EST. LATEST WORD FOR TMW IS TWO PLENARY SESSIONS, AFTERNOON AND EVENING BUT THIS SUBJECT CHANGE.

MINK (180)

PETOSKEY,MICH.,DEC.14-(AP)-AP)-A UNIQUE CARGO OF 842 MINKS AND 44 WHITEFACED FOXES WAS READIED TODAY FOR THE INITIAL LEG OF A 4,360 MILE FLIGHT TO OSLO, NORWAY, IN A CHARTERED PLANE SUNDAY.

SPONSOR OF THE TRANS-ATLANTIC JOURNEY IS OLMA BRAGER-LARSEN, A FORMER NORWEGIAN FUR FARM OPERATOR, WHO OPENED A SIMILAR BUSINESS HERE IN 1939 AFTER HE WAS FORCED TO REMAIN IN THIS COUNTRY BECAUSE OF THE OUTBREAK OF WAR IN EUROPE.

BRAGER-LARSEN SAID TODAY HE PLANNED TO USE THE AMERICAN MINKS AND FOXES TO REBUILD NORWEGIAN BREEDING STOCK WHICH WAS ALMOST WIPED OUT DURING THE WAR.

THE TALL NORWEGIAN, WHO WAS VISITING IN THIS COUNTRY WHEN WAR ENGULFED EUROPE IN THE FALL OF 1939, SAID THE AMERICAN ANIMALS WOULD BE DISTRIBUTED AMONG 74 BREEDERS IN NORWAY.

THE MINKS, WHICH WITH THE FOXES, WERE INSURED FOR $175,000 BY THE (AMERICAN) AIRLINES COMPANY INCLUDE PLATINUM, GLACIER BLUE, PASTEL, AND KOH-I-NUR TYPES HE ADDED.

BRAGER-LARSEN SAID TWO OF HIS FRIENDS, LEIV HANSSON, A NORWEGIAN SEAMAN, AND SIGVAL SVIZGUM, A LERDAL, NORWAY FISHERMAN WOULD MAKE THE FLIGHT TO SUPERVISE THE ANIMALS.

A CARGO OF 1500 POUNDS OF BEEF LIVER IS TO BE PLACED ON THE PLANE TO FEED THE ANIMALS DURING THE FLIGHT AND TO TAKE CARE OF THEM IN THE EVENT OF ANY EMERGENCY STOPS BECAUSE OF WEATHER CONDITIONS.

THE PLANE WILL HEAD FOR LA GUARDIA FIELD, N.Y. SUNDAY AND AFTER A BRIEF PAUSE WILL HEAD FOR OSLO.

BZ925PES NM 1946

SPOKANE, DEC.14-(AP)-SIX WAR VETERAN-STUDENTS TODAY WERE GIVEN APPOINTMENTS AS RHODES SCHOLARS AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY, ENGLAND, AS A RESULT OF COMPETITION HERE WHICH BROUGHT 15 CANDIDATES FROM WASHINGTON, IDAHO, OREGON, MONTANA, NORTH DAKOTA AND WYOMING BEFORE A SELECTION COMMITTEE.

THE SIX NAMED RHODES SCHOLARS ARE LT.AMOS A.JORDON JR., HEYBURN, IDAHO; CHARLES H.JEPSEN, VALLEY, WASH.; DONALD W.TREADGOLD, EUGENE, ORE.; GILBERT P.HAIGHT, JR., SEATTLE; OLIVER DEWS JR., ASHLAND, ORE., AND NICHOLAS V.RIASANOVSKY, EUGENE, ORE.

THE SELECTIONS ARE BEING MADE IN EIGHT AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE START OF WORLD WAR II.

EACH OF THE CANDIDATES TODAY APPEARED BEFORE A COMMITTEE COMPOSED OF DR.WILSON M.COMPTON, PRESIDENT OF WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE, COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN; AND FOUR FORMER RHODES SCHOLARS. THE FOUR WERE C.G.BOWDEN, BOISE BUSINESSMAN; DR.J.B.HARRINGTON, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON PROFESSOR; A.D.MC HENORIE, DENVER BUSINESS MAN, AND DR. E.G.MERRIAM, MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR.

OTHER CANDIDATES APPEARING HERE INCLUDE BRUCE B.CHEEVER, SEATTLE; EDWARD G.COOK, MISSOULA; RODERIC W.HEARN, POTLATCH, IDAHO; JOHN F. JONES, GRAND FORKS,N.D.; DUANE LUND, FARGO,N.D.; WILHELM G.SOLHEIM, LARAMIE, WYO.; LT.LOUIS SUGG, MISSOULA; ROBERT C.WYLDER, HAVRE, MONT., AND ROBERT J.YOUNGBLOOD, GRAND FORKS,N.D.

EW1010PCS

30.24-6953

BOSTON, DEC. 14-(AP)-THE NATIONAL CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE WAS AMONG SIX GRADUATES OF NEW ENGLAND COLLEGES CHOSEN FOR RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS TODAY IN THE FIRST SELECTION IN SEVEN YEARS.

THE SIX WERE SELECTED FROM 18 WHO WERE ELIGIBLE FOR THE TWO-DAY EXAMINATIONS HELD BY THE NEW ENGLAND SELECTION BOARD.

THE EIGHTEEN WERE AMONG 871 CANDIDATES FROM THE 48 STATES WHO SOUGHT TO STUDY AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY IN ENGLAND UNDER THE TERMS OF THE WILL OF CECIL JOHN RHODES.

AMONG THOSE SELECTED TO BEGIN TWO-YEARS STUDY IN ENGLAND NEXT OCTOBER, FOLLOWING FINAL APPROVAL BY THE RHODES INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEES, ARE:

CHARLES G.BOLTE OF NEW YORK, A DARTMOUTH '41 GRADUATE WHO LOST HIS RIGHT LEG WHILE SERVING AS A BRITISH LIEUTENANT IN THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLES IN THE BATTLE OF EL ALAMEIN IN 1942 AND WHO NOW HEADS THE AVC.

HENRY B.MCCLELLAN OF SPRING GROVE, PA., WHO GRADUATED FROM WILLIAMS IN 1946 AND SERVED AS A B-24 PILOT DURING THE WAR.

RICHARD H.NOLTE OF WAYZATA, MINN., YALE '43 AND FORMER NAVY AVIATOR.

1946

HJ815PES

NEW YORK, DEC. 14-(AP)-JAMES CLEMENT DUNN, NEW AMBASSADOR TO ITALY, SAID TODAY THE UNITED STATES HAS "A KEEN INTEREST IN ENCOURAGING THE EARLY RETURN OF THE ITALIAN NATION TO A PLACE OF INFUENCE IN THE POOLITICAL AND CULTURAL COUNCILS OF WORLD AFFAIRS."

SPEAKING AT THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE ITALIAN-AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL, DUNN SAID THAT "THE TRUE DESTINY" OF ITALY LIES "NOT IN THE CHIMERIC AND TAWDRY TRAPPINGS OF AN UNHAPPY ERA, BUT IN THE CONSTRUCTIVE ACHIEVEMENTS OF A PEACE-LOVING PEOPLE WHOSE COLLABORATION IS VITAL TO ALL NATIONS."

SN945PES

NEW YORK, DEC. 14-(AP)-SEVEN GERMAN GIRLS, ALL ENGAGED TO AMERICAN MEN, ARRIVED HERE BY AIR TODAY FROM GERMANY.

TWO OF THE FRAULEINS WERE ACCOMPANIED BY THEIR FIANCES, THREE WERE MET AT LA GUARDIA FIELD AND TWO WILL FLY ON TO THEIR FUTURE HUSBANDS' HOME TOWNS.

MARTHA LEHMANN, 20, WAS ACCOMPANIED BY SIGNAL CORPS LT. A. EDWARD HOYT OF BINGHAMTON, N.Y. LT. HOYT SAID HE MET MISS LEHMANN A YEAR AGO WHEN SHE WAS WORKING IN THE U.S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICE IN BERLIN.

THE OTHER COUPLE WAS HILDEGARDE EICHLER, 19, AND HENRY BRADLEY OF ROCHESTER, IND. BRADLEY SAID HE WAS TAKING HIS FUTURE BRIDE TO INDIANA WHERE HE SAID HIS FATHER HAD A HOME WAITING FOR THEM.

BOUND FOR (ROUTE 12) RICHMOND, VA., WHERE SHE WILL JOIN HER HUSBAND-TO-BE, EDWARD H. JONES, WAS URUSULA GREUNKE, 21.

EDITH QUABECK, 21, SAID SHE WAS ENROUTE TO HARRISBURG, PA., WHERE ARDELL LESTER LANDIS, OF MOUNT PLEASANT MILLS, PA., WAS TO MEET HER.

CHARLES BARTLETT, WHO LIVES AT (213 SOUTH CENTER STREET) NORTH BALTIMORE, OHIO, AND ATTENDS BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY AT BOWLING GREEN, OHIO, MET ELLEN KRAUSE, 21. BARTLETT SAID THEY WERE GOING TO BALTIMORE, MD., TO BE MARRIED BEFORE LEAVING FOR OHIO.

KERMIT F. OSTRANDER CAME FROM SEATTLE, WASH., TO MEET URSULA JABLONSKI, 23. OSTRANDER SAID THEY WILL LEAVE FOR THE WEST COAST DECEMBER 16.

HEIDE VON STROSCH, 20, WAS MET BY WILLIAM STAMATIS, OF MOUNT VERNON, N.Y., A BROTHER OF MISS VON STROSCH'S FIANCE, ANGELO STAMATIS, OF (543 EAST MAIN STREET) ALLIANCE, OHIO, WHO WAS UNABLE TO REACH NEW YORK IN TIME. MISS VON STROSCH WILL STAY IN MOUNT VERNON UNTIL ANGELO ARRIVES.

AMERICAN AIRLINES SAID THAT ALL THE GIRLS WERE FROM BERLIN.

HJ1018PES

UN Assembly Ends Session After Voting New Refugee Set-Up

1946

MEETING IN EUROPE REJECTED DESPITE APPROVAL BY U. S.

M HARRISON

Siam Admitted to Membership, 55th Country of United Nations.

REFUGEE DEBATE BITTER

Draft of Constitution Adopted, Goes to Capitals for Ratification.

NEW YORK, Monday, Dec. 16—(AP) The United Nations Assembly, after a strenuous 54-day session highlighted by an approved arms reduction plan, wound up its business early today by rejecting a Ukrainian proposal to hold its 1947 meeting in Europe.

The assembly adjourned at 12:44 a. m. (E.S.T.).

Its next regular meeting will be held in New York next Sept. 16, but the Assembly may be called into special session before then to approve world-wide arms reductions which the Security Council has been asked to plan in detail.

The Ukrainian proposal for a European meeting was defeated by a vote of 14 to 35 with four abstentions. United States Delegate Warren R. Austin voted for the proposal, touching off a wave of applause.

Refugee Body Approved

A short time earlier the assembly over-rode Russian opposition and approved a draft constitution for an international refugee organization.

It also approved Siam's application for UN membership, bringing the number of members to 55.

Austin, addressing the delegates in the closing minutes, declared that the assembly had convened on Oct. 23 in a "mingled atmosphere of fear and hope" but that it "has met the test."

"The assembly," he said, "has proved its power to promote unanimous agreement among the great nations on those things that are most important for the future of mankind. Above all, this session has proced the power of the General Assembly itself as the supreme deliberative body of the world."

Ratification Required

After nearly four hours of debate, the assembly approved the blueprint for the refugee organization and its $160,000,000 budget by a vote of 30 to 5. Before it becomes effective, the constitution must be ratified by 15 nations or enough countries to contribute 75 per cent of the total budget, in the event the first 15 are small contributors.

The refugee battle opened the way for speedy action on the remainder of the agenda.

The fight was touched off by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt who pleaded for approval of a proposed international refugee organization to care for Europe's million displaced persons and called on the member nations to speed up "the restoration of peace and order in the world."

Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko delivered a vigorous attack on the administration of displaced persons camps, most of which are located in the American and British zones of Germany and Austria. He charged that "propaganda conducted in refugee camps is hindering repatriation of refugees" and demanded that such propaganda must be stopped.

Gromyko opposed the draft constitution of the refugee organization on the ground that it placed too much emphasis on resettlement of refugees instead of calling for their repatriation to their native countries.

Entering the home stretch Sunday after 32 plenary sessions here at Flushing Meadow Park and 357 committee meetings, at Lake Success, the delegations were generally agreed that this had been a momentous conclave. Some went so far as to say that the unanimously approved arms limitation resolution alone would give the session an important place in history.

It was clear from the final statements of Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, as they sailed for home Saturday, that they were elated over the results of the assembly's first meeting in what now has become its permanent capital city.

Many Obstacles Ahead

This same spirit of optimism was

reflected in the private conversations of other delegates; but some like Alexandre Parodi, of France, cautioned that the assembly's action on arms limitation was only the first step and many obstacles still lay ahead.

There was a general feeling, however, that the arms resolution was a real accomplishment and that agreement had been achieved in spite of divergencies of views between Russia and the western powers which three weeks ago had seemed insurmountable.

There seemed to be little doubt that the greatest single factor behind the new optimism was the conciliatory attitude of the Soviet Union, which contrasted sharply with the unyielding position which the Russians had taken on atomic energy control and other important issues in the past year.

The arms resolution, as finally approved, was made possible only by Soviet concessions of the most sweeping character, particularly on the question of international inspections and controls and the agreement that agencies operating on those vital phases should be free of the big power veto.

This marks a reversal of a policy which had been largely responsible for the seven-months stalemate on atomic control and it may finally break the log-jam on the whole atomic question.

Establishes Basic Principles

The assembly resolution, unanimously acclaimed, lays down the basic principles of the proposed arms reduction program but leaves to the Security Council the task of formulating the detailed plan.

Although the Security Council is not bound by the assembly's action, it was regarded as unlikely that any council member would take a position in conflict with the resolution his country had approved.

The first test of this will come within the next week or two in the atomic commission, which now is drafting a report on the present status of its work. If the Russians adhere to the principles of the assembly resolutions, important progress will be made.

Although the arms limitation question overshadowed other assembly action, this was by no means the only important accomplishment of the session.

Other major achievements:

Recommended that all member states recall their ambassadors and ministers from Franco Spain and that the Franco regime be barred from membership in any organizations started by the UN or having relationship with it.

Admitted Sweden, Iceland, Afghanistan and Siam to UN membership, increasing the number of members from 51 to 55.

Selected a site in mid-town East Side New York as the permanent home of the peace agency, ending the long conflict over east coast vs. west coast.

Set up a 10-member trusteeship council to safeguard the interests of non-self-governing peoples in former League of Nations mandates and to try to see that they eventually achieve full independence.

Adopted a resolution calling on the Big Five powers to use their veto privileges sparingly in the Security Council so that the work of the 11-nation security body would not be obstructed.

Called for a world conference on freedom of information to take place some time in 1947 to try to break down restrictions on the gathering and distribution of news.

Budgets Adopted

The assembly also adopted an administrative budget of $19,390,000 for 1946 and $27,740,000 for 1947. Under a scale of contribution finally approved after a bitter fight the United States will pay 39.89 per cent of the total UN administrative costs for 1947. Great Britain will pay 11.48 per cent and Russia 6.34 per cent.

The United States originally had been asked to pay 49.89 per cent, but Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R-Mich) objected that no one nation should pay a share equal almost to the total amount paid by all other members.

Perhaps the most controversial issue before the assembly was Russia's demand for a report on the number of all troops stationed on the soil of alien non-enemy countries. For a while this question, complicated by many amendments, threatened to wreck the broader arms limitation program.

The United States and Britain demanded that the original Soviet proposal be enlarged to require reports on troops in enemy territory and troops at home. Britain went further and proposed that a UN inspection agency be set up to verify data submitted and Russia countered by trying to include information on all armaments.

Then it appeared that Great Britain might accept the Soviet arms proposal in return for Soviet acceptance of the audit system and that the atomic secrets of the United States would be forced open by the resolution.

Troop Census Rejected

In the end, however, the assembly rejected the whole idea of an immediate troop census and decided, over Soviet objections, to leave it up to the Security council to decide what information member states should be invited to submit in connection with the arms limitation program.

The assembly also rejected a proposal by the Union of South Africa that the former League of Nations mandated territory of Southwest Africa be incorporated into South Africa. It asked the Union government instead to place the territory under UN trusteeship.

South Africa also figured in another important fight touched off by India's complaint against treatment of Indians in South Africa.

The assembly gave recognition to the Indian contention of mistreatment and found that this had led to an impairment of relations between India and South Africa. An assembly resolution asked the two governments to try to reconcile their differences and report back at the next session.

1946 NY HERALD TRIBUNE

Outline of Main Achievements by U. N. General Assembly

If for no other accomplishment than reaching agreement on the principles of a world disarmament formula, the United Nations General Assembly achieved historic success in its nearly-eight-week sessions at Lake Success, L. I., and Flushing Meadow, Queens

Nearly all of the world's political, economic and social problems were tossed before the delegates, in addition to a fistful of U. N. personal problems such as choosing a permanent home, planning a 1947 budget, admitting new members and electing members to various U. N. organs.

The following summary of the U. N. action on some of the major issues that the Assembly was called upon to decide was prepared by members of the New York Herald Tribune staff covering the Assembly.

They were John G. Rogers, Peter Kihss, Jack Werkley, Kenneth Bilby, Kenyon Kilbon, Robert J. Donovan, Virginia Clemmer, Fendall Yerxa, Fitzhugh Turner, Lester Grant, Paul V. Beckley and Leonard Ingalls.

Disarmament

The United Nations was born to keep peace and security over all the world. Collective security under a U. N. police force is one part of the approach to the goal. Disarmament is another part. On disarmament a good start was made by this Assembly. It consisted of agreement "in principle" on the outlines of a world disarmament plan, a resolution which is the Assembly's directive to the Security Council—the actual planner of the details.

Practically disarmament means Russian, American and British disarmament. It must be based on faith and sincerity. It would be ridiculous and dangerous, for example, for the United States and Britain to promote an Assembly majority to force upon Russia a controversial disarmament plan. Hence, the Big Three had to agree "in principle", at the start of the long road they must travel together.

What were the obstacles? One was the American and British fear that Russia would not open her doors to an international inspection system to check on honest compliance. Long months of Soviet obstinacy in the Atomic Energy Commission inflated that fear. Another was the Russian fear of the American atomic bomb. Another was the general accumulation of East-West distrust reflected in so many aspects of U. N. business.

All these were in the background as the Big Three strove to agree "in principle." The fact that they did agree finally is more important than the details of their agreement and concessions. The greatest concession, it appears, was made by Russia when Soviet Foreign Minister Viacheslav M. Molotov promised that Russia was sincere in supporting international inspections and in keeping their operation free of the Security Council veto. American and British concessions were minor compared to this one.

The harmony of the Big Three agreement to date does not promise that the world will stack its arms tomorrow. There is certain to be great dispute when the Security Council begins the planning of the system. When the system finally emerges from the Security Council it must be agreed to by the U. N. members through the signing of international treaties and conventions.

The disarmament resolution requires full and effective inspection over all known weapons of mass destruction, over all such weapons yet to be discovered. It prohibits atomic weapons, and requires full global control over the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. In this sense, it is related tightly to the planning of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The resolution also recommends the withdrawal of troops from abroad and reduction of the size of home armies. Many of those diplomats who helped to write the resolution feared that the present world climate is not ideally conducive to disarmament. They thought a year's wait would be good. Others thought the sooner the better. The future will prove that point but the disarmament program as started by the Assembly was generally agreed to be fairly good considering that it had to be a product of compromise.

Trusteeship and Dependent Peoples

The Assembly created a new agency, the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, which will supervise progress of 15,000,000 persons, living in eight one-time German African and Pacific areas, on their advance to self-government and independence. The former League of Nations mandates of Tanganyika, British Cameroons, British Togoland, French Cameroons, French Togoland, Ruanda Urundi, New Guinea and Western Samoa were first to come under the new trusteeship system.

The colonial powers were chary about giving the U. N. any too much voice in affairs of their other non-self-governing territories, although eight did pledge to submit statistical and technical data on advancement of seventy-two such territories involving 185,000,000 inhabitants. Over colonial power objections that "political implications" might arise, the Assembly decided to set up a special committee of experts to examine such transmitted data next year, so as to furnish it with recommendations for future procedures. The Assembly also urged administering powers to convoke conferences of their dependent peoples to give voice to those populations' aspirations.

The first Trusteeship Council will be composed of the five mandatory powers—the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Australia and New Zealand—and five others. The latter five include automatically the three other big powers—the United States, Soviet Union and China—and the Assembly elected Iraq and Mexico for additional balance. The Council will begin work here before March 15, but the Soviet Union declined to join in the election, holding military and other clauses of the draft agreements illegal under the Charter.

Three other former mandates did not enter the trusteeship system. Palestine's future was still being discussed elsewhere by British, American, Arab and Jewish leaders. An early report on the Pacific phosphate island of Nauru was promised by Australia. And a proposal to incorporate Southwest Africa into the Union of South Africa was turned down by the Assembly, despite South Africa's declaration that it was a wish first voiced by the mandate's population. The Assembly renewed an invitation to South Africa to submit a trusteeship agreement over the area.

New Members

Midway in its deliberations, the Assembly paused to welcome three new members—Afghanistan, Iceland and Sweden, and in the closing hours it was opening the door to another—Siam. This would raise to fifty-five the number of states in the world family.

Each applicant won unanimous approval of the Security Council. This meant each qualified, under the U. N. Charter, as a "peace-loving" state.

Afghanistan, Iceland and Sweden were introduced to the United Nations in brief, formal ceremonies as their delegation heads signed declarations of adherence to the Charter. Their flags were hoisted in the center of the circular ring of colors in front of the temporary Assembly home at Flushing Meadow Park, Queens.

Siam's application, held up pending bilateral settlement of a border dispute with France, received Security Council approval last week and was expected to receive Assembly approval.

Site

The long and controversial search for a U. N. permanent headquarters came to a surprising end in the closing days of the Assembly.

For a year, subcommittees had studied Westchester County, surveyed Fairfield County in Connecticut and suburbs of Boston, trampled the hills of Philadelphia's Fairmount Park, looked without inspiration at the flats of Flushing Meadow Park, Queens, and gaped at the scenic splendors of San Francisco Bay.

In the end the crown went to New York—to the blocks in Manhattan along the East River from Forty-second to Forty-eighth Streets. The story of the final selection was a dramatic one.

The Headquarters Committee met last Wednesday to vote on a site. New York seemed all but out of the running and the odds were on Philadelphia. Then there burst upon the Committee what Warren R. Austin, chief American delegate, called "a gift from on high." John D. Rockefeller jr. offered to give the U. N. $8,500,000 to buy the east side site which is owned by Webb and Knapp.

The offers catapulted New York back into the race and changed the whole course of the debate. Thirty-six hours later, the site, not even a serious contender a few days before, was recommended by the Headquarters Committee. On Saturday it was officially designated by the Assembly as the U. N. permanent site.

Spain 1946

One of the oldest of U. N. problems is what to do about the Spanish regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, the last of the Axis satellites. After wrestling with the matter for three months last summer, the Security Council voted to do nothing, to the intense disappointment of Russia, Poland, Mexico and France. Poland re-submitted the question to the Assembly, asking a full diplomatic break with Spain.

The issue was complex, involving considerations of politics, religion, economics, ideologies and convictions. All nations wanted Franco to go. How should he be made to go? The United States and Britain led the school that feared starting a new civil war in Spain, that feared visiting new hardships on the Spanish people. Also, not the least of the American-British fears was the possibility of a Communist Spain.

The conflicts finally were compromised. A resolution was adopted denouncing Franco, noting the Assembly's wish that he step down in favor of a truly democratic government that

could someday qualify for U. N. membership. As a sort of warning, the Assembly asked all members to withdraw immediately their ambassadors and ministers from Madrid, although the embassies and legations could remain open under lower officials.

Troop Survey

Russia's plan for a world troop survey was inspired by and became a political force before the Assembly rejected it. Russia proposed the plan originally in August to the Security Council. At that time Russia accused the Americans and British of causing world anxiety by keeping troops in the territory of United Nations members. Russia wanted all such troops publicly counted, but the Security Council refused even to consider the matter.

Then, Russia resubmitted the matter to the Assembly. When it came up for debate, Russia offered to include troops in former enemy states in the survey. And this time Russia argued that the troop count, including foreign air and naval bases, was needed to assist the Security Council to plan a world police force.

The United States and Britain contended angrily that on such a justification, home troops also must be counted. Russia resisted, insisted that a home-troop count embrace a complete and immediate armament report, including the facts on the atomic bomb. Britain leaned a bit toward this, but insisted on a verification system to force truthful reports. The United States wanted no arms count and no verification system, lest a poor and haphazard system set a dangerous precedent for disarmament inspections later on. The Assembly Political and Security Committee approved a home-troop count, but rejected an arms count and a verification system. By the time the item reached the full Assembly, its ramifications were clearly mixed with disarmament, and the whole matter was dropped.

Veto

The veto right of the big powers in the Security Council was roundly drubbed by a small-state coalition as the Assembly opened. Cuba, Australia, the Philippines and New Zealand led the drive.

Six amendments, proposing in varying degrees change of veto usage, poured into the Assembly hopper. They ranged from Cuba's demand for revision of the Charter to Australia's proposal that the Security Council adopt new rules of procedure. For weeks, the Assembly's Political and Security Committee attempted to evolve a compromise proposal.

Russia, which has employed the veto ten times in Council proceedings, resisted any change or any criticism of the Council. The United States, Britain, China and France agreed on retention of the veto, but the United States and Britain felt procedural changes might usefully limit its use. The big-power hotel conferences were held in an effort to obtain compromise. They failed. A subcommittee attempted to draft an acceptable compromise from the six proposals. It failed.

As a last resort, the committee voted upon four main amendments—from Australia, Argentina, Cuba and China. All were defeated except the Australian, and one of its four paragraphs criticizing the Security Council, was deleted. It noted past divergencies in the Council and recommended new rules of procedure. Russia opposed it, but the United States and Britain gave it full support.

Racial Dispute

The United Nations weighed its first case of racial discrimination in a complaint brought by India against the Union of South Africa. The Assembly's Political and Security, and Legal Committees heard hours of debate on India's bitter accusation that the racial minority in South Africa was subject to segregation and discriminatory laws.

The issues raised were: first, the right of the United Nations to intervene in a dispute which South Africa called domestic; and, second, the validity of international agreements which India said South Africa had violated.

India wanted a political solution, an Assembly resolution criticizing South Africa for Charter violations and ordering it to eliminate discrimination. South Africa asked for an opinion of the International Court of Justice on the right of the Assembly to intervene in an internal dispute.

The United States and Great Britain sided with South Africa in the legal approach. Russia and her Slav adherents gave full support to India. In characteristic fashion, the committees drafted a compromise which the Assembly accepted. It mildly rebuked South Africa, asked the two states to get together and instructed them to report to the next Assembly session on the results.

Council Elections

The Assembly elected Belgium, Columbia and Syria to two-year terms on the Security Council, succeeding the Netherlands, Mexico and Egypt, as of Jan. 1, 1947.

The United States and Lebanon were re-elected to three-year terms on the eighteen-nation Economic and Social Council, leaving four similar vacancies on that body. Through a series of deadlocked ballots, Venezuela, New Zealand and Byelo-Russia were approved to fill three of these, leaving Turkey and the Netherlands battling for the sixth place. Belgium resolved the deadlock by resigning her two-year term to the Netherlands, and Turkey got the last three-year term.

Faced with a gap of 10,000,000 tons between maximum supply and minimum world need of food at the end of the 1946 harvest, the Assembly adopted a resolution urging all governments and international agencies to do everything possible to increase output and control use.

The Economic and Financial Committee debated for four days before deciding on the five-part recommendation to all producing and consuming nations. To the producers, it recommended increases in output; to industrial nations, it recommended expanded production of agricultural machinery and fertilizers; to all nations, it recommended regulating the consumption of bread grains.

Economic Reconstruction of Devastated Areas

Instead of the expected fight between Russia and the West over creation of an economic commission to co-ordinate economic reconstruction in Europe, There was unanimity in the Assembly on passing this issue back to the Economic and Social Council.

Assembly action was confined to approving a resolution submitted by the Council and urging U. N. members and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to do their utmost to put war-devastated countries back on their feet. The Assembly vote included a recommendation that the Council give "prompt and favorable consideration" to establishing the controversial economic commission for Europe and another for the Far East.

Budget

For the U. N. budget, the Assembly gave final approval to the expenditure of $19,400,000 in 1946, and of $27,740,000 in 1947. The United States share of the expense finally was set at 39.89 per cent, after the Americans balked at an earlier schedule that would have assigned this country a 50 per cent share. The American objections were that too great a money contribution from any country might tend to give that country too much dominance, but on the "ability-to-pay" formula, the other countries made out a good case for a big American budget share.

Freedom of Information

By a unanimous vote, the Assembly decided to hold next year a world conference on freedom of information, with representatives of the press, radio and motion pictures participating in the discussions. Its purpose will be to promote the freest possible flow of information throughout the world. The time and place of the meeting will be decided later.

U. N. R. R. A.

With many misgivings and a feeling of helplessness, the Assembly accepted a United States scheme for putting international relief on a nation-to-nation basis when the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration goes out of business at the end of this month.

The expiration of U. N. R. R. A. leaves a number of European countries in the lurch on relief, and they will need direct help or loans to finance essential imports in 1947. The United States, whose economic resources give it a commanding position in the relief picture, fought with British backing against proposals to set up an international body under the U. N. to allocate supplies to the needy countries. American representatives took a generally uncompromising stand during the bitter fight, arguing that the international plan would cause delay, and that Congressional approval for relief would be expedited if the United States maintained control of its own allocations.

Opposition came from a majority of other nations, who felt that abandoning international administration would set a dangerous precedent and would open the doors to the use of food by the contributing nations as a political weapon. They were faced with a hard reality—that no program could succeed without American support. They acted accordingly, but the decision has left a bitterness that that be dispelled only by prompt and generous relief activity by both the United States and Great Britain.

The nations that will need foreign assistance, according to U. N. R. R. A., are Italy, Austria, Greece, Poland, Yugoslavia, Albania and China.

30.24-6955

'Phantom Bomber' Gives England New Version of War of Nerve

LONDON, Dec. 15— (AP) Thr... new telephoned bomb threats se... squads of Scotland Yard men into action in southern England tonight as a peculiar "war of nerves" by an unknown person or organization continued.

As on Friday and Saturday nights when similiar threats caused the posting of cordons of policemen near public buildings then enveloped in dense fog, no evidence of sabotage was found.

The first call tonight told the British Broadcasting Corporation that Scotland Yard was to be blown up. The second told the Royal Artillery Records Office in nearby Kent County that it would be bombed.

The third message caused even more bewilderment. The man w... called — it was not established whether the same person made all threats — informed the general post office that a building was to be bombed but did not specify the building.

Police appeared more certain than ever that a hoaxer was behind the "war of nerves" and continued intensive efforts to trace the source of the calls. Also the police took full precautions in the event the danger actually existed.

Officials said there was nothing to link the calls with statements by a Palestine underground spokesman that violence would be brought to England—statements which led to extraordinary precautions at the royal opening of Parliament last month.

British-Czech Trade Pact

Covers Purchase of $10,000,000 of Surplus Goods

LONDON, Dec. 15 (AP).—The Foreign Office announced today that Great Britain and Czechoslovakia have concluded an agreement authorizing the Czechs to purchase $10,000,000 worth of British surplus goods on deferred terms.

The goods will be mainly military, the announcement said, although some machine tools and other items may be included. Pending for many months, the agreement was held up when the United States recently reduced the size of a loan to Czechoslovakia.

PARIS DEADLOCK HOLDS

PARIS, Dec. 15 — (AP) The French governmental crisis continued tonight with Socialist Premier Leon Blum unable to form the cabinet he has been trying to fashion since Thursday.

The weary, 74-year-old Blum halted his fourth day of conferences with party leaders and said through a spokesman that he would try again tomorrow.

Blum has been trying to form a cabinet representing all shades of French political opinion for the assembly to consider Tuesday.

Communist insistence on the War Ministry portfolio blocked effort today. The Popular Republican Movement (MRP) and the leftist rally parties opposed the Communist aspiration.

FIFTH-COLUMN WAR FORECAST

Franco Predicts Conflict "At Anytime" In Democracies

Zaragoza, Spain, Dec. 15 (AP)—Generalissimo Francisco Franco declared today in two defiant speeches that the world is "in a situation of war which may be declared at any time."

War must be expected, the Spanish leader said, "while a materialist conception of life continues in the world, while bad faith and hypocrisy are current coin and loyalty to agreements is a dead matter."

Speech To 100,000

Franco made his first speech to officers graduating from the infantry academy he formerly commanded and his second in Zaragoza public square before a crowd estimated by Spanish newspapers at 100,000.

He warned that "the new Pearl Harbor will not be the bombardment of naval units in port or flying or atomic bombs which destroy towns or industries by surprise."

Instead, Franco declared, the "fifth column will be used," composed of "men of double nationality, one apparent and the other always potential, who will paralyze the circulatory system of the lives of people . . . through doors stupidly opened to them by innocent and blockheaded inorganic democracies."

Complains Of Propaganda

Although Franco did not refer directly to the resolution adopted recently by the United Nations General Assembly in New York urging all member nations to withdraw their diplomatic missions from Spain, he complained of "the intense subversive propaganda which has been directed against our nation by radios at the service of communism and Freemasonry."

Spain, he declared, would always be able to defend its national integrity and Christian civilization, because "our liberties live firmly guaranteed by the insuperable principles of Catholic morality."

France Buys PW Garb in U. S.

PARIS, Dec. 15 (AP)—The French Foreign Affairs Ministry, commenting on an International Red Cross report on prisoner-of-war living conditions, said last night it had spent $1,000,000 in the United States to clothe German PW's in France this winter. The money bought 700,000 shirts, 700,000 shorts and 1,142,000 pairs of shoes.

SIAM TIN BOARD SET UP

Four Nations Agree on Control of Export of Metal

LONDON, Dec. 15 (AP)—An agreement establishing a four-nation commission to supervise export of tin from Siam has been made by the Siamese, British, Australian and United States Governments, the Foreign Office said tonight.

Prices will be on a basis equivalent to those in Malaya.

The agreement followed an exchange of notes between the Government at Bangkok on Dec. 7. It also provides that Siam shall compensate Australian and British tin mine owners for tin produced during the war.

60 Wacs and 336 G. I.s To Receive Officer Bars

To Be Graduated From Army School in Germany

HEIDELBERG, Dec. 15 (AP).—The United States Army Officer Candidate School at Seckenheim near here will graduate sixty Wacs and 336 enlisted men as second lieutenants this week. They have been taking a three-week course in the only American O. C. S. now operating in Europe.

Men get a review in the use of military weapons with range firing. In place of this, the Wacs take special courses, such as one in motor maintenance. Otherwise, the men and women take the same studies in Army administration and supply, contacts with subordinates and civilians, orientation on political and occupational developments, officer responsibilities and similar subjects.

To be eligible for the school, both men and women must score at least 125 points in the Army's general classification test, and must have served three months overseas.

Rusians Justify Reparations

BERLIN, Dec. 15 (AP).—The Soviet military administration in Germany, through its official newspaper, told the German people today that the $10,000,000,000 in reparations which Russia demands of Germany, in addition to equipment and products already taken, represented "only partial repayment" for damage done to the Soviet Union.

Furtwaengler Case to Resum

BERLIN, Dec. 15 (AP).—The denazification hearing of Dr. Wilhelm Furtwaengler, Germany's leading symphony conductor during the Nazi years, will resume Tuesday after a six-day suspension to give him time to find possible rebuttal witnesses, it was announced today.

U. S. DECLINES TO BAR MUELLER CANDIDACY

MUNICH, Germany, Dec. 15 (AP)—The United States Military Government today gave the green light to Dr. Joseph Mueller to be Minister-President of Bavaria if the Legislature elects him tomorrow.

The Military Government announced that Dr. Mueller, chairman of the conservative Christian Social Union, could hold the office even though he was facing a German denazification court. Dr. Mueller has been accused of Nazi connections because he was in the German intelligence corps under Adolf Hitler. He said he used these connections to plot the overthrow of the Nazis and obtain peace terms through the Vatican.

GREEK BANDS DENY INTENT IS AUTONOMY

W. WELLEBIT

Writer Quotes Partisans After Visit Behind Lines In Macedonia

1946

More Bodies . . .

Athens, Dec. 15 (AP)—An official announcement from Salonika said today that the bodies of more than 100 guerrillas, part of a band operating from Mount Paikon south of the Yugoslav border, had been uncovered by the Greek army on snowy Mount Vermion in the Edessa area.

Two days ago the finding of 107 bodies was reported in a similar announcement.

By WALTER WELEBIT

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Dec. 15 (AP). The high command for the Greek partisans battling forces of the Athens Government in Aegean Macedonia deny that they want to set up an autonomous state, as charged by Premier Constantin Tsaldaris, but say they are creating a "democratic army of Greece" to oppose Tsaldaris's "terror and one-party rule."

This correspondent, with two other American correspondents, Peter Furst, of Reuter, and his wife, June Tannan, of the Overseas News Agency, have just returned to Belgrade after spending three days with the partisans behind their lines in the Macedonian mountains.

Full "Investigation Invited"

We interviewed the deputy chief of staff of the joint command of the partisans on Mount Paikon and Mount Kaimakchalan. He operates under the pseudonym "Kalfa." He declared that on November 24 the partisans had sent a memorandum to the governments of Russia, America and Britain asking that a joint commission be sent to the partisan territory for full investigation and promising co-operation for a complete report to the United Nations."

He said that the partisans had laid down a nine-point program to the Greek Government containing conditions under which they would cease fighting. Unless the conditions are met, he added, "Greece will continue to be at civil war."

The Partisans' Nine Points

The nine points were:

A general political amnesty.

Evacuation of British troops from Greece "because they are the cause of all the crimes of the Greek regime."

Recognition of the wartime resistance movement.

Entry into the Government of men who fought in the resistance forces.

Equal rights for democrats as well as monarchists.

Punishment of Fascists who were collaborators under the occupation.

Ridding the Government, army and gendarmerie of collaborators.

Organization of a truly representative army.

New elections and a new plebiscite on the monarchy, without any foreign commission as observers.

Kalfa said his command had no connection with the EAM, the Greek-left-wing force, or the National Liberation Front of Macedonia, although many of his fighters once belonged to those organizations.

"Today we are all together in this armed democratic group of the terrorized, and we are part of the democratic army of Greece," he said.

1946

He gave no estimate of his total strength, but said the partisans hold every mountain in the area—a statement supported by British Army intelligence agents, who say it is impossible now to uproot the partisans from their strongholds.

Commander Nikitos, a Macedonian with Kalfa, repeatedly declared that the partisans were not fighting for autonomy in Macedonia, but want minority rights.

He declared that men in the partisan ranks had been shot for advocating an autonomous Macedonia and that "we insist we are fighting to have the same rights, no more and no less than the rest of the Greeks, always within a democratic Greek state."

Critical Of Britain And U.S.

Kalfa was critical of both the British and American roles in Greece.

"To everyone's sorrow, Greece today is being governed with British aid and American support by those who collaborated," he said. "We did not expect this from the land of President Roosevelt. The statement made by the election commission in which Americans took part was a great shock to the Greek people."

He said that if in a new plebiscite the Greeks "vote for the King, we will abide by that decision, but we do not feel that in any honest election the people would vote for a monarchy."

No Sign Of Yugoslav Aid

No evidence of Yugoslav aid to the Partisans, either materially or in any other way, could be seen in the area.

Two Partisan girls, one carrying a German submachine gun and the other an American tommygun, declared "the Fascists say we get our arms from Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. We say let them count how many guns are missing from their own stores and they will know how many guns we have."

The Partisans said all their arms had been captured from the Greek Army and gendarmerie in raids and during battle. They were using heavy Italian Fiat machine guns, Sten guns, German Schmieser submachine guns and American tommyguns.

URGES U.S. HAND IN PALESTINE

Ziff, Chicago Publisher, Addresses Zionist Congress

F. EISNER

Basel, Switzerland, Dec. 15 (AP)—William B. Ziff, Chicago publisher and author, told the World Zionist Congress today that American intervention in Palestine would be "far more justified" than in eastern Europe.

Speaking as a representative of the Zionist Revisionist Party of America, Ziff urged the setting up of a Jewish provisional government for the Holy Land as the only means by which Zion "can protect itself against the vast evil which seeks to consume it, and carry on successfully the ugly war which Britain is waging against the Jewish people."

Party Lines Withdrawn

He appeared on the platform during the windup of debate on the controversial issue of whether the Zionists should be represented at the London conference on Palestine next month. Party lines on the issue were withdrawn as the General Zionist and Labor parties, the two strongest groups at the Congress, decided they would not instruct their delegates on how to vote when the issue is decided a week hence.

Ziff, referring to American participation in solving the Palestine problem, said:

"The truth is that without American financial, political and military backing, the British are incapable of sustaining their pretensions to world power.

Says Final Solution Lies Here

"In the United States lies, therefore, the final solution of all great world questions, and among them the solution to the Palestine problem.

"America, in view of its own world interests, is now exerting great pressure on Poland and other states to compel respect for international agreements. In Palestine American intervention will be far more justified than in eastern Europe. America is involved in the Palestine situation by treaty and possesses the full right to demand an accounting."

Dealing with active resistance in Palestine, a topic which most Congress speakers have avoided, Ziff asserted that "the simple fact is that all resistance involves the use of violence.

"No Good Or Bad Violence"

"With all decent men, it comes into existence when recourse to law and justice has failed. There is no good or bad violence. There is only the question of whether it can be applied usefully in the saving of human lives and human honor against the indignities, rapes, murders and injustices which accompany oppression."

He charged "anti-Semitic bureaucrats of Whitehall" with responsibility for barring Jewish immigrants from Palestine and setting up concentration camps for those trying to enter the Holy Land.

Issues Under Debate

Today's debate centered on these issues: Should the Jewish Agency for Palestine be represented at the British-sponsored London talks, and if so should the Zionists consider partition of Palestine or demand all of the Holy Land as a Jewish state.

Chaim Greenberg, New York, supported the stand of the agency executive that partition—the establishment of separate Jewish and Arab nations—should be considered.

Meanwhile, a budget commission prepared a $56,000,000 budget for the next two years, compared with the $28,000,000 budget adopted at the last meeting of the congress in 1939. Principal items were expenditures for agricultural development, settlement and industrial improvement, education, administration and immigration.

Russia in Home-Front Cleanup; Farm Grafters, Unions Rapped

EGILMORE

1946

MOSCOW, Dec. 15. — (AP) Russian officials, turning a frankly introspective eye on internal affairs, announced today that some members of the Soviet armed forces were badly in need of indoctrination in the "superiorities of the socialist system."

Other announcements reported that:

1. Agricultural grafters still were cheating the government on some collective farms, despite recent remedial measures.

2. Trade union committees throughout the nation will be called upon during the coming year to account for their activities to the rank and file members.

3. Approximately $5,800,000 worth of maternity benefits have been paid by the government this year in the city of Moscow alone, as part of the nation-wide program to encourage large families.

Soldiers Need Attention

The need for political education of servicemen was stressed in a directive by the chief political administration of the Soviet armed forces, and addressed to Communist party organizations within the armed forces.

The directive said that a survey conducted last autumn disclosed "big shortcomings" in political indoctrination, and the need for suppressing "ideological distortions."

The announcement said that the work of teaching servicemen the principles of Russia's constitution and electoral system would be centralized, to make certain that soldiers and sailors were aware of the "superiorities of the socialist system."

On the matter of collective farms, an announcement said that a new survey had revealed "serious mistakes and shortcomings" of local officials instructed three months ago to clear up widespread irregularities. The survey was conducted by the newly created council on collective farms affairs.

The Communist party's central committee cracked down sharply on party leaders in Voronezh province, who were accused of the "crude political error" of permitting local officials to retain livestock and other goods illegally appropriated from the collectives.

Farm Grafters

The council on collective farm affairs ordered top-ranking Soviet officials in Gorky, Kuibyshev, Tambov and other provinces to make public facts on the "plundering of collective farm income, public lands and property," so that "democratic principles" might be restored.

The announcement on trade unions did not elaborate, except to say that new elections of trade union executives would be held next year in all republic, provincial and central committees.

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The data on maternity payments said that the $5,800,000 had been distributed among 24,000 mothers, all of whom had three or more children. Moscow now has 275 [illegible] of 10

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"mother heroines"—mothers of children or more.

On international affairs, the Moscow press and radio generally approved actions taken in the closing sessions of the United Nations in New York.

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda welcomed the approval of the resolution on disarmament as a victory for advocates of practical deeds over those who prefer "formal declaration."

Pravda said that Russia would have accepted British proposals for an international commission of observers if Britain had agreed to include atomic weapons among the objects to be observed.

WAFD CHIEF SAYS U. S. PRODS EGYPT ON PACT

CAIRO, Dec. 15 (AP)—Makram Ebeid Pasha, leader of the Wafdist bloc party, said today the United States had sent a note to former Premier Ismail Sidky Pasha advising him to "sign an alliance with England and try to reach an agreement with her in negotiations."

[The State Department in Washington had no comment but an official said the office would "probably clarify the matter" later.]

Sidky Pasha was Egyptian leader of negotiations until his resignation because of illness last week.

Ebeid Pasha, member of the dissolved Egyptian delegation appointed by King Farouk to negotiate a revision of the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian alliance, said the note from Washington was "cordial" and expressed the United States Government's desire that a full agreement be reached.

Ebeid Pasha said he "expressed astonishment" to Sidky Pasha and members of the delegation because of the note. He commented:

"It would be better for the American Government—and America, the champion of freedoms—to advise her ally, Britain, to respect Egypt's desire for complete independence and unrestricted liberty."

Mahmoud Fahm Nokrash Pasha, the new Prime Minister, appealed to students to refrain from violence and demonstrations and declared he would "use all means to maintain order." He said "certain political organizations" were inciting students into the political field and "instigating" them to create disorders.

Acuses U. S. of Intervening

CAIRO, Dec. 15 (AP).—Makram Ebade Pasha, leader of Egypt's Wafdist bloc, said today that the American government had sent to the Egyptian Premier a note advising him to "sign an alliance with England."

Ebade reported that the note, which he described as "cordial," was sent to Ismail Sidky Pasha while he was Premier and was leading negotiations with a view to revision of the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian alliance. Sidky was succeeded in the Premiership last week by Mahmoud Fahmy Nokrashy Pasha. The treaty negotiations have not been completed.

The Wafdist leader, a member of a now dissolved delegation appointed by King Farouk to negotiate with Britain, said he had "expressed astonishment" at the note, which urged efforts toward an agreement.

"It would be better for the American government—and America, champion of freedoms—to advice her ally, Britain, to respect Egypt's desire for complete independence and unrestricted liberty," Ebade added.

U.S. Presents Airfield

Cairo, Dec. 15 (AP)—The United States gave $2,000,000 Payne Field, largest and most modern in all Africa and the Middle East, to King Farouk today.

The Stars and Stripes was lowered after S. Pinkney Tuck, United States Ambassador, and Ahmed Attia Pasha, Egyptian Defense Minister, spoke, and the Egyptian standard was raised. The gift airdrome was renamed Farouk I Field. It had originally been named for Col. John H. Payne, of Austin, Texas, whose plane went down in flames while he led an attack on the Romanian oil fields at Ploesti.

A nearby American supply depot named Huckstep was sold to Egypt.

During the war, 50,000,000 pounds of equipment were landed on Payne Field by the United States Army Air Force.

The American Air Transport command disclosed that the German threat to Cairo was so great in the Summer of 1942 that its planes evacuated more than 400 persons before the thin British line solidified and held in the desert. The statement said the Air Transport command delivered in 36 hours a shipment of tank fuses from Lagos, Nigeria.

ARAB STRIKE PASSES WITHOUT INCIDENT

JERUSALEM, Dec. 15—(AP) A two hour Arab strike throughout Palestine passed today without incident in major Arab communities and with only minor disturbances reported from rural areas.

Reliable reports said a Jewish bus was stoned as it passed through an Arab village on the Sea of Galilee but there were no casualties.

The strike was called as a "manifestation of the Arab protest against continued Jewish immigration and against provocations of Arabs in their own towns and villages by Jewish gangsters."

'KURDISH REPUBLIC' HEAD SURRENDERS

TEHRAN, Dec. 15. — (AP) An Iranian Army communique announced today that Ghazi Mohammed, head of the so-called "Kurdish Republic," had surrendered to central government troops after heavy fighting in which additional portions of semi-autonomous Azerbaijan province were brought under government control.

The announcement said that his surrender apparently spelled the end of the "republic," which had ruled portions of western Azerbaijan under a truce with the Tabriz separationists of Jafar Pishevari. Pishevari's forces already had yielded to the central government.

The army disclosed that the southwestern Azerbaijan city of Miyandaub (Miandoab), a key city of the "Kurdish Republic," had capitulated yesterday following a battle in which severe casualties were inflicted on a force of 1,000 irregulars. Miyanduab is 80 miles south of Tabriz.

After the battle, Ghazi Mohammed pledged his support to the central government of Premier Ahmed Qavam, and the government troops were "welcomed," the communique said.

Poles Name New Envoy to U. S.

WARSAW, Dec. 15 (AP)—A Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that Poland had nominated a new Ambassador to the United States to succeed Dr. Oscar Lange. The nominee's name was not disclosed, pending agreement by the United States.

INDIA WILL SEVER TIES WITH BRITAIN

BENARES, India, Dec. 15—(AP) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, leading minister of the interim government, said today that India would declare her severance from the British empire within the next three days.

Decisions of the Indian Constituent assembly will not, in the future, be submitted to the British Parliament, Nehru declared at a reception here.

"We have stopped looking to London," he said. "We shall solve our own problems. Congress has decided to go forward vigorously."

"It is now not even in Britain's power to check India from becoming independent."

Nehru said that leaders of the Moslem league were reactionary, did not wish freedom for India and looked towards Great Britain for guidance.

The Moslem league, spokesman group for India's 100,000,000 Moslems, wishes the establishment in Indian of the state of Pakistan—a partition of India between Hindu and Moslem provinces. Nehru's Congress party opposes Pakistan.

The Congress party leader said Great Britain might want to divide India and remain in power in Pakistan to create difficulties.

British Reaction To Nehru

London, Dec. 15 (AP)—Great Britain will not accept plans for a free India unless the Moslem League participates in the Indian Government, informed British sources said tonight.

Commenting on a statement in Benares, India, today, by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, leading minister of India's Interim Government, that India would declare her severance from the British Empire within the next three days, one informant said:

"That (Moslem participation) is the prime consideration for Britain to get out of India and it stands, no matter if Nehru personally declares himself out of the Empire until he is blue in the face."

The India Office declined to comment on Nehru's statement and also refused to disuss what might happen if the Indian Assembly, boycotted by the Moslems, should adopt a pending resolution declaring India an independent sovereign republic.

CHINESE ROUT COMMUNISTS

Say Force Was Dislodged From Redoubt Near Peiping

T. HASTERSON

Peiping, Dec. 15 (AP)—Chinese Government military sources announced today dislodgment of the Communists from a mountain redoubt 20 miles west of Peiping and expressed the hope that this would cause a slackening of guerrilla raids which have reached within 10 miles of the capital.

The Communists were said to have used the mountainous base as a headquarters for hit-and-run attacks for more than a year.

Latest of these skirmishes was at the Marco Polo bridge 10 miles southwest of Peiping, where forces identified as the Communist 31st Regiment attacked the Government garrison. It was at that historic crossing of the Yung Ting River that the Japanese in 1937 created the incident that led to the war.

Another Attack Reported

Another Communist attack was reported on Changhsintien, 13 miles southwest of Peiping. Authorities admitted increasing difficulty with guerrilla harassment but said cleanup of the nest west of Peiping should "ensure adequate protection of the suburbs."

Other Government reports said Communist attacks were in progress 25 miles northeast of Peiping along the railway leading to Chengteh, capital of Jehol province, and that numerous Government blockhouses had been destroyed.

In Manchuria, inconclusive fighting was reported 45 miles north of Dairen, around Pulantien, and 55 miles northeast of Changchun, Manchurian capital.

The Government Central News Agency said 50,000 Communists had completed encirclement of Yulin in northern Shensi province, 100 miles north of Yenan, Communist headquarters city.

Atomic Bomb Report

Government sources also expressed fear that the Communists had captured Chungyang in Shansi province, east of Shensi, as telegraphic communication with the garrison had been cut off. Only yesterday a relief column was reported in position to aid Chungyang if it could hold out one more day after fifteen days of Communist siege.

Typical of the confused reports of Chinese warfare, Government military leaders said with wry smiles that their last report from Chungyang said the Communists were using atomic bombs on the city walls.

Basis for this obviously inaccurate report, they said, was the word of garrison veterans that the explosions seemed 2,000 times more powerful than those they had heard during the Japanese war.

China to Bury Wu Pei-fu, War Lord, Dead 7 Years

Once Fought Chiang; Believed Poisoned by Japanese

PEIPING, Dec. 15 (AP).—Wu Pei-fu, one of China's most renowned warlords, will be buried today on Jade Fountain Hill in Peiping, a little more than seven years after his mysterious death.

Military Governor of Chihli Province by the time he was thirty-eight and a full marshal at forty-five, Wu retired in 1927 after defeat by an army under China's present Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

The Japanese repeatedly pressed him to head a puppet government in China such as they later established under Wang Ching-wei, but he resolutely refused in a protracted diplomatic game of wits with the noted Japanese secret agent General Kenji Doihara.

Wu died suddenly on Dec. 4, 1939, at the age of sixty-one, and it was generally believed among Chinese that the Japanese poisoned him. Even though he had fought Chiang-Kai-shek, the national government conferred on him the posthumous title of "General of the first rank."

His body was placed in a Peiping temple and lay there undisturbed by the Japanese. Now, after seven years, Wu is to have an elaborate public burial service.

Reds Criticize Constitution

YENAN, Dec. 14 (Delayed) (AP) — The proposed Chinese National Constitution, now under consideration in Nanking, was derided by a Communist official today as full of loopholes and jokers and entirely unacceptable to the Communists.

Li Wei-han, a member of the Communist delegation that boycotted the National Assembly and recently returned to Yenan, declared: J. RODERICK

"To pawn that document off on the nation and the world as one which follows the revisions recommended by the interparty conference of last January is fraudulent."

In an interview giving the first detailed Communist criticism of the Constitution, Mr. Li said, "The Communists will never recognize this Constitution. It is an illegal paper perpetuating the dictatorship now being considered by an illegal Assembly."

He said that in particular Article 24, dealing with the people's rights, was "a laughing-stock," giving almost unlimited opportunity legally to nullify a Chinese "bill of rights." The article details numerous personal rights and freedoms, and says they shall not be restricted "unless warranted by reasons of preventing infringement of the liberties of others, averting acute crisis, maintaining social order, or promoting public welfare," Mr. Li said.

"Such all-encompassing generalities make it childishly easy for a dictator to disfranchise the people," he commented.

Two other notable weaknesses, he said, are constitutional failure to make the executive responsible to the legislative branch and insistence that provincial governments must make their laws conform with rules laid down by the central Government.

AUSSIE TELLS OF BEHEADING

Tojo Leads List Of Japanese Charged With Atrocities

Tokyo, *Monday*, Dec. 16 (AP)—An Australian soldier told the International War Crimes Court today that he had lived through a Japanese officer's attempt to behead him—"I felt a heavy, dull blow on the back of my neck" and eventual

ly had crawled to safety after recovering consciousness to find himself buried in a shallow grave.

He was the first witness called as Australians began the final phase of the international prosecution which began last June 3.

The soldier, Colin Fleming Brien, 23, of 4 Trinmor street, Sydney, said his botched "execution" took place after he was captured, wounded, in battle near Singapore early in 1942.

'Going To Meet Your God'

A platoon of Japanese soldiers and fifteen Japanese officers stood in parade formation in a jungle clearing, Brien testified, while "I was searched; then the officer who brought me to the clearing said in English 'you are going to meet your God.'"

Brien was ordered to sit down with his feet and legs in the shallow grave, his wrists were tied behind his back and a towel tied over his eyes. The officer, sword in hand, loosened Brien's shirt collar and bent his head forward.

"After a few seconds I felt a heavy dull blow on the back of my neck," he continued. "I fell over on my right side, then lost consciousness.

Found Self In Grave

"When I regained consciousness I was lying at the bottom of the grave underneath some wooden palings and clods of earth. I had a large wound in the back of my neck, and was covered with blood.

"I lay there for about an hour. I could not use my hands, and the only way I could get out was to lever (move) the pile of clods with my feet. I managed to dislodge them and crawl out, and staggered into the jungle grass, where I lay all day."

That night, he told the tensely listening court, he managed to untie his wrists. After three days, he reached Singapore where he surrendered to civil police who handed him over to their Japanese masters.

Sent To Prison Hospital

He recuperated in Changi prison hospital, and hemained in various prisoner of war camps at Singapore until the end of the war, he added.

"At no time was I charged with having committed any offense, nor was I given any form of trial whatever" he said.

The prosecution named Japan's wartime Premier Hideki Tojo and eleven other of the 27 defendants as responsible for atrocities against prisoners as the new phase of the long case began.

The trial began last June 3.

Mr. Justice Alan James Mansfield, of Queensland opened the final Australian phase of the long trial.

'Mistreatment Was Policy'

In his summation of evidence to come, he told the court thata mistreatment of Allied prisoners of war and civilian internees resulted from "general policy of the Japanese forces and the Japanese Government."

The Japanese on many occasions, he added, declared "that the Japanese Government would treat prisoners according to their own code of 'Bushido' (warriors' code in feudal Japan) and only apply such portions of the Geneva conventions' (international law) as suited it . . ."

Announces List

The prosecution, Mansfield declared, regarded these defendants as personally responsible for astrocities:

Tojo; Heitaro Kimura, Tojo's Vice Minister of War; Akira Muto, War Ministry official, later a commander in the Philippines; Kenryo Sato, War Ministry official; Shigenori Togo, Foreign Minister; Mamoru Shigemitsu, Foreign Minister; Admiral Osami Uagano, commander of the combined Japanese fleet; Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister; Yoshijiro Umezu, commander of the Kwantung Army; Seishiro Itagaki, commander of the Singapore area late in the war; Teiichi Suzuki, president of the Planning Board, and Takasumi Oka, Navy Ministry official.

The Philippines prosecutor, Pedro Lopez, suspended his phase of the prosecution by reporting failure of six witnesses to arrive on schedule from Manila. He said he did not know the reason for the delay, and asked permission to have them testify later.

Japanese Women Protest

Say Anti-Prostitution Drive Is Too Zealous

TOKYO, Dec. 15 (AP).—In a novel demonstration, 1,000 women marched today on Metropolitan Police Headquarters, demanding that police quit "treating all working women as bad women." The incident grew out of a police campaign against roving prostitutes.

Angry women speakers said many employed girls, hurrying home after working late, had been arrested and subjected to indignities. The demonstrators, carrying placards and shouting, presented their demands to the police chief's aid, who tod them the chief was absent for the day.

PHILIPPINES GET U.S. MONEY

Receive $1,000,000 As First War-Damage Payment

Manila, *Monday*, Dec. 16 (AP)—The first advance payment by the United States for war damage to public property in the Philippines was made today when Dr. Frank A. Waring, chairman of the War Damage Commission, handed President Manuel A. Roxas a check for $1,000,000.

This was the first of $620,000,000 ultimately to be paid, dependent on ratification next March by a national plebiscite of the equal-rights-for-Americans amendment to the Philippines constitution.

Limit On Personal Claims

The advance payment was made before a conference of provincial governors presided over by Roxas.

Waring told them ten claims offices would be established throughout the islands to handle personal claims, which the Philippines Rehabilitation Act limits to $500 each.

He gave no encouragement to those who have sought to raise the limit, saying that an American fund of $400,000,000 had been created in anticipation of about 1,000,000 individual claims, "but we were considerably shocked to find that we might expect nearly 3,250,000 claims."

SOVIETS STILL HOLD GERMANS

War Prisoners In Russia Yet Estimated At 3,000,000

Washington, Dec. 15 (AP)—A United States Army estimate that the Soviets still hold 3,000,000 Germans as prisoners of war in Russia and satellite countries came to light today from the files of the Senate War Investigating Committee.

The estimate made no mention of the use the Russians may be making of their captured enemies nineteen months after the war's end.

It was contained in supporting documents gathered by George Meader, committee counsel, from Army of Occupation and Military Government officials in a three-week inquiry in Europe.

Release Sped By U.S.

Meader's preliminary report of his investigation was made public by Republican committee members when the Democratic majority voted solidly against sending a subcommittee to Europe to continue the investigation. Secretary of State Byrnes opposed the inquiry on the ground it might disturb delicate international negotiations.

The documents, made available by Meader at a reporter's request for answers to the questions submitted by the counsel to occupation authorities, disclosed that the United States moved swiftly to free all but 121,787 of the nearly 8,000,000 German prisoners of war it once held.

Germans Still In France

The Army estimated France still has 600,000 Germans working on rehabilitation projects in that country. It added that Britain had discharged about 95 per cent of the 3,200,000 prisoners it once held.

Noting that the only information on Russian activities in this field came from official Moscow announcements, the occupation headquarters statement furnished Meader said the Soviets are estimated to have had 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 prisoners when the war ended. It said the Russians had announced the freeing of 600,000 in August, 1945, and an additional 120,000 last August, adding:

3 Million Freed In U.S. Zone

"It is estimated that the Soviet Union at present holds approximately 3,000,000 German prisoners of war located in the Soviet Union and satellite countries in eastern Europe. . . . It is not believed that any considerable number of prisoners of war remain in the Soviet zone of Germany at present."

The report said 3,337,000 former prisoners had been discharged into the United States occupation zone.

In his investigation of de-Nazication activities, Meader asked what steps had been taken by the four occupying powers to bring to trial German civilians being held in each zone as war criminals.

FOREIGN FOOD NEEDS STUDIED

U.S. To Decide On Diversion Of UNRRA Shipments

Washington, Dec. 15 (AP)—The United States has begun an intensive study of food requirements abroad to determine whether UNRRA shipments should be diverted from some countries to others in greater need.

A staff of food experts is assembling data on foreign crop prospects for 1947, with the help of reports from American embassies abroad. It may complete its work in two weeks.

Officials reported today that if the conclusions bear out tentative estimates that at least Italy and Austria will need additional food they ask UNRRA's nine-nation central committee to divert shipments scheduled for more fortunate countries.

To Meet Operation

Any such move by the United States is virtually certain to bump into strong opposition from Russian and Yugoslav committee members.

Both countries fought bitterly although unsuccessfully during last week's UNRRA conference against American demands for "flexibility" in apportioning UNRRA's remaining $626,000,000. Russian delegates argued that programs for each country should be fulfilled without change.

Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the two Russian republics of Byelorussia and the Ukraine are now slated to get nearly half of the unshipped total.

Should Avert Hunger

Officials said the American attitude is that it is more urgent for UNRRA to use its remaining funds to avert hunger rather than for industrial and rehabilitation goods for countries not in danger of food riots.

An equally important purpose of the report now being drawn up, said these officials, is to reach a conclusion on how many countries will need direct American financial help next year.

Current estimates are that the administration will ask Congress for $300,000,000 to $400,000,000 to send American food to Italy and Austria and perhaps Greece. Officials said Hungary and Poland also may need American financial assistance for food next year.

U.S. Makes Own Survey

The United States survey is being prepared separately from a similar report on 1947 requirements now being worked out by a ten-country United Nations committee.

If the American Government disagrees with the findings of the United Nations committee, officials said, it probably will submit a minority report which would guide its actions in foreign relief regardless of the United Nations committee's stand.

National Planning Association leaders meanwhile predicted the world food situation will continue critical through the first half of 1947, particularly in cereals, fats and oils, and sugar.

Slowing Down World Peace

"Avoidable hunger" is slowing down the attainment of world peace, said a statement issued after an association meeting here.

The United States could spare 300,000,000 bushels of food grains and grain products for export, "over and above the 400,000,000 bushels committed," the statement said.

It also reported an inadequate supply of boxcars is causing the United States to fall behind in its announced export program and urged "immediate steps to secure the necessary transportation."

BILBO IS CONFIDENT GOP CAN'T BAR HIM

Predicts He Will Take Seat When Senate Convenes

Washington, Dec. 15 (AP)—Senator Bilbo (D., Miss.) predicted confidently today the Republicans would be unable to bar him when the new Senate convenes January 3.

Republican strategists agreed privately that regardless of the outcome of a current inquiry by the Senate War Investigating Committee into what happened to $25,000 a war contractor gave Bilbo in 1942, the prediction probably is correct. But they vowed that if they are defeated in the first round, they will press further efforts to unseat the Senator.

Bilbo said he is satisfied "they can't stop me at the door."

Bilbo Seems To Have Edge

"They haven't even got a scratch against me," he declared, adding: "Besides, alphabetically, my name is Bilbo."

There, said Republicans who have been studying the situation, is the rub.

When the Senate meets to begin swearing in new members, the Democrats still will be in control, with Secretary Leslie Biffle in the chair. Holdover Democrats outnumber holdover Republicans 30-to-29 following the death today of Senator Bailey (D., N.C.).

If precedents are followed, new members will be sworn in alphabetically, with Senator-elect Raymond E. Baldwin (R., Conn.) first on the list. That would make the count 30 Democrats and 30 Republicans when Bilbo comes up second.

Could Change Procedure

Customarily new senators are sworn in immediately after the Senate is called to order and after their certificates of election are presented. In the past the procedure has been to swear in the new senators alphabetically, sometimes in groups of four but, as one authority on procedure pointed out, the Senate could, by majority vote, decide on whatever procedure it chose.

If objection were made to Bilbo taking the oath, the authority said, the matter probably would be decided at once by majority vote.

May Lose Some GOP Votes

Even if they get some Democratic votes or are aided by absences on the side, Bilbo's opponents fear they might lose some Republican votes.

One GOP senator who has been analyzing the strategy mentioned that the Democrats, if they choose, could prevent the swearing in of any Republicans if Bilbo is not permitted to take the oath.

"Maybe we will give the Democrats a chance to put themselves on that spot," this senator said.

In any event, he said, the Republicans have found that Bilbo could be ousted by a majority vote which sustained any charges made against him directly bearing on the last election campaign. A report still is being awaited by an elections subcommittee which looked into such charges in Mississippi.

Any moral turpitude charges that might be brought against Bilbo would require a two-thirds vote for expulsion. But if the charges were broad enough so they covered both categories, parliamentarians said a majority then could decide whether only a majority vote was needed for ouster.

When they get all their senators seated, the Republicans will outnumber the Democrats, 51 to 45. There seems little chance that they ever could muster a two-thirds vote to unseat the Mississippian.

Meanwhile, Chairman Mead (D., N.Y.) said he expects Edward Terry, Bilbo's former secretary, to be available tomorrow to tell the War Investigating subcommittee what he knows about the involved financial transactions the group is investigating.

Reports Threats On Life

Terry, who has been in a Quitman (Miss.) hospital, has reported anonymous threats against his life if he testified in any manner against his former employer.

Terry reportedly already has given the committee a statement in closed session on the complaints it is investigating that Bilbo received $25,000 and some expensive gifts from various war contractors.

Bilbo contends he retained none of this money personally but used it in an unsuccessful campaign to elect Wall Doxey, now Senate sergeant at arms, in the 1942 run-off primary.

LONG ASSAILS HOUSING PLAN

Invitation To 'Boom And Bust' In Realty, He Says

Washington, Dec. 15 (AP)—President Truman's new housing policy "isn't any program at all" but an invitation to a real estate boom-

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and-bust, Norton Long, deputy housing expediter, declared today.

The aide to the former housing expediter, Wilson Wyatt, said he would resign immediately.

He predicted the sweeping relaxation of controls will mean $15,000 and $20,000 houses, "but few that a veteran can afford."

"There isn't a program any more," Long said. "Of Mr. Truman's twelve points, ten of them were taking things off. Nothing has been added.

"It seems to set a pattern for a boom and a bust. The real estate people will take a flyer into high-priced houses and many builders will go in for stores, shops and amusement places."

Sawyer's View

A similar view as to homes for veterans came from Ray Sawyer, national commander of Amvets (American Veterans of World War II), who said that while the program "looks okay for the veteran making $5,000 a year, for the 90 per cent making less than half that, the promise of immediate low-cost housing is gone."

Long, who was in charge of programs in the Wyatt regime, forecast that it would be increasingly difficult to enforce the controls left in the program announced last night.

Some Allocation To Continue

It knocks out the $10,000 sales price ceiling on new houses, ends the priority system for materials, and opens up home building to nonveterans for their own occupancy. Some allocation of scarce raw materials would be continued, and a limitation will be kept on nonhousing construction, but Mr. Truman said the latter control would be relaxed.

Long predicted the housing controls would go the way of price controls, which were abandoned almost completely after meat was decontrolled.

"When you show that your heels are rounded, people just keep on pushing you over," he commented.

Some other housing officials were gloomy, but were not speaking for publication.

More Houses Thought Possible

Industry quarters, on the other hand, chorused approval of the new policy and predicted the freedom from Federal restraints would bring an upsurge of building.

"We should build more houses than we ever could under these controls that industry has been slaving under," said Frank W. Cort

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

right, executive vice president of the National Association of Home Builders.

Back of all the controversy, the National Housing Administration and Federal Housing Agency prepared to realign their programs in conformity with the new policy. These two steps were foreseen as early developments by both Government and industry men:

1. An approximate 40 per cent increase in the volume of store, factory and school building permitted.

Limit Lifting Expected

Approvals of nonresidential construction now are held to $35,000,000 a week. As a first step, officials said, this limit probably will be lifted to about $50,000,000 as of January 1. Mr. Tuman's statement said that "we can safely permit some increase" because of improved building material supplies.

2. The setting of a floor-area limit of about 1,500 square feet on new homes, to replace the $10,000 top selling price formerly enforced as a deterrent to the building of "luxury homes."

The American Legion's recent housing recommendations called for 2,500 square feet, and home builders officially have requested 1,700 to 1,800. But housing officials and industry representatives reported the limit probably will be around 1,500. Under the $10,000 limit, the average house had 1,000 square feet or less.

$15,000 For 1,500 Feet

With 1,500 feet, Cortright said, "you could get a very nice house for $15,000" in high-cost building areas like New York, Chicago or Washington, and for considerably less in lower-cost regions like the South and most of the West.

A generally optimistic view of the construction outlook was given by the Commerce Department. It forecast that 1946 building of all types probably will exceed $10,000,000,000.

"The industry has set its sights on a goal of at least $15,000,000,000 for 1947," said the report of John L. Haynes, chief of the department's construction bureau.

He said Wyatt's 1946 goal of 1,200,000 new homes started would be about 85 per cent achieved since "about 1,000,000 dwelling units of all types were started during the year," including almost 700,000 permanent dwellings.

"Encouraging Prospect"

"It is an encouraging prospect for next year that the great volume of building now in progress will provide a base for even a larger volume of construction next year, if the basic coal and steel industries are able to maintain fairly stable operations," the report added.

A somewhat different slant on 1947 came from Long. The impetus given by the Wyatt program alone should permit the building of "nearly 1,000,000 homes," he said, even if it is not a particularly aggressive home-building year.

About 500,000 homes now are under construction, Long said, and completions have climbed to nearly 100,000 a month. The new policy, he noted, thus probably will get credit for heavy completions which he said would really be the result of Wyatt's efforts.

Wyatt Has No Comment

Wyatt, former Mayor of Louisville, who quit as housing expediter and NHA administrator more than a week ago, offered no comment on the new program.

Besides throwing out the $10,000 sales ceiling, Mr. Truman's program relaxes the $80-a-month limit on new homes built for rental. It substitutes a simple permit system for the complex approval system previously administered by FHA field offices.

Nonveterans now may build for their own use if they design the homes for year-round occupancy, and abide by the forthcoming limits on floor area.

Outstanding housing priorities will be honored, the White House said, and housing officials insisted the ceilings set on new homes already being built for veterans would be enforced.

Capper Favors Farm Control To Avoid Unsalable Surpluses

Washington, Dec. 15 (AP)—Senator Capper (R., Kan.), slated to head the Senate Agriculture Committee, indicated today he favors farm production controls under the Government price support program if necessary to prevent unsalable surpluses.

While the Government has promised to bolster prices of most commodities at 90 per cent of parity for two years after the war officially is ended, Capper said this does not solve American agriculture's postwar problem.

"Unless a profitable market can be found for unlimited production, it would be no kindness to producers to encourage production of unsalable surpluses of any farm commodity," his statement observed.

Would Mean Deflation

Asserting this is the first big problem facing farm committees in Congress, Capper declared such a program would promote inflation of farm production with inevitable deflation and net losses.

"There is a serious question in my mind if it would be a sound policy, from the farmers' own viewpoint, for the Government to support prices on an unlimited production during the two years that prices are to be supported, at 90 per cent of parity, on nearly all farm commodities," Capper summed up.

[Parity prices are calculated to keep the ratio of prices received by farmers for their products and prices they pay for things they buy at the same level as prevailed in 1909-1914—a period deemed to be favorable to agriculture.]

Otherwise, the Senator made clear, he opposes any program "which calls for production controls by government on what individual farmers shall produce and market."

Warning On U.S. Market

"However," he added, "I am compelled to make this qualification, particularly as to the two-year price support-program."

He warned that the American market for the American farmer may in time encounter powerful pressure to throw it open "to foods produced more cheaply in foreign lands."

Farm output here has increased nearly one-third since the first World War, while domestic consumption has advanced only about twelve per cent, he said.

While the rest of the world could use even more of a surplus than is indicated here, "the question is, how to pay the American farmers for producing that surplus," Capper declared.

Paying Foreign Food Bill

"It is a serious question how long, and to what extent the American taxpayers will consent to pay a considerable part of the food bill of people in other parts of the world."

"No program will have my support that does not keep for the American farmer the American market to the extent of his ability to supply the market," Capper continued.

He said he believes the problem of Congress is to enact laws to use the price support program so as to enable farmers to make the transition from peak wartime production to the possibly lower peacetime demand without taking heavy losses in the change of creating heavy losses when price support ends after the two-year period.

"I don't want to see repeated what happened after World War I, when a forced deflation of agriculture in the early twenties loaded an unduly heavy load of the war costs and war liabilities and war dislocations onto farmers of the United States," he explained.

ATOMIC POWER HELD ABSOLUTE

CAA Head Foresees Complete Destruction, Defense Useless

Washington, Dec. 15 (AP)—Theodore P. Wright, civil aeronautics administrator, believes offensive power now has been brought near the "absolute" so that with such weapons as the atom bomb "there is no possible result from another war but mutual destruction."

Wright, an outstanding aeronautical engineer, expressed his views in *Air Affairs*, an international journal published here.

Urges International Police

"The power of offense, which in past history has always eventually been met by successful defense, has at last outstripped the possibilities of such defense," he wrote. "Striking power and mobility have surpassed certain thresholds; the offensive power of these weapons approaches the absolute. . . .

"In principle, we have the same condition that has existed for years in ordnance inasmuch as defending forces did not seek to destroy the bullet from gun or cannon, but rather to strike at the cannon itself."

Wright said failure to include an international [illegible] force in the Dumbarton Oaks plan possibly was an important reason for slow progress of United Nations political and security measures compared with the strides made by civil aviation. It appears, he said, that the Soviet Union might have accepted such a police force if the United States and United Kingdom had shown a willingness to do so.

Historic Papers to Go on Tour To Combat Alien Ideologies

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15. — (AP) A priceless collection of original American documents will be taken on a swing across the country early next year on a special train to spark a nationwide drive against alien ideologists, Attorney General Clark said yesterday.

"Liberty on Wheels," an exhibition of such landmarks in American history as the official copy of the Bill of Rights, will tour the 48 states in a specially constructed, fireproof train.

The purpose, Clark said in an interview, is to "reaffirm in the minds and hearts of the American people an undersanding and appreciation of the basic principles of our government and in this way to combat alien ideologies."

The exhibition, the attorney general said, "will give millions of Americans an opportunity to view such monumental landmarks in our history as the Bill of Rights, the Emancipation Proclamation, the original of the Gettysburgh Address and the notes in his own hand-writing of Patrick Henry's immortal speech in which he said 'give me liberty or give me death.'"

Other documents include notes of the proceedings leading to the Declaration of Independence in Thomas Jefferson's handwriting, and James Madison's manuscript of debates in the federal convention discussing the need for a Bill of Rights.

Clark said the train will visit all large cities and many small ones in "the longest tour in the history of American railroading, lasting probably a full year."

HOPE OF WORLD SEEN IN PRESS

Head Of U.S. Editors Cites Promise For Two Billions

Mount Vernon, N.Y., Dec. 15 (AP). Wilbur Forrest, president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, said today freedom of information bears the promise of international understanding."

"It is our objective to spread freedom of the press throughout the world so that eventually some two billion-odd human beings may have the right to learn and to know about others," Forrest said at an observance of the one hundred and fifty-fifth anniversary of the ratification of the United States Bill of Rights.

Forrest, assistant editor of the New York *Herald-Tribune*, spoke at the national shrine of the Bill of Rights, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

"Freedom of the press has been a bastion of strength in our democratic form of government for 150 years. . . . It has never been successfully challenged," he said.

Airline To Make Flights To Germany For Army

Washington, Dec. 15 (AP)—Capital Airlines-P.C.A. announced today it will begin soon flying seven round trip flights a week to Europe for the Army Air Transport Command on contract, carrying military and Government personnel and using army planes. The airline will supply crews and maintenance.

The route will be between Washington and Frankfurt, Germany, the statement said. The starting date has not been set.

EDITORS WILL REVIEW U.S. NEWS SENT ABROAD

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15. — (AP) A committee of newspaper editors was named yesterday to review at intervals the "character and policy" of government news dissemination abroad through the State Department.

This action, taken by the board of directors of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, was recommended by a special committee in its report yesterday on a study of the State Department's foreign distribution of information.

The new committee will report to the society's membership, beginning in April. Its chairman is Hamilton Owens, editor in chief of the Baltimore Sun. Members are Edwin L. James, managing editor of the New York Times; George A. Cornish, managing editor of the New York Herald Tribune and Benjamin M. McKelway, editor of the Washington Star.

FOURTH LEAD U.N.

BY MAX HARRELSON

NEW YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 16-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY ENDED ITS HISTORIC FIRST SESSION IN AMERICA EARLY TODAY, LEAVING BEHIND IT A BLUE-PRINT FOR ARMS LIMITATION AND A LIST OF OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS WHICH WAS HAILED BY THE DELEGATES AS OFFERING BRIGHT HOPES FOR THE FUTURE OF THE WORLD.

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PICKUP(NY)-UN ASSEMBLY-LEAD TO STORY-

DESPITE THE MANY MEASURES APPROVED BY THE DELEGATES DURING THE 54-DAY SESSION, THEY WOUND UP THEIR MEETING WITH A SERIES OF CLASHES ON THE REFUGEE PROBLEM, THE RIGHTS OF THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS IN U.N. ORGANIZATIONS AND A UKRAINIAN PROPOSAL TO HOLD THE NEXT MEETING IN EUROPE.

A175UA INS. NY(UN ASSEMBLY)-XXXDETAIL.

THE DRAMATIC HIGH SPOT OF THE SESSION CAME AT THE END WHEN U.S. DELEGATE WARREN R.AUSTIN, SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE AND ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT PAUL-HENRI SPAAK, OF BELGIUM, DECLARED THE WORK OF THE DELEGATES WAS VITALLY IMPORTANT TO MANKIND.

NEW YORK-SECOND ADD FOURTH LEAD U.N. XXX MANKIND.

"YOU HAVE SHOWN A GRAND EXAMPLE TO THE WHOLE WORLD HOW YOU CAN WORK," LIE SAID. "MANY HAVE DREAMED ABOUT AN INTERNATIONAL PARLIAMENT OF MAN. I THINK WE ARE AT THE BEGINNING OF THAT PARLIAMENT."

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LIE PAID TRIBUTE TO THE DELEGATES FOR 1946 IR COOPERATION AND ALSO HAIT BAT

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LIE PAID TRIBUTE TO THE DELEGATES FOR THEIR COOPERATION AND ALSO HAILED THE WORK OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' COUNCIL WHICH WAS CONCLUDED LAST WEEK.

THE LAST ACTION OF THE ASSEMBLY WAS THE REJECTION OF A UKRAINIAN PROPOSAL FOR HOLDING THE 1947 MEETING IN EUROPE.

THE UKRAINIAN XXX THIRD GRAF.

BY SIGRID ARNE

NEW YORK, DEC. 15-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY APPROVED TONIGHT A PLAN TO CARE FOR EUROPE'S ESTIMATED MILLION HOMELESS AND VOTED A BUDGET OF $160,000,000 FOR ITS FIRST YEAR IN OPERATION.

THE VOTE OF 30 TO 5 WITH 18 ABSTENTIONS WAS TAKEN ON A CONSTITUTION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION, WHICH HAS BEEN HAMMERED OUT HERE IN SIX WEEKS OF DEBATE WITH THE SLAV NATIONS FINDING THEMSELVES IN ALMOST CONSTANT OPPOSITION TO THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM. THE U.S.S.R., POLAND, THE UKRAINE, WHITE RUSSIA AND YUGOSLAVIA VOTED AGAINST THE PLAN.

MRS. FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT, SPEAKING FOR THE UNITED STATES, URGED ADOPTION OF THE PLAN AND EXPLAINED THAT THE VOTE WOULD NOT BIND GOVERNMENTS TO PARTICIPATION BUT THAT IT WOULD BE MERELY AN EXPRESSION FOR OR AGAINST THE PROGRAM.

FINAL ADHERENCE BY GOVERNMENTS TO THE PROGRAM OF INTERNATIONAL CARE FOR REFUGEES WILL STILL HAVE TO BE VOTED BY THE INDIVIDUAL LEGISLATURES THE IRO CANNOT COME INTO EXISTENCE UNTIL ENOUGH NATIONS HAVE SIGNED TO MEET 75 PERCENT OF THE BUDGET.

HOWEVER, THE MINIMUM FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS ARE EXPECTED TO BE MET, SINCE THE PROGRAM MET THE APPROVAL OF THE UNITED STATES, ALL THE MEMBER NATIONS OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH EXCEPT INDIA; FRANCE, THE NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, AND SOME OF THE LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

INDIA HAS EXPLAINED THAT IT CANNOT AFFORD TO JOIN THE IRO SINCE IT HAS A HOME PROBLEM OF REPATRIATING 400,000 INDIAN NATIONALS WHO FLED TO THEIR HOME-LAND FROM BURMA WHEN WAR ENGULFED THE FAR EAST.

SEVERAL LATIN AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS HAVE ASKED THAT PART OR ALL OF THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE IRO BE COVERED BY THEIR ACCEPTANCE OF IMMIGRANTS FROM EUROPE CHOSEN FROM THE POOL OF STATELESS PEOPLE NOW LIVING IN REFUGEE CAMPS IN EUROPE.

THROUGHOUT COMMITTEE DEBATE RUSSIA AND HER SLAV NEIGHBORS INSISTED THAT EUROPE'S REFUGEE CAMPS HARBORED "QUISLINGS AND WAR CRIMINALS" WHO SHOULDRECEIVE NO AID FROM THE UNITED NATIONS.

A169

THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDON REPLIED THAT THOSE REFUGEES WHO REFUSE TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMES IN MIDDLE EUROPE FOR POLITICAL REASONS DESERVE THE AID OF THE UNITED NATIONS, WHICH MUST PRESERVE THE RIGHT OF POLITICAL ASYLUM, AND THE RIGHT TO FREE EXPRESSION OF POLITICAL OPINIONS.

THE GREAT MAJORITY OF PEOPLE NOW IN EUROPE'S CAMPS COME FROM THE THREE SMALL BALTIC STATES WHICH HAVE BEEN ABSORBED INTO THE SOVIET UNION AND FROM POLAND, THE UKRAINE AND YUGOSLAVIA.

RUSSIA SOUGHT REPEATEDLY TO STOP ALL COMMUNICATIONS IN CAMPS WHICH ARGUED AGAINST RETURN HOME OF REFUGEES TO MIDDLE EUROPE AND AT EACH TURN THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH DELEGATES PROTESTED THAT THE RUSSIAN MOVE WAS AN ABROGATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

THE SLAV NATIONS LOST MOST OF THEIR REQUESTS FOR MODIFICATION OF THE REFUGEE PROGRAM. IT HAD BEEN EXPECTED THAT RUSSIA MIGHT ANNOUNCE TONIGHT THAT SHE WOULD REFUSE TO JOIN THE ORGANIZATION, BUT ANDREI A. GROMYKO, SPEAKING FOR THE SOVIET UNION, CONFINED HIMSELF TO LISTING THE PROPOSALS WHICH THE SOVIET UNION HAD LOST IN COMMITTEE DEBATE.

IT WILL BE SOME MONTHS BEFORE THE IRO CAN BEGIN OPERATION, SINCE NATIONAL LEGISLATURES MUST STILL APPROVE THE PLAN AND ENOUGH NATIONS MUST SIGN THE CONSTITUTION TO MAKE 1948 75 PERCENT OF THE BUDGET UNDER A PRORATA FORMULA.

PAUL MARTIN, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR CANADA, POINTED OUT THE NEED FOR QUICK ACTION BY LEGISLATURES SINCE MOST OF THE MILLION HOMELESS ARE NOW LIVING ON UNRRA AID WHICH IS DUE TO EXPIRE SHORTLY.

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U.N.--WFTU (310)
BY SIGRID ARNE
NEW YORK, DEC. 15-(AP)-THE SOVIET UNION LOST A BATTLE IN THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY TODAY TO GRANT SPECIAL PRIVILEGES TO THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS BUT GAINED PERMISSION, OVER AMERICAN OPPOSITION, FOR THE WFTU TO SUGGEST SUBJECTS WHEN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL GETS DOWN TO SOLVING THE WORLD'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

THE DEBATE OVER THE MANNER IN WHICH THE WFTU WILL WORK WITH THE 18-NATION ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL WAS CONCERNED WITH THREE POINTS:

1. A RUSSIAN PROPOSAL TO GIVE THE WFTU THE RIGHT TO MAKE BOTH VERBAL AND WRITTEN STATEMENTS TO THE COUNCIL.

2. A UNITED STATES REQUEST TO LIMIT THE WFTU, THE AFL, THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE TO PURELY CONSULTATIVE CAPACITY AS NON-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES.

3. A THIRD PROPOSAL WHICH MADE CERTAIN THAT THE PRIVILEGE ALREADY VOTED TO THE WFTU IN COMMITTEE TO SUGGEST SUBJECTS FOR DEBATE IN THE COUNCIL SHOULD ALSO APPLY TO THE OTHER THREE ORGANIZATIONS.

THE RUSSIAN PROPOSAL LOST ON A VOTE OF 28 TO 15 WITH 10 ABSTENTIONS. THE U.S. PROPOSAL LOST BY A 26 TO 22 VOTE, WITH SIX ABSTENTIONS. THE THREE OTHER ORGANIZATIONS GAINED EQUAL STATUS WITH THE WFTU BY A VOTE OF 34 TO 11, WITH EIGHT ABSTENTIONS.

KIRILL V.NOVIKOV OF THE SOVIET UNION CONTENDED THAT THE COUNCIL MUST TAKE ACCOUNT OF THE WISHES OF THE "70 MILLION PEOPLE IN THE WFTU" WHEN ECONOMIC PROBLEMS ARE DISCUSSED. HE PROTESTED THAT THE U.S. MOVE TO GIVE IT MERELY A CONSULTATIVE CAPACITY WOULD PLACE A "BARRIER BETWEEN THE WORKING PEOPLE OF THE WORLD AND THE UNITED NATIONS."

REP. HELEN GAHAGAN DOUGLAS (D-CAL.), SPEAKING FOR THE UNITED STATES, ARGUED THAT IF TOO MANY ORGANIZATIONS ARE PERMITTED TO PLACE SUBJECTS BEFORE THE COUNCIL ITS PROGRAM MAY BECOME SO OVERLOADED THAT ITS WORK "MAY BE JEOPARDIZED."

THE WFTU HAS LABOR FEDERATION MEMBERSHIPS IN 55 NATIONS. IT TOOK THE PLACE OF THE OLD INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS, WHICH THE RUSSIAN TRADE UNIONS REFUSED TO JOIN. SOVIET DELEGATES HAVE TAKEN AN ACTIVE PART IN ORGANIZATION OF THE WFTU.

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NEW YORK--FIRST ADD U.N.-WFTU X X X THE WFTU.
THE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE IS AN ORGANIZATION OF CO-OPERATIVE BUYING AND SELLING ORGANIZATIONS. IN COMMITTEE DEBATE THEIR RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN UNITED NATIONS DEBATES ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS WAS DEFENDED BY DR.AHMED ZAKY ABUSHADY OF SAUDI ARABIA, WHO SAID THE CO-OPERATIVES IN THE MIDDLE EAST HAD CONTRIBUTED IMPORTANTLY TO THE RISING LIVING STANDARDS OF THE PEOPLE.
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U.N. SUMMARY (190)
NEW YORK, DEC. 15-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY AT ITS FINAL SESSION TONIGHT TOOK THE FOLLOWING ACTION:

DEFEATED A RUSSIAN MOVE TO GIVE THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS SPECIAL PRIVILEGES BUT GAINED PERMISSION FOR THE WFTU TO SUGGEST SUBJECTS TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL FOR ACTION AND GAVE EQUAL STATUS TO THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE.

APPROVED A DRAFT CHARTER FOR AN INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION AND ACCEPTED A BUDGET OF $160,000,000 FOR THE PROPOSED ORGANIZATION'S ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING COSTS IN 1947. IT WILL BECOME EFFECTIVE AFTER RATIFICATION BY INDIVIDUAL NATIONS.

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ADOPTED A PLAN FOR STAFF RETIREMENT, INSURANCE FUND AND OTHER BENEFITS FOR PERSONNEL OF THE U.N. SECRETARIAT.

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APPROVED A CANADIAN PROPOSAL TO SET UP A COMMITTEE TO STUDY WAYS TO SPEED UP THE PROCEDURE OF THE ASSEMBLY. THE COMMITTEE WILL SUBMIT ITS RECOMMENDATIONS AT THE 1947 SESSION.

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UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED SIAM'S APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS. SIAM BECOMES THE 55TH MEMBER WHEN THE SIAMESE GOVERNMENT SIGNS PAPERS ACCEPTING THE OBLIGATIONS LAID DOWN IN THE U.N. CHARTER.
JT1206AES

A171
NEW YORK--FIRST ADD U.N. SUMMARY XXX U.N. CHARTER.
REJECTED A UKRAINIAN PROPOSAL THAT THE ASSEMBLY HOLD ITS 19[illegible] SESSION IN EUROPE.
JT1242AES

CLEAR 1252AES A179 NEXT...W
A179
NEW YORK--SECOND ADD U.N. SUMMARY XXX EUROPE.
ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT PAUL-HENRI SPAAK OF BELGIUM ANNOUNCED THE APPOINTMENT OF A FIVE-MAN SUB-COMMITTEE TO WORK WITH A SIMILAR SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON PROCEDURE GOVERNING THE USE OF THE BIG POWER VETO.
-0-
ADJOURNED AT 12:44 A.M. (EST).
JT100AES

NEW YORK, DEC. 15-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION WAS REPORTED TONIGHT TO HAVE DECIDED TO SUPPORT A UKRAINIAN PROPOSAL THAT THE 1947 SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY BE HELD IN EUROPE INSTEAD OF NEW YORK, THE REGULAR U.N. HEADQUARTERS.

INFORMED QUARTERS SAID FRANCE AND CHINA ALSO WERE INCLINED TO BACK THE PROPOSAL, WHICH ALREADY HAS THE SUPPORT OF THE SOVIET UNION. IN VIEW OF THIS, THE PROPOSAL WAS GIVEN A GOOD CHANCE OF BEING APPROVED.

A143UA

THE UKRAINIAN PROPOSAL, LAST ITEM ON THE AGENDA OF THE PRESENT SESSION, WOULD NOT AFFECT THE ASSEMBLY'S EARLIER DECISION TO MAKE ITS PERMANENT HOME IN NEW YORK CITY. THE SHIFT WOULD APPLY ONLY TO THE NEXT SESSION.

ALTHOUGH THE RESOLUTION DID NOT SPECIFY WHERE THE MEETING WOULD BE HELD, IT WAS GENERALLY AGREED THAT IT PROBABLY WOULD BE EITHER IN PARIS OR GENEVA IF THE MEASURE IS APPROVED.

THE RESOLUTION AUTHORIZES SECRETARY-GENERAL TRYGVE LIE TO DETERMINE THE PLACE OF THE MEETING. INFORMED QUARTERS SAID LIE ALREADY WAS INQUIRING INTO THE COST OF TRANSFERRING THE NECESSARY PERSONNEL TO EUROPE FOR THE SESSION AND LOOKING INTO OTHER PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH THE PROPOSED SHIFT.

LONDON, DEC 15-(AP)-MAHOMED ALI JINNAH, PRESIDENT OF THE ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE, SAID TODAY THAT HIS DIFFERENCES WITH THE BRITIS OVER INDIAN POLICY WERE "SERIOUS AND ACUTE."

"WE HAVE TRIED TO MAKE THEM UNDERSTAND AND REALIZE THE GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION," HE ADDED JUST BEFORE HE LEFT BY PLANE TO RETURN TO INDIA.

JINNAH CAME HERE FOR RECENT BRITISH-HINDU-MOSLEM TALKS ON THE INDIAN INDEPENDENCE PLAN, WHICH FAILED TO BRING AN AGREEMENT FOR COOPERATION BETWEEN THE MOSLEM LEAGUE AND THE HINDU-LED ALL-INDIA CONGRESS.

YESTERDAY JINNAH EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT THE ONLY PEACEFUL SOLUTION FOR INDIA LAY IN THE CREATION OF TWO INDEPENDENT STATES--HINDUSTAN FOR THE HINDUS AND PAKISTAN FOR THE MOSLEMS.

~~TODAY SOME 50 HINDUS CHANTED, "WE WANT PAKISTAN," AS HIS~~ PLANE TOOK OFF.

HE WILL STOP TONIGHT AT MALTA AND THEN GO TO CAIRO FOR THREE DAYS OF CONFERENCES WITH EGYPTIAN LEADERS.

METZ, FRANCE, DEC. 15-(AP)-THE FIRST PLACE-MARKER ON FRANCE'S "ROUTE OF LIBERTY"--TRACING THE COURSE ACROSS FRANCE TAKEN BY THE TROOPS OF THE LATE GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON, JR. -- WAS UNVAILED IN CEREMONIES IN METZ TODAY.

A DETACHMENT OF THE U.S. THIRD ARMY WHICH PATTON COMMANDED WAS PRESENT AS WAS LT.GEN.GEOFFREY KEYES, PRESENT THIRD ARMY COMMANDER.

THE ROUTE, TO BE MARKED BY BEACONS EVERY KILOMETER, RUNS FROM STE.MERE EGLISE THROUGH AVRANCHES, REIMS, METZ AND THIONVILLE.

BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA, DEC.15-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL YUGOSLAV SPOKESMAN PROTESTED YESTERDAY TO THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION FOR AUSTRIA AGAINST PUBLICATION OF A BOOKLET BY A "NAZI COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS" WHICH HE SAID SUGGESTED OPENLY THAT AUSTRIA INCORPORATE A PIECE OF YUGOSLAV TERRITORY.

THE VIGOROUS YUGOSLAV NOTE WAS DELIVERED ALMOST SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE REOPENING OF THE UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE OFFICE, SHUT DOWN THREE MONTHS AGO BY YUGOSLAVIA.

THE YUGOSLAV SPOKESMAN DEMANDED THE APPREHENSION OF THOSE WHO WROTE AND DISTRIBUTED THE AUSTRIAN BOOKLET. THE PROTEST BROUGHT TO A HEAD THE SUBJECT OF THE CARINTHIAN SLOVENES, NOW UNDER AUSTRIAN CONTROL. THE STRIP OF TERRITORY HAS BEEN IN DISPUTE SINCE THE GERMANS LEFT YUGOSLAVIA.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID YUGOSLAVIA INTENDED TO SECURE "THE FULL NATIONAL FREEDOM" OF THE SLOVENES AND ACCUSED AUSTRIA OF FAILURE TO SHOW THAT SHE WANTS "SINCERE COOPERATION WITH YUGOSLAVIA."

"INIMICAL EXCESSES ON THE PART OF THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT HAVE ASSUMED SUCH FORMS THAT YUGOSLAVIA IS FORCED TO INTERVENE ENERGETICALLY AND SHE WILL TAKE FURTHER ENERGETIC MEASURES AGAINST SUCH EXCESSES IN UNITED NATIONS' DISCUSSIONS," THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

HE ADDED THAT THE BOOKLET DENIED SLOVENES A RIGHT TO NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS AND SUGGESTED THE PROTECTION OF NAZI FIFTH COLUMNISTS JUSTIFIED THE OCCUPATION REGIME. HE SAID AUSTRIA WAS A "NAZI SATELLITE."

PROFESSIONAL MEN, ARTISTS, PEASANTS AND CHILDREN APPEARED AT THE U.S. INFORMATION SERVICE READING ROOM AND LIBRARY IN DOWNTOWN BELGRADE, ALTHOUGH NO NOTICE HAD BEEN PUBLISHED HERE OF ITS REOPENING.

DIRECTOR E.BIGELOW THOMPSON SAID HE HAD RECEIVED ONLY A SIMPLE DIPLOMATIC NOTE FROM YUGOSLAVIA, CONTAINING NO CONDITIONS FOR OPERATIONS CONNECTED WITH DISTRIBUTING MOTION PICTURES, NEWSPAPERS AND NEWS BULLETINS.

THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT TOLD THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN LATE OCTOBER THAT U.S.I.S. COULD OPERATE ON CONDITION THAT IT GAVE SOLELY INFORMATION ON THE LIFE OF PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES AND OMITTED FROM ITS BULLETINS AND EXHIBITIONS ANYTHING AGAINST THE INTERESTS OF THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLE. THE NEWS BULLETINS WERE TO BE FORWARDED ONLY TO MINISTERS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND TO THE OFFICIAL TANJUG AGENCY, UNDER TERMS OF THE OCTOBER NOTE. THOMPSON SAID HE HAD PERMISSION NOW TO DISTRIBUTE THE NEWS BULLETIN TO FOREIGN NEWSPAPERMEN AND WAS NEGOTIATING ON THE POSSIBLE SHOWING OF AMERICAN FILMS ON THE PREMISES AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATIONAL FILMS THROUGHOUT YUGOSLAVIA.

WM515PES

MOSCOW--IN RUSSIAN (BY GILMORE A15) INSERT AFTER 12TH GRAF BEGINNING "THE ANNOUNCEMENT X X X AND ENDING X X X CENTRAL COMMITTEES.

MOSCOW NEWSPAPERS, REPORTING A UNION MANAGEMENT INCIDENT IN KRAMATORSK, THE UKRAINE, SAID THE DIRECTOR OF A HEAVY MACHINE-TOOL FACTORY WAS DISMISSED FOR INCREASING THE LENGTH OF THE WORK DAY, WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE FACTORY'S TRADE UNION COMMITTEE.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE TRADE UNION COMMITTEE ~~WHO~~ WAS DISMISSED FOR FAILURE TO VETO THE DIRECTOR'S ORDER, WHICH INCREASED THE WORK DAY FROM THE LEGALLY ESTABLISHED EIGHT HOURS TO 10 HOURS.

THE NEWSPAPERS QUOTED THE HEAD OF THE MACHINE TOOL WORKERS TRADE

30.24-6963

UNION AS SAYING THAT THE REMOVAL OF PLANT EXECUTIVES FOR VIOLATING LABOR LAWS WAS RARE, BUT THAT IT DID HAPPEN FROM TIME TO TIME. HE ADDED THAT SOVIET TRADE UNIONS WERE AUTHORIZED TO PERMIT OVERTIME WORK, IN VIEW OF THE SHORTAGE OF SKILLED LABOR FOR THE HUGE POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM, BUT ONLY AFTER A CAREFUL STUDY OF EACH REQUEST.
THE DATA X X X 13TH GRAF.
BJ242PES

MOSCOW, DEC.15-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN COUNCIL ON COLLECTIVE FARM AFFAIRS ORDERED TOP COMMUNIST PARTY AND SOVIET OFFICIALS IN GORKY, KUIBYSHEV, TAMBOV AND OTHER PROVINCES TODAY TO TAKE IMMEDIATE STEPS TO END ILLEGAL PRACTICES ON THE FARMS.
THE COUNCIL CALLED FOR "FULL LIQUIDATION OF THE FACTS OF PLUNDERING OF COLLECTIVE FARM INCOME AND PUBLIC LANDS AND PROPERTY AND FOR RESTORATION OF DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES IN COLLECTIVE FARM ADMINISTRATION.
THE COUNCIL REPORTED A CHECKUP SHOWED "SERIOUS MISTAKES AND SHORTCOMINGS" ON THE PART OF LOCAL OFFICIALS.
FH900AES

BEYROUTH, LEBANON, DEC 14-(DELAYED)-(AP)-PREMIER RIAD EL SOLH FORMED A NEW CABINET TODAY CENTERED IN SELECTION OF DRUZE LEADER KAMAL JUMBLATT AS MINISTER OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY, WHICH WAS EXPECTED TO BE SUBJECT TO CONSIDERABLE REFORM.
HENRI PHARAON, WHO IN A PREVIOUS TERM AS FOREIGN MINISTER PLAYED AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN LEBANON'S ENTRY INTO THE ARAB LEAGUE, WAS GIVEN THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS PORTFOLIO AGAIN.
OTHERS IN THE CABINET: SABRI HAMADI, INTERIOR; GABRIEL MURR, PUBLIC WORKS; CAMILLE CHAMOUN, FINANCE; ABDULLAH YAFI, JUSTICE; YOUSSEF STEPHANE, AGRICULTURE, AND MAJID ARSALAN, DEFENSE.
1946
DN725AES

BY DONALD HUTH
NEW DELHI, INDIA, DEC.15-(AP)-SOME QUARTERS EXPRESSED BELIEF TODAY THAT THE DOMINANTLY HINDU CONGRESS PARTY WAS PLAYING FOR TIME IN THE HOPE THAT THE MOSLEM LEAGUE EVENTUALLY WOULD JOIN THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY AND HELP WRITE INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE CHARTER.
THE BELIEF STEMMED FROM THE CONGRESS PARTY DECISION TO REFER TO THE FEDERAL COURT THE QUESTION OF COMPULSORY GROUPING OF PROVINCES IN THE BRITISH CABINET MISSION'S PLAN FOR INDEPENDENCE. (MOSLEM LEAGUE PRESIDENT M.A.JINNAH SAID HIS DIFFERENCES WITH BRITISH POLICY WERE "SERIOUS AND ACUTE" AS HE LEFT LONDON FOR INDIA AFTER FRUITLESS CONFERENCES WITH PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE. HE ADDED: "WE WANT PAKISTAN AND WE SHALL HAVE PAKISTAN"--A PARTITION OF INDIA BETWEEN HINDU AND MOSLEM PROVINCES.)
THE CONGRESS PARTY OPPOSES THE COMPULSORY GROUPING PLAN. THE MOSLEM LEAGUE AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FAVOR IT. THE MATTER WAS EXPECTED TO REACH THE COURT DURING THIS WEEK'S SESSIONS OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, ALTHOUGH CONGRESS SOURCES SAID THEY FELT CERTAIN THE COURT WOULD REFUSE TO ADJUDICATE THE QUESTION.
THE CONGRESS PARTY'S DETERMINATION TO GO TO COURT WAS INTERPRETED AS MOTIVATED BY THESE CONSIDERATIONS:
1. THE CONGRESS HAD QUESTIONED THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S INTERPRETATION THAT THE GROUPING IS COMPULSORY.
2. DURING THE TIME WHICH MUST ELAPSE BEFORE THE COURT COULD RULE, PROBABLY IN MARCH OR APRIL, THE MOSLEM LEAGUE MIGHT BE INDUCED TO JOIN THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.
A CONGRESS SPOKESMAN SAID HE BELIEVED THE COURT WOULD BE "EXTREMELY FOOLISH" TO AGREE TO ADJUDICWZE A QUESTION "WHICH HAS ASSUMED MUCH GREATER IMPORTANCE THAT IT SHOULD HAVE."
CONGRESS SOU

1946

FOOLISH" TO AGREE TO ADJUDICWZE A QUESTION

FOOLISH" TO AGREE TO ADJUDICATE A QUESTION "WHICH HAS ASSUMED MUCH GREATER IMPORTANCE THAT IT SHOULD HAVE."
CONGRESS SOURCES HAVE SAID REPEATEDLY THE PARTY WOULD ABIDE BY ANY COURT DECISION AND IF THE COURT RULED AGAINST THE PARTY, IT WOULD BE A GRACEFUL WAY OF ACCEPTING THE BRITISH AND MOSLEM LEAGUE VIEW.
BJ325PES

NANKING, MONDAY, DEC.16-(AP)-FIGHTING OF "UNPRECEDENTED SERIOUSNESS" HAS BROKEN OUT IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF DAIREN, STRATEGIC MANCHURIAN PORT, THE NEWSPAPER HSIN MIN PAO REPORTED TODAY IN UNCONFIRMED PEIPING DISPATCHES.
THE CITY OF DAIREN IS OCCUPIED BY RUSSIANS, BUT THERE WAS NO INDICATION THEY WERE INVOLVED IN ANY OF THE REPORTED FIGHTING.
NATIONAL (CHINESE GOVERNMENT) COMMANDERS WERE RUSHING REINFORCEMENTS INTO THE DAIREN AREA FROM PAULANTIEN, 40 MILES TO THE NORTHEAST, TO MEET STIFFENING CHINESE COMMUNIST OPPOSITION, THE HSIN MIN PAO SAID.
THERE HAVE BEEN NO REPORTS OF ANY GOVERNMENT ATTEMPT TO ENTER DAIREN.

TOKYO, DEC.15-(AP)-THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HAS RECEIVED 2,150 SURPLUS UNITED STATES ARMY TRUCKS AND IS REMODELING MANY OF THEM FOR USE AS INTERURBAN BUSES, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.
TSUNEJIRO HIRATSUKA, MINISTER OF TRANSPORTATION, TOLD THE DIET YESTERDAY THAT ALLIED HEADQUARTERS HAD AUTHORIZED TRANSFER OF A TOTAL OF 8,620 TRUCKS AND 8,759 TRAILERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.
IT WAS NOT LEARNED WHEN ALL DELIVERIES WILL BE COMPLETED, BUT HIRATSUKA SAID SOME WOULD BE ADDED TO BIG CITY TRANSIT SYSTEMS BY SPRING.
1946

KURE, JAPAN, MONDAY, DEC.15-(AP)-BRIGADIER SHRINAGESH STYAVANT MALLANNAH IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE SHORTLY FROM INDIA TO ASSUME COMMAND OF THE 268TH INDIAN BRIGADE, VACATED BY DEPARTURE OF BRIGADIER K.S. THIMAYYA.
THIMAYYA, WHO COMMANDED THE 36TH INDIAN BRIGADE WHICH PARTICIPATED IN THE RECAPTURE OF RANGOON, BURMA, WILL SERVE ON INDIA'S NATIONALIZATION COMMITTEE.
JQ912PCS

HOUSING BUDGET (750)
BY STERLIN F.GREEN

WASHINGTON, DEC 15-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S NEW HOUSING POLICY "ISN'T ANY PROGRAM AT ALL" BUT AN INVITATION TO A REAL ESTATE BOOM-AND BUST, DEPUTY HOUSING EXPEDITER NORTON LONG DECLARED TODAY.

THE AIDE TO FORMER HOUSING EXPEDITER WILSON WYATT SAID HE WILL RESIGN IMMEDIATELY.

HE PREDICTED THE SWEEPING RELAXATION OF CONTROLS WILL MEAN $15,-000 AND $20,000 HOUSES "BUT FEW THAT A VETERAN CAN AFFORD."

"THERE ISN'T A PROGRAM AMY MORE," LONG TOLD A REPORTER. "OF MR. TRUMAN'S TWELVE POINTS, TEN OF THEM WERE TAKING THINGS OFF. NOTHING HAS BEEN ADDED."

"IT SEEMS TO SET A PATTERN FOR A BOOM AND A BUST. THE REAL ESTATE PEOPLE WILL TAKE A FLYER INTO HIGH-PRICED HOUSES AND MANY BUILDERS WILL GO IN FOR STORES, SHOPS AND AMUSEMENT PLACES."

LONG, WHO WAS IN CHARGE OF PROGRAMS IN THE WYATT REGIME, FORECAST THAT IT WILL BE INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT TO ENFORCE THE CONTROLS LEFT IN THE PROGRAM ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT.

IT KNOCKS OUT THE $10,000 SALES PRICE CEILING ON NEW HOUSES, ENDS THE PRIORITY SYSTEM FOR MATERIALS AND OPENS UP HOME BUILDINGS TO NON-VETERANS FOR THEIR OWN OCCUPANCY. SOME ALLOCATION WILL BE CONTINUED OF SCARCE RAW MATERIALS, AND A LIMITATION WILL BE KEPT ON NON-HOUSING CONSTRUCTION, BUT MR.TRUMAN SAID THE LATTER CONTROL WOULD BE RELAXED.

LONG PREDICTED ETC.

END RERUN MT502PES

948

NEW YORK, DEC. 15-(AP)-THE NEW YORK TIMES SAYS THE UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL BOOK ASSOCIATION, THE GOVERNMENT-ENCOURAGED AGENCY FORMED BY LEADING AMERICAN BOOK PUBLISHERS TO CIRCULATE AMERICAN BOOKS AND IDEAS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD IS BEING DISSOLVED AFTER ENCOUNTERING FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

THE TIMES SAYS MANAGING DIRECTOR ROBERT L.WOOD, WITHOUT COMMENTING ON ANY ISSUES CONNECTED WITH THE DISSOLUTION, CONFIRMED TODAY THAT THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS' RECOMMENDATION FOR SCRAPPING THE AGENCY HAD BEEN APPROVED THURSDAY AT A MEETING OF THE GENERAL MEMBERSHIP.

THE STORY CONTINUED THAT THE 124 PUBLISHERS BELONGING TO THE ASSOCIATION WERE UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE YIELDED TO A MINORITY WHO WANTED THE EXPORT OF BOOKS RETURNED TO THE PRIVATE COMMERCIAL CHANNELS IN USE BEFORE THE AGENCY BEGAN OPERATING LAST JANUARY.

THE TIMES SAID THAT RESPONSIBLE IN PART FOR THE DISSATISFACTION OF SOME MEMBERS WAS THE FACT THAT THE ACCOUNTS APPARENTLY WERE "IN THE RED."

IT WAS BELIEVED, THE STORY SAID, THAT MANY MEMBERS FELT THE ORGANIZATION HAD BEEN SLIGHTING ITS COMMERCIAL JOB OF EXPORTING BOOKS WHILE CARRYING OUT THE MISSION OF CULTURAL PROPAGANDA THAT HAD WON THE FAVOR OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION AND A GIFT OF $25,000 FROM THE OFFICE OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

JT1229AES

MANILA, MONDAY, DEC. 16-(AP)-ONE OF THE LARGEST TREASURE HUNTS IN THE PACIFIC WILL BE RESUMED EARLY IN JANUARY WHEN THE MARINE SALVAGE AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY OF SEATTLE, WASH., UNDERTAKES TO RECOVER 10,000,000 SILVER PESOS ($5,000,000) FROM THE BOTTOM OF MANILA BAY.

THE COMPANY WILL RETAIN 10 PERCENT OF THE RECOVERED COIN, WHICH WERE DUMPED NEAR CORREGIDOR IN APRIL, 1942, TO KEEP THEM FROM THE JAPANESE. THE REMAINDER WILL BE KEPT BY THE TREASURY OF THE REPUBLIC.

APPROXIMATELY 5,000,000 COINS ALREADY HAVE BEEN SALVAGED BY THE U.S. NAVY FOR THE PHILIPPINES GOVERNMENT, BUT PERSONNEL SHORTAGE ENDED THE WORK.

JS619PDS

TORONTO, DEC.15-(AP)-TEJA EDER, ESCAPED GERMAN PRISONER-OF-WAR, HAS BEEN READING THE CANADIAN PAPERS. LEARNING THAT THE GOVERNMENT CONTEMPLATES ALLOWING A NUMBER OF FORMER GERMAN SOLDIERS TO REMAIN IN THE DOMINION, EDER GAVE HIMSELF UP TO TORONTO POLICE LAST NIGHT.

THE TWENTY-FOUR-YEAR-OLD CAPTIVE AMIABLY EXPLAINED THAT HE HAD MADE APPLICATION FOR CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP WHILE STILL INTERNED AT THE EMERSON, MANITOBA, PRISONER-OF-WAR CAMP. HIS APPLICATION REFUSED, HE BROKE OUT OF THE CAMP.

BUT HE DECIDED TO ANOTHER TRY AGAIN IN VIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS, AND SURRENDERED.

SINCE HIS ESCAPE LAST JULY, HE SAID HE HAD BEEN WORKING IN THE BUSH COUNTRY NEAR PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO.

BD308AES NM

Council Gets Arms-Cutting Job

DAY PARRIS DAY

Athens, Dec. 16 (AP)—All Greece is scheduled to come to a four-hour standstill Wednesday in protest against the refusal of the Foreign Ministers Council to grant demands to change the Bulgarian-Greek border in Greece's favor. The Pan-Hellenic Council announced the nation-wide strike" as an expression of disappointment.

New York, Dec. 16 (AP)—The United Nations Assembly turned over to the 11-member Security Council today the monumental task of setting up machinery for a program for reducing the armies of the world and destroying the mass destructive weapons of war.

Ending a historic eight-week session at 12.44 A.M., the top diplomats of 54 nations gave the world its first concrete hope for outlawing war and then headed for home after writing another chapter in man's long search for peace.

The next regular meeting will be held in New York next September 16, but the Assembly may be called into special session in six months to approve arms reductions, which the Security Council is to plan in detail.

Pledged To Reduce Arms

The diplomats gave a solemn pledge that their countries would support immediate steps to reduce their armed forces and prohibit the use of the atomic bomb.

This was regarded as the most significant achievement of the Assembly, which met in the United States for the first time and selected a Manhattan skyscraper site for its permanent home.

But almost equally significant was the attainment of virtually unanimous agreement among delegates, a unanimity that had been conspicuously lacking since the United Nations was born.

For the first time since hostilities ended, delegates agreed that there was an increase in co-operative spirit between Soviet Russia and the western powers.

Refugee Setup Voted

The last item of business on the strenuous 54-day calendar was rejection of a Ukrainian proposal to hold the 1947 Assembly meeting in Europe.

A few minutes earlier the Assembly overrode Russian opposition and approved a draft constitution for an international refugee organization to care for Europe's estimated millian homeless. A first years budget of $160000,000 was approved.

The United States was the first to adhere to the program, with Austin rushing from the Assmbly hall to affix his signature to the document. Other countries were expected to sign later today.

Major Decisions Listed

Delegates in plenary session made these major decisions:

1. DISARMAMENT — Unanimously approved a resolution calling for a far-reaching arms-limitation program, including the reduction of armed forces and the prohibition of the atomic bomb and other weapons of mass destruction.

To the Security Council was given the task of working out machinery for putting the program into operation. Although the Council is not bound by the Assembly's action, it was regarded as unlikely that any Council member would take a position in conflict with the resolution his country had approved.

Five Major Provisions

These were the provisions of the resolution and the basis for the

1946

Council's work—a special session of the Assembly to consider measures by the Security Council to reduce and regulate armaments; elimination of atomic and other mass destructive weapons; establishment of inspection safeguards, not subject to veto, against evasions of disarmament agreements: speedup of plans for an international police force under the Security Council, and a balanced reduction of troops in former enemy territories.

2. VETO—After a year-long fight, the small powers lost their fight to strip the Big Five of their special voting privileges in the Security Council.

The Assembly, however, adopted a resolution urging the Big Five to use their veto power more sparingly so that the eleven-Nation Security body's work would not be obstructed.

The small nations greatest complaint was that the veto was thwarting the will of the majority.

3. SPAIN—In its first concrete proposal against Generalissimo Franco, the Assembly recommended that all member nations recall their ambassadors and ministers from Spain and that the present Madrid regime be barred from membership in any organizations started by the United Nations or having relationship with it.

4. TRUSTEESHIPS—The Assembly approved the transfer of eight League of Nations mandates to the United Nations trusteeship system, thus creating a ten-member trusteeship council to safeguard the interests of nonself-governing peoples and to try to see that they eventually achieve full independence.

Three New Members

Other decisions included the admittance of Sweden, Iceland and Afghanistan to United Nations membership, increasing the number of members from 51 to 54.

An administrative budget of $19,390,000 for 1946 and $27,740,000 for 1947 was adopted. Under a scale of contribution finally approved after a bitter fight, the United States will pay 39.89 per cent of the total for 1947. Great Britain will pay 11.48 per cent and Russia 6.34 per cent.

The United States had been asked to pay 49.89 per cent, but contended that no one nation should pay a share equal almost to the total amount paid by all other members.

A call for a world conference on freedom of information was called for sometime in 1947 to try to break down restrictions on the gathering and distribution of news.

Complaint Recognized

The Assembly recognized India's complaint against the treatment of Indians in South Africa. It found that this had led to an impairment of relations between India and South Africa. The Assembly asked the two governments to try to reconcile their differences and report at the next session.

The Assembly rejected a Russian proposal for an immediate inventory of all troops stationed on the soil of alien nonenemy countries, and left it up to the Securtiy Council to decide what information member states should be invited to submit in connection with the arms limitation program.

In another important step, the Assembly called on member states to enact statutes against genocide—the mass extermination of racial groups—and proposed an international convention against the crime.

Russia suffered another setback in the final hours of the session when the Assembly rejected her move to give the World Federation of Trade-Unions special privileges.

The Soviet, however, gained permission for the WFTU to suggest subjects to the United Nations Economic and Social Council for action and gave equal status to the American Federation of Labor, the International Chamber of Commerce and the International Cooperative Alliance. The CIO is a member of the WFTU and therefore represented.

South Africa 'Libeled' At UN., Official Avers

Pretoria, South Africa, Dec. 16 (AP)—Gen. J. J. Pienaar, administrator of the Transvaal, asserted today that certain United Nations delegates had made "libelous speeches" against the Union of South Africa.

Referring to the Assembly debate on Indian charges that Indians are being discriminated against in South Africa, Pienaar said in an address here:

"The whole nation is prepared to oppose with united efforts any interference in our affairs" at a time of "serious crisis which might affect the continued existence of the whole European civilization in Africa."

ALBANIA SAYS GREECE SEEKS TO STIR WAR

Joins Yugoslavia In Asking Security Council To Probe Complaint

WILRYAN

Bernard M. Baruch expected to ask a vote today on atomic control.....*Page 2*

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 16 (AP)—Bulgaria, Albania and Yugoslavia joined tonight in a concerted counteroffensive against Greece, charging the royalist-dominated Greek Government with responsibility for the country's current guerrilla warfare and demanding an investigation of conditions inside Greece by a United Nations commission.

As the eleven-nation Security Council resumed discussion of Greece's complaint that the three nations had fomented the guerrilla warfare for their own ends, Albania charged the Greek Government with trying "to provoke war against its neighbors."

Join In Asking Inquiry

Both Bulgaria and Albania asked an inquiry. Yugoslavia had done likewise last Thursday when the discussion of the Greek charges was begun.

Constantin Tsaldaris, Greek Premier, renewed his charges, telling the Security Council that only a fraction of the "proofs" he had offered "would have sufficed to justify one in applying the term of aggressor to those states which lend their support to the bands in question."

He said Leftist bands penetrating Greece from Albania and Yugoslavia intended to separate from continental Greece the Pindus, Chassia, Olympus, Pierra, Bermion and Paikon areas, while bands from Bulgaria hoped to separate eastern Macedonia from western Thrace.

Notes Curbs On Press

"It would be eminently desirable for the enlightenment of the world, and the Security Council in particular, that representatives of the press should be enabled to penetrate into our neighbors' countries with the same freedom that they enjoy in our own," he said.

The Security Council adjourned until Wednesday after adopting a suggestion by the chairman, Herschel V. Johnson, of the United States, to invite Bulgaria and Albania to participate in the forthcoming debate without vote.

Replying to formal Greek charges that Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria were fomenting the current strife in northern Greece, Hysni Kapo, Albanian minister to Yugoslavia, countercharged that "what we have here is the uprising of part of the Greek people against their government. What we have here is a civil war."

Protests "Slanderous Attacks"

Speaking for Bulgaria, Vladimir Stoytcheff, Bulgarian political representative in the United States, protested that his nation had been subjected to "slanderous attacks" in the Greek charges "petty and trivial and unfounded," and said he would offer a list of border incidents created by the Greeks if he were allowed later to participate in the debate.

Both Bulgaria and Albania, neither of them members of the United Nations, were present thus far only for the purpose of making statements to rebut the charges presented Thursday by Greek Premier Constantin Tsaldaris.

Like Yugoslavia, Albania blamed the Greek Government for the strife inside Greece and asked a United Nations investigation of conditions inside that country, where Tsaldaris charged that activities of Greece's neighbors threatened the maintenance of world peace. Greece has asked a commission to investigate the guerrilla warfare.

Terms Charges Unfounded

Kopo branded the Greek memorandum "a tissue of unfounded and tendentious accusations against Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania," adding that "ever since it came to power, the present Greek regime has had an attitude of marked hostility toward my country."

"If the Security Council is anxious to maintain international peace and security," Kopo said, "it should not allow such a situation to continue; it should act in order to terminate the martyrdom of the gallant Greek people and to prevent further trouble in the Balkans."

Accused Of Distortion

Before Kopo spoke, Sava N. Kasanovic, Yugoslav Ambassador to the United States, who replied Thursday to Tsaldaris's charges, presented a detailed list of what he said were incidents "provoked by Greek armed forces across the Yugoslav border."

Kasanovic accused Tsaldaris of intentionally distorting a statement given October 15 by Marshal Tito, Yugoslav Premier, to C. L. Sulzberger, correspondent of the New York *Times*. He said that in quoting the dispatch "as proof of the drive to separate Macedonia" from Greece, Tsaldaris had omitted Tito's pledge that Yugoslavia contemplated no steps with regard to the Macedonian situation "except before the United Nations."

The Security Council, before taking up the Greek case, adopted an Australian resolution under which the term of Herschel V. Johnson, United States member, as chairman, will be extended to January 1. Russia abstained in the vote on the resolution, which Paul Hasluck, Australian delegate, said was aimed at bringing about changes in the chairmanship on the first of each month, instead of on the seventeenth.

NIGHT

To Plan U.N. Armed Forces

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 16 (AP)—The military staff committee of the United Nations announced today it has unanimously agreed to a draft of principles governing the purpose of the armed forces to be made available to the Security Council by United Nations members.

A communique issued by the staff committee, which came under heavy fire during the General Assembly for its failure to make progress, said that:

"At the present time the military staff committee is continuing its discussions of the principles governing the composition of the armed forces to be made available to the Security Council by member nations of the United Nations."

The communique did not contain the principles agreed upon.

The military forces under the Security Council will be an international police force to preserve peace under the United Nations charter.

BARUCH SEEKS GROUP VOTE ON ATOMIC PLAN

NIGHT

Expected To Ask Commission Action Today On U.S. Program

CARPENTER

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 16 (AP). Bernard M. Baruch, convinced of the "imperative necessity of speed," will call tomorrow for a vote in the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission on the United States atomic control plan, authoritative sources said tonight.

A policy decision might be taken at a full meeting of the commission tomorrow, but delegates privately expressed the opinion that considerable speech-making might delay a vote several days. The commission is required to complete a report to the Security Council by December 31.

Earlier Plea Recalled

Baruch, on December 5, urged the commission not to delay on the matter of harnessing the atom and presented resolutions which embodied the essentials of the United States plan.

At the same time he appealed especially to the Soviet Union, whose delegate, Andrei A. Gromyko, rejected the United States plan last July, to participate now in view of the statements of Soviet leaders reversing their earlier stand on inspections and controls.

The political committee of the commission met for three hours today and considered the "proceedings" section of the projected report. This will deal with the extensive work of the commission and its various committees from June 14, when Baruch laid down his plan at the opening meeting of the commission, to the end of the year.

Seeks Guidance On Plans

Delegates said, however, that the committee was unable to work on recommendations without the guidance of the commission. Hence, a decision on the United States plan—or some plan of control which might be evolved by the commission—is desired soon by the committee.

Baruch's resolutions envision a strong international system of control of atomic energy established and defined by a treaty. This treaty would set up an international authority with full powers of inspection and control of the regulations of the treaty.

None of the atomic controls and punishments for violations would be subject to the Security Council veto in the Baruch plan. The atomic bomb would be outlawed.

There still is before the commission the Russian plan offered also in June by Gromyko which would ban atomic weapons and would leave control and punishment to the individual nations.

Agreed To Inspections

During the recent General Assembly, Russia agreed to international inspections and controls outside the veto but operating within the framework of the Security Council. There has been no indication from Gromyko yet whether he will withdraw his plan or attempt to amend the United States proposal.

The political committee plans to meet Wednesday if the commission completes action tomorrow.

U.N. Atom Board DAY Drafts Report For Council

1946

CARPENTER

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 16 (AP). The United Nations Atomic Energy Commission was said authoritatively today to be considering a report which thus far lacks the essential control features demanded by the United States as the price for yielding its atomic secrets to the world.

The commission's delegates were called into closed session today as a committee to study the report which must be made to the United Nations Security Council by December 31.

An informed source said that the working paper now before the delegates included a statement on procedures, a section on findings and a third section on recommendations.

Control Plan Omitted

Instead of including a concrete plan for control, this source added, the section on recommendations deals so far only with relatively unimportant features, such as what types of inspectors are necessary in controls.

The delegates have avoided a vote on a control plan, it was said. There was no present indication when or if such a vote would be taken, but the December 31 deadline is getting close.

The United States has urged the delegates to agree unanimously on the control plan offered last June 14 by Bernard M. Baruch, elder

1946

statesman and United States member of the commission.

Rated "Most Pressing"

The General Assembly in its closing days served emphatic notice that it considers the atom the most pressing problem. It adopted unanimously a world arms limitation resolution which charts the way to eventual outlawing of atomic weapons and other means of mass destruction.

With this mandate to hurry, the Atomic Energy Commission also was given a free hand in a specific paragraph, insisted upon by the United States, providing that the commission would not be hindered or tampered with by anything contained in the sweeping terms of the resolution.

Basis Of Situation

The situation basically is this:

The United States has presented a plan which it said had the minimum conditions under which it would surrender the atomic bomb secrets. This provided for an atomic development authority or some similar international control having complete authority over the atomic life of the nations. It called for swift punishment of violators.

The United States also insisted that any atomic control must be outside the big-power veto in the Security Council.

Soviet Russia countered last June with a plan for outlawing the bomb by international treaty and leaving punishment of violators up to individual nations. Russia also rejected the rigid inspection and control demanded by the United States, contending such international features violated national sovereignty. Russia, in fact, rejected the whole United States plan in July.

US. Delegates Work On

However, the United States delegation and the others in the commission kept working.

In October, Prime Minister Stalin of Russia said that international control was necessary.

Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Russian Foreign Minister, proposed abolition of the atomic bomb in a resolution on general arms limitation and eventually told the Assembly's Political Committee that Russia would agree to a system of inspection and controls on which the veto would not apply, but which would operate within the framework of the Security Council.

Things moved more rapidly after that. Baruch came in with his request to the commission to agree on a plan which carried the essentials of the United States plan.

Resolution Passed

Baruch was said to have conferred often with Secretary of State James F. Byrnes in the closing days of the Assembly. A representative of the Atomic Commission attended all meetings, open and secret, of the committees dealing with arms limitation, and at the end the United States succeeded in putting through the paragraph which, in effect, kept hands off the Atomic Energy Commission.

Dr. Manuel Sandoval Vallarta, Mexican scientist and former professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is chairman of the commission, succeeding Alexandre Parodi, of France, in the regular rotation. Dr. Vallarta, however, will be chairman only until January 1, since Mexico loses her seat on the Security Council, and also on the Atomic Energy Commission, at that time.

BRITISH SPLIT ON TRANSPORT

Bill for Nationalization Draws Praise And Jeers

MACKLIN

London, Dec. 16 (AP)—Alfred Barnes, Transport Minister, riding out opposition jeers that the Labor Government's public transportation bill was full of "half-baked proposals," told the House of Commons tonight that its enactment would result in more progress in five years than in "500 years of Tory rule."

Throughout the debate Barnes weathered laughter and needling by the Conservative opposition to the bill, which would bring Britain's railroads, busses and inland waterways under public ownership at a cost of $4,260,000,000 in public funds.

"Fiercest Fight"

A division vote is scheduled for Wednesday. The bill, now up for second reading, is a "must" proposal in the Socialist program of the Labor Government.

Opening of the debate, termed by parliamentarians as the "fiercest fight" of the current session, saw Sir David Maxwell-Fyfe, Conservative leader who was the chief British prosecutor at the Nuernberg war crimes trials, defending private ownership.

Present Operators Praised

Introduction of the bill, Sir David said, was "the greatest disservice which this Government has so far done to the trade and industry of this nation."

Praising the present operators of transportation for achieving "low costs," Sir David declared that expenses would skyrocket "under a monopoly which was cumbrous, top-heavy and whose structural defects were as wide as its powers were unlimited."

Sir David said the bill fitted the needs of neither industry nor socialism, and said that any government transportation system would become the "retreat of yesmen and sycophants."

Barnes, on the other hand, said the bill was the most "extensive socialization measure ever presented to a free democratic parliament."

The minister said that 45 per cent of the world's transport system was publicly owned, and that only through nationalization could Britain unify its transportation to permit repair of war-damaged equipment.

"There have been far wider and more far-reaching economic changes in the world hitherto," Barnes said, "but they have usually been carried out with violence, and it speaks a good deal for the stability of our British institutions that we are able to consider a measure of this magnitude in the atmosphere which prevails in this house."

The bill is being strongly opposed by railroad owners and heads of other major industries. The measure is the most controversial item to date on the Government's nationalization program, which calls for the bringing under public ownership of banks, airways, mines and cables and wireless companies.

MP's Debating Bill To Seize Transport DAY

London, Dec. 16 (AP)—The House of Commons debated today what Transport Minister Alfred Barnes called "the largest and most extensive socialization measure ever presented to a free democratic parliament," a bill taking British railroads, canals and a large share of the trucking industry under public ownership.

The measure is the most controversial item to date in the Labor Government's nationalization program.

Barnes said 45 per cent of the world's transport already is publicly owned. Only through nationalization, he declared, can Britain bring about the unification of transport, that will permit the war's tremendous wear and tear on equipment and facilities to be repaired.

Public Inquiry Rejected

He rejected as unnecessary a Conservative demand that a public inquiry be held before adoption of the nationalization bill.

Railroad owners and heads of other major industries are strongly opposing the bill, which involves an early expenditure of $4,260,000,000 in public funds to take over railroads and the London passenger transport system. There was no estimate of the amount involved in nationalizing other transport.

More than 1,125,000 workers are affected by the bill.

"There have been far wider and more far-reaching economic changes in th eworld hitherto," Barnes said, "but they have usually been carried out with violence and it speaks a good deal for the stability of our British institutions that we are able to consider a measure to this magnitude in the atmosphere which prevails in this House."

Reds Say U.S. 'Profiteers' In Japan Endanger Peace

NIGHT

Soviet Radio Assails Lending to Japanese Concerns

LONDON, Dec. 16 (AP).—The Moscow radio said tonight that what it described as "profiteering manipulations" of American business men in Japan constitute a "serious danger to peace."

The broadcast said Americans are lending money to Japanese concerns to redeem shares in monopolies and establish independent firms, and declared this is giving American capital "what is in effect monopoly control of Japanese industry."

"This is a serious danger to peace in the Far East, for it revives in Japan the forces responsible for the policy of aggressive expansion and ruthless exploitation of the peoples of eastern Asia," the broadcast said.

Britons' Bacon Ration Cut

London, Dec. 16 (AP)—The British ration of bacon will be reduced from three to two ounces a week January 5, the Government announced today. The milk ration will be increased Sunday from a quart to 1¼ quarts weekly.

Wind, Snow Plague Western Europe

DAY

London, Dec. 16 (AP)—Bitter winds and snow sweeping out of Siberia plagued western Europe today, causing acute distress in some war-battered areas.

Snow fell from the northernmost British Isles to Italy. At Frankfurt, Germany, the mercury dropped to one above zero. Thousands of Germans there, living amid the bomb ruins, had little or no fuel.

The cold wave came as Moscow reported that geographers had found the "world pole of cold"—a spot where the temperature had fallen to a record 94 degrees below zero—in a hitherto unexplored mountain section of Siberia.

British Power Supply Cut

A broadcast gave the location of the place as about 63 degrees north latitude and 143 degrees east longitude.

1946

Several inches of snow fell in many parts of the British Isles. A fuel shortage cut the power supply by five to fifteen per cent throughout England and Wales.

Unusually early cold weather in Holland threatened to paralyze transportation on inland waterways. Snow fell as far south as Milan.

In France the average temperature was around 23 degrees. Paris had snow flurries.

14 Phone Calls, But No Blasts In London DAY

London, Dec. 16 (AP)—A total of fourteen telephoned warnings that London buildings would be blown up have been received by police since Friday night, but there was so far no report of terroristic violence anywhere here.

Authorities intensified precautions to avert possible violence, but expressed belief the calls were the work of a prankster.

The fourteenth in the series of threats was made by an unidentified caller who said London's huge Paddington Station would be blasted.

Newspaper At Noon

A man speaking in a gruff, perhaps disguised voice, telephoned a local police station today that London's Stockwell subway station would be blown up.

Shortly afterward the *Daily Mirror*, morning tabloid, was told that it would be blasted [illegible]

A similar warning call was made late last night, directed at Shepherd's Restaurant in the fashionable West End.

Successive calls last night said that bombs would be set off at Scotland Yard, world-renowned London police center, at the Royal Artillery Records Office in near-by Kent and at "a building"—not specified. The respective calls were to the British Broadcasting Corporation, the artillery office and the general post office.

Jewish Angle Weighed

Squads sent to the places uncovered no indications of sabotage—and none had turned up in connection with like threats made against public buildings Friday and Saturday nights in the eerie atmosphere of a thick fog.

Authorities reported nothing to connect the threats with a Palestine underground spokesman's statement weeks ago that violence would break out in England. Some newspapers, on the other hand, speculated that the calls might have emanated from anti-semitic sources seeking to throw odium on Jews.

One Launders As 15 Watch

London, Dec. 16 (AP)—Leon Mendoza, 48, a merchant seaman, did his week's wash tonight before a critical audience of fifteen newsmen and photographers. He was the only customer to turn up for the "men only" night at a public washhouse inaugurated by the Holborn Borough Council for "embarrassed bachelors" on the waiting lists of London laundries.

New Jet Plane Shown

Baginton, Warwickshire, England, Dec. 16 (AP)—The Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft Company gave newsmen a glimpse today of its new, jet propelled plane, a sleek 90-foot double-skinned flying wing weighing 30,000 pounds. Its makers refused to estimate how fast the wing, which will be tested soon, will fly.

1946

SOCIALIST CABINET FORMED BY BLUM 'TO AVERT CRISIS'

GOLDBERG

PARIS, Dec. 16. — (AP) Socialist Premier Leon Blum, acting to avert a crisis that "threatened to become perilous," formed an all-Socialist cabinet today after failing to bring Communists and their opponents into a coalition caretaker government.

The National Assembly will be asked to give the cabinet a vote of confidence tomorrow. Observers said they expected Blum to receive almost unanimous endorsement, despite the fact that neither of France's two most powerful parties—the Communists and the Popular Republican Movement (MRP)—were represented.

Forced to Take Action

NIGHT

Tonight, the 74-year-old Blum, who will be premier-president and foreign minister in the new cabinet to serve until mid-January said in a broadcast to the nation that he had been forced to name a one-party cabinet and asked:

"What was I to do? What was my duty?

"I realize that it looks odd for a party that has less than 100 members in an assembly that has more than 600 members to present a government. But we had to put an end to a crisis in government that threatened to become perilous."

Blum tried in vain for five days to work out a formula under which all major political parties would enter the government. Communist demands for the important post of minister of defense, opposed by centrist and rightist parties, contributed to the wrecking of his efforts.

The Communists fought also to the last against inclusion in the cabinet of the Republican liberty party, an extreme rightist faction.

The anti-Communist bloc, which maintained that the appointment of a Communist to the defense ministry would give that party control of the army and occupation parties, was encouraged when Blum finally named one-armed Andre le Troquer to the post.

Le Troquer, an outspoken anti-Communist, was Blum's defense lawyer when the Vichy government tried leaders of France's Third Republic.

1946

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1946

Others In Cabinet

Felix Gouin, who served for a time as Socialist premier in the succession of provisional governments which have ruled France since the liberation, was assigned the task of handling the four-year reconstruction plan.

Andre Philip, brilliant banker who was finance minister in the Gouin cabinet, was recalled to that post. Pierre Tanguy-Prigent, agricultural minister in the cabinet of MRP Premier Georges Bidault, was reappointed.

Other Socialist holdovers reappointed from the Bidault cabinet included Edouard Depreux, ministry of the interior; Jules Moch, public works; Marcel Edmond Naegelen, education; and Marius Moutet, colonies.

Daniel Mayer, who as party secretary general fought a losing battle against left-wing Socialists in the party congress a month ago, was given the labor-social security post.

A woman, Madame Andree Vienot, was named under-secretary of state for education, and a Senegalese colonial, Lamine Gueye, was named under-secretary of state for the premier.

Guy Mollet, secretary-general of the party, and Augustin Laurent were made Ministers of State, and Daniel Maye Minister of Labor. Albert Gazier and Lamine Gueye, a Negro deputy from Senegal, were appointed Under-Secretaries of State to the Premier. Marius Moutet was made Minister of Colonies, and Jules Moch was designated Minister of Public Works.

Union Idea Failed.

The formation of the one-party Cabinet was the result of Blum's failure to get the other parties to agree on a National Union Government.

The 74-year-old Blum, busy since Thursday trying to set up a caretaker cabinet to serve pending the selection of a permanent Government in mid-January, called the parliamentary chiefs of the various French political parties to his office shortly after noon today to tell them his intentions. Confronted by stubborn dissension between Communists and other parties, he failed to reach an agreement at his final meeting with the Communist leaders, Jacques Duclos and Maurice Thorez. Afterward he consulted with Molget and Le Troquet, leaders, respectively, of the Socialist party's own Left and Right wings.

Blum Forms Socialist Cabinet

Takes Premiership and Foreign Affairs Post in Proposed Single-party Regime.

DAY

Paris, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—Leon Blum has formed an all-Socialist Cabinet with himself as President-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, it was announced today, and has summoned the ministers-designate to a first meeting tonight. The Ministry is still subject to a vote of confidence by the National Assembly.

Ande Le Troquer, outstanding anti-Communist in the Left-wing Socialist party ranks, got the communist-coveted post of Minister of National Defense, with control of the armed forces at home, in the colonies and in the occupation zones. The remaining key post, the Ministry of the Interior, which controls the police and home security forces, went to Edouard Depreux, and Pierre Olvier Lapie, a Deputy from the Lorraine department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, was made Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, directly under Blum.

Hesse Trial NIGHT Accusation DURANT

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 16 (AP). A United States army prosecutor charged today that Col. Jack W. Durant wooed and married WAC Capt. Kathleen Nash "to seal her mouth and prevent her testifying against him" in connection with the theft of the Hesse crown jewels.

Durant, 37-year-old lawyer of Washington, D.C., was described by Major Joseph Robinson as the ring leader of the $1,500,000 gem robbery, of which Captain Nash—now Mrs. Durant—and another officer already have been convicted.

Plea Of Innocent Entered

Opening the case against Durant before a court-martial of nine colonels, Robinson said that the defendant "knew all the ropes in the Army" and thus was able to stage "as conniving a piece of thievery as was ever recorded in the annals of crime."

Durant refused to acknowledge the court's right to try him, and stood silent when asked whether he was guilty or innocent. The court entered a plea of innocent in his behalf.

Unusual Smuggling Claimed

Robinson said Durant took advantage of his army rank to have the gems sent duty-free to the United States, and signed another colonel's name to papers hurrying his discharge from the Army in an attempt to escape court-martial jurisdiction.

Some of the jewels were smuggled into the United States in shaving-cream tubes, Robinson said, and others were taken by a woman friend of Durant's who had customs immunity.

"All this we will prove from the mouths of witnesses," the prosecutor said.

DAY

CALLS DURANT LEADER

Frankfurt, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—Col. Jack W. Durant was pictured to a military court today as the organizer of the $1,500,000 theft of Hesse family jewels from Kronberg Castle.

The prosecutor, Major Joseph Robinson of New York, said that he would prove this. Durant, refusing to acknowledge the court's right to try him, declined to make a plea but the nine colonels comprising the court entered a plea of not guilty for him.

Durant is from Washington, D. C. His wife and another officer have been convicted in the jewel theft.

2 Army Officers Held in Berlin In Black Market

Queens Major Accused With Colonel, Ex-Lieutenant in $200,000 Operations

BERLIN, Dec. 16 (AP).—Court-martial charges were filed today against Lieutenant Colonel James G. Fisher, of Wilmette, Ill., and Major Louis Dups, of 88-14 199th Street, Hollis, Queens, N. Y., accusing them of a part in black-market operations. Both formerly were in he decartelization branch of the American Military Government. Charges also were made against Marvin M. Van Stock, of Chicago, a former officer who has been discharged from the Army.

The charges, filed by the Judge Advocate, Colonel Lester Prichard, alleged that Fisher, Dups and Van Stock, during a period from August, 1945, to October, 1946, "wrongfully and unlawfully" used their positions as Army officers to engage in business in a manner which "tended to interfere with and hamper the proper discharge of their military duties."

Many Items Listed

The first of two charges was that the officers made deals in the following items: American and foreign currencies, precious metals and stones, radium, jewelry, perfumes, plastic moulds, plants, tools and machinery, watches, shoes, binoculars, cameras, textiles, mercury, stockings, lenses, cigarettes, automotive vehicles, paintings, stocks, credits, loans and securities.

Another specification alleged that the men set up their own companies to do business, including one called the Overseas Industrial Corporation, and another called Louis Dups, Inc.

The Army's Criminal Investigation Division estimated that the trio's operations totaled $200,000. The date of their court martial has not been announced.

Fisher is under sentence of one year in prison on a previous charge of illicit trading. He and Dups were suspended from their jobs several months ago and placed under house arrest. Van Stock, a former lieutenant employed in the military government, obtained his discharge from the Army while on leave in the United States. A. C. I. D. has gone there to seek his extradition.

Col. Shamel Acquitted Of Thefts In Germany

Bremen, Germany, Dec. 16 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Joseph W. Shamel, of Urbana, Ill., was acquitted by a court-martial today of embezzling silverware and china belonging to the City of Bremen while he was executive officer of the military government here.

Colonel Shamel testified he noticed that some silver was missing after he entertained high-ranking American and British officers at dinner. A number of the officers, he said, told him later they had taken away "souvenirs." He did not identify them.

The case of Col. Bion C. Welker, of Harrisburg, Pa., who also had been charged with irregularities in Bremen, was postponed until January because of his illness.

Lamed Victim Of Nazi Doctors Sits In at Trial NIGHT

Swedish Jew Tells About Experiments Practiced on Him During 3 Years

REEDY

NUERNBERG, Dec. 16 (AP).—A bent-over youth with the face of an old man limped into the Nuernberg courtroom today, deposited his crutches and then sat staring at twenty-three Nazi doctors in the prisoners' dock.

He stared and twitched, sitting up front where they could see him.

"I'm coming back," he said as he left toward the end of the day. "I want to see them all hang."

He identified himself as Berl Bessing, a Swedish Jew. He said he was twenty-nine, but he looked much older.

"See that doctor up there?" he asked, pointing to Paul Rostock, a big, surly Elite Guard (S. S.) physician. "He was my doctor."

Bessing said he was in the hands of Nazi doctors, especially Rostock, for six years. He was caught in Gdynia when Poland was overrun. For three years, he said, he was the object of experiments.

He'll never walk again normally, he said. They sterilized him, and a bone was taken from his skull, transplanted to his legs. Muscles were taken from his legs, grafted elsewhere. His chest is swollen from hundreds of injections.

Bessing said he had been waiting years for this chance to testify against Nazi doctors. Now he is listed as a witness, but he said he was afraid he would be too nervous to sit on the witness stand, close to them, and tell a coherent story. So he is asking a physician to testify for him, when his turn comes in the prosecution of Hitler's physicians charged with experiments on humans.

Bessing is quartered in a hospital for displaced persons near Munich. He doesn't expect ever to get far from a hospital again.

A twenty-six-year-old Polish Jew burst into tears on the witness stand today as he testified that the Nazis first sterilized him by X-ray and then castrated him by surgery. The court withheld his name, at his request, after he said he was "ashamed" and did not want any one to learn his fate.

Nazi Tycoon To Face Trial NIGHT DEVLIN

Nuernberg, Germany, Dec. 16 (AP)—United States prosecution officials announced today that Friedrich Flick, 62, German armaments maker, would go on trial February 1 as the first Nazi industrialist to face an American war-crimes tribunal.

The second trial will be against the I. G. Farben industry, chemical combine, to be followed by the Krupp steel empire, the Dresdener Bank and the Hermann Goering Werke steel combine.

Flick, who built up a $400,000,000 armaments empire partly through the forced sale of Jewish properties, worked so anonymously that he was virtually unknown both in Germany and abroad, United States authorities said.

Mystery Economic Man

Tens of thousands of slave workers, including women, toiled in his plants, producing airplanes, tanks, armored trains, submarines, and V-1 robot bombs.

United States officials, describing him as the mystery man of the Nazi economic setup, said he probably was the greatest individual power behind Germany's wartime industrial machine—even greater than Gustav Krupp von Bohlen Und Halbach, who at one time was listed among the original Nuernberg war-crimes defendants.

Krupp was not tried along with Hermann Goering and other top-ranking Nazis because he was found to be suffering from senile softening of the brain.

Kept In Background

Flick's behind-the-scenes operations extended to the iron, coal and steel industries. He started producing armaments as early as 1933, United States investigators said, and by 1942 had created a combine of 129 industries which he either owned outright or almost totally.

In all his manipulations, he kept in the background, ordering that his name never be used, the investigators added.

Individual defendants to represent other combines have not been announced in detail as yet, but prosecutors have said that Alfred Krupp, son of Gustav, would be the principal defendant in the Krupp steel empire case. He probably will go on trial in the late spring or early summer.

Resignation Unexplained

Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor, chief United States counsel, disclosed that Abraham Pomerantz, of New York, who was to have headed the prosecution in the cases against the industrialists, had resigned and would be replaced by Thomas E. Ervin. No reason was given for the resignation.

Now on trial before a United States war-crimes court are 23 Nazi doctors, charged with using concentration-camp inmates as human guinea pigs in a number of experiments which terminated in death.

RED OFFICER HELD IN BERLIN SHOOTING

Berlin, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—The United States Provost Marshal's Office announced today the arrest of a pistol-shooting Russian Army lieutenant who allegedly terrorized scores of German civilians in a subway station in the American sector last night as he personally undertook to find a thief who had stolen his suitcase.

The Russian, who was arrested by a joint American-Soviet police patrol and placed in Russian custody, reportedly fired six shots at the station ceiling to prevent people from leaving until he could find the thief.

Later, American M. P.'s said that they found the suitcase in the lodgings of a German girl who is being held for questioning.

Russian Found Killed in Berlin

BERLIN, Dec. 16 (AP).—Soviet authorities were investigating today the death of a Russian civilian who was found shot and robbed in a bomb ruin in the American sector of the city early yesterday. The body, shot through the back of the neck and stripped of most personal belongings except clothing, was discovered by a German civilian who called an American military police patrol.

Imports Authorized Into Merged Zones

Berlin, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—The American and British military governments have authorized the importation into their economically merged zones of Germany of $7,750,000 worth of raw materials which are expected to produce exports worth more than $23,250,000, United States Headquarters announced today.

This was the first major joint action taken under a bizonal financing arrangement designed to raise dollar credits through exports to help defray the cost of occupation. Chiefly "light" consumer products and chemicals will be produced for export in German plants under this plan.

German State Elects Head

Stuttgart, Germany, Dec. 16 (AP). The popularly elected Parliament of Württemberg-Baden today elected Dr. Reinhold Maier as Minister-President of the German state. The vote was 71 to 17. He had previously served by American appointment.

Merry Christmas in Berlin

BERLIN, Dec. 16 (AP). — The American Military Government announced today a special Christmas bonus ration of one-fourth pound of cocoa for all children from one to six years of age in the American occupation zone. This is in addition to a special ration, announced a forthnight ago, of one-half pound of sugar for all children and adolescents.

BIG FOUR PRAISED IN MOSCOW PRESS

Magazine Says Results Show Co-Operation Possibilities

NIGHT
GILMORE

Moscow, Dec. 16 (AP)—The authoritative magazine *New Times* painted an optimistic picture today of collaboration between Russia and the Western powers and reaffirmed belief that the big nations must write the solution to the world's postwar problems.

The magazine, which is devoted to foreign affairs, said progress made by the four-power foreign ministers in drafting treaties for Axis satellite nations proved that such matters should be handled through negotiated, major-power agreements, and not through voting methods such as those applied at the recent Paris Peace Conference.

[Small nations were given as much of a voice as large nations at the 21-nation Paris conference and an equal vote. Findings of the conference were referred to the four-power foreign ministers as recommendations.]

"Remarkable Success"

Reviewing progress made during the year in negotiations involving Russian and Western powers, *New Times* said that 1946 had "brought remarkable success to the new method of democratic collaboration between nations."

The article followed by two days a review in *Izvestia*, the official Government newspaper, which described the work of the United Nations and the Foreign Ministers' Council as "fruitful" and "substantial."

Despite deep differences in the opinions of the great powers, there is no need for alarm about the future of negotiations, *New Times* said.

"It is well known that contradictions exist among the countries on a whole series of concrete questions," the magazine said. "However, war experience has shown that freedom-loving people . . . can find methods of solving contradictions."

Lewis Called Reactionary

Other articles in the magazine:

1. Described John L. Lewis as a "reactionary" and implied that the action of the head of the United Mine Workers in calling off the recent coal strike in the United States was a betrayal of the workers.

2. Asserted that the United States House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities had ignored the "subversive work of the Ku Klux Klan," but went out of its way to "persecutive progressive organizations."

3. Said that reports concerning the construction of a so-called "atomgrad" in Russia were nothing but a "sensational lie." The reports had said that a huge atomic energy plant was being built near Sukhumi, on the Black Sea, under the supervision of German scientists, the magazine stated.

New Times also dealt with the current situation in India and declared that to obtain her full independence India should be united, possibly along the lines proposed by the All-India Congress party.

There were "no real facts," the magazine said, to support fears of India's Moslem League that they would be "swallowed up" by the Hindu majority in a united India.

"History shows," *New Times* averred, "the more British ruling circles interfere in Indian affairs, the further is internal strife in India aggravated."

Lewis Termed Reactionary

DAY

Moscow, Dec. 16 (AP)—*New Times*, the Russian foreign-policy journal, today called John L. Lewis a "reactionary" in assessing his decision to end the coal strike in the United States after a Federal Court held him in contempt.

"Events of recent days connected with the miners' strike are very indicative of the present situation in the United States," the article said. "As regards John Lewis, his role in these events confirms once more the opinion developed among progressive circles in America that he is a reactionary trade union leader who once parted with the CIO owing to the CIO's support of Roosevelt's policies."

Russ, Western Powers' Relations Held Improving

DAY

GILMORE

Moscow, Dec. 16 (AP)—The authoritative foreign policy publication *New Times* expressed strong optimism today concerning prospects for collaboration between Russia and the Western powers, despite deep differences in social systems and ideaology.

The publication said in a review of efforts of major nations to agree during 1946 on international issues:

"The year brought remarkable success to the new method of democratic collaboration between nations" despite tendencies "of reactionary imperialist elements" to establish the practice of enforcing the will of one power on the others.

Held No Cause For Alarm

New Times said there was no cause for alarm in the serious differences of opinions among the great powers, declaring:

"It is well known that contradictions exist among countries on a whole series of concrete questions. However, experience of the war showed that freedom-loving peoples, despite differing political and social systems and ideologies, can find a common tongue and can find methods of solving contradictions.

1946

Attitude Praised

"Each side has to deviate from certain demands and concentrate maximum efforts on the elaboration of some kind of program acceptable to the other partners."

New Times said the recent progress made by foreign ministers of Russia, the United States, Great Britain and France in completing peace treaties for Italy, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Finland proved that the way to a constructive solution of postwar problems lies through negotiated agreements by the big powers, as distinguished from the voting method used at the Paris peace conference.

Elliott Reaffirms Democratic Faith

DAY

GILMORE

Moscow, Dec. 16 (AP)—Elliott Roosevelt, who with his wife, Faye Emerson, has been visiting and touring Russia and neighboring countries since November 12, said today he had always worked actively in the Democratic party "and so intend to do when I return" to the United States.

Roosevelt, queried by foreign correspondents at a news conference, declined, however, to express his views as to what policies the Democratic party should adopt during the next two years.

He said that during his extensive travels in Russia, no obstacles had been plaed in his way and that he procured "all the information I desired to obtain." He added, "We never have been denied taking any pictures we wanted."

The Roosevelts returned to Moscow from Poland today and planned to remain here or a ew days before leaving for home via Dublin. They hope to arrive in New York in time to spend Christmas with Roosevelt's mother.

Elliott Roosevelt Returns to Moscow

DAY

Moscow, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt returned here today from Poland and planned to remain in the Soviet capital for a few days before departing for home via Dublin, where they expect to pay a brief visit to David Gray, United States Minister to Eire.

They hope to arrive in New York in time to spend Christmas with Roosevelt's mother.

Warsaw Seizes Rzepecki

Exile Government Underground Head To Be Tried As Rebel

WARSAW, Dec. 16 (AP).—The Foreign Ministry announced today the arrest of Colonel Jan Rzepecki, described as the head of military underground operations of the former Polish government-in-exile at London and organizer of the anti-government W. I. N. organization. He will be tried Dec. 27 on charges of conspiring to overthrow the Warsaw regime.

The Foreign Ministry also said that Zygmunt Augustynski, chief editor of Vice-PremierStanislaw Mikolajczyk's "Gazeta Ludowa," organ of the Polish peasant party (P. S. L.), would be tried early next month. A spokesman said the trial would disclose sensational charges and would show that the case had no connection with the editor's association with Mikolajczyk.

ZIONIST HEAD DEFENDS RULE

NIGHT

Foe Of London Conference On Palestine Applauded

FISCHER

Basel, Switzerland, Dec. 16 (AP)—Dr. Chaim Weizmann, 73-year-old president of the World Zionist Organization, tonight vigorously defended his administration after an American rabbi regarded as his possible successor had called upon the Zionists to elect "a new spokesman."

Dr. Weizmann reiterated his contention to the twenty-second Zionist congress that circumstances dictated continued negotiations with the British for the establishment of a Jewish state. He said efforts toward that goal were not an exact science but a matter of trial and error.

Leadership Criticized

Earlier Rabbi A. H. Silver, of Cleveland, had criticized the tactics of Dr. Weizmann's leadership, and said that if the Zionist organization participates in the forthcoming London conference on Palestine it should not be represented by "proponents of partition" of the Holy Land.

Silver, who said he did not favor going to the conference, was given prolonged applause.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of New York, praised warmly the leadership of Dr. Weizmann. Both Wise and Silver are members of the Jewish Agency Executive, the body which speaks for the Jewish people in Palestine.

A spokesman for the congress declared that the "general sense" of the delegates was for participation in the London conference, provided there is some indication from the British Government that Zionist demands form a basis of the meeting.

Meanwhile, a session of the court of honor of the congress was called for Thursday to consider the case of six delegates of the Revisionist party of America.

The court received statements that the revisionists, contrary to Zionist rules of procedure, had sumbitted memorandum to the United Nations asking that it take a hand in the Palestine problem.

The revisionists contended that they had nothing to do with the memorandum and that they left the United States before it was submitted. Court was recessed to permit the revisionists to assemble evidence in their behalf. Congress officials emphasized that the delegates remained fully accredited to the congress.

Zionists Seen Favoring Role At London

1946 DAY

Basel, Switzerland, Dec. 16 (AP)—An authorized spokesman said today that the general feeling of the World Zionist Congress "is for conditional participation in the London conference" on the future of Palestine.

Conditional participation was explained to mean that some hint was sought from the British Government that Zionist demands would form the basis of next month's discussions.

William B. Ziff, Chicago publisher and author, told the congress that United States intervention in Palestine would be "far more justified" than intervention in eastern Europe. He urged the formation of a provisional Palestine government.

Presidency At Stake

Meanwhile, the political future of Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Organization, appeared at stake, principally on the question of Zionist relations with Britain.

Several speakers have attacked the policy of Dr. Weizmann and the executive committee of the Jewish Agency for Palestine to treat with Britain on the basis of a partition of the Holy Land.

Members of the executive have supported the policy on the grounds of realism and expediency. The opposing speakers have called for "new men and new methods."

Rabbi A. H. Silver, of Cleveland, has been mentained as a possible candidate for the presidency.

British Criticized.

In discussing "the ugly war which Britain is waging against the Jewish people," Ziff accused the "anti-Semitic bureaucrats of Whitehall" of responsibility for barring Jewish immigrants from Palestine. Referring to Ameri-

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can participation in the Palestine problem, the speaker said:

"The truth is that without American financial, political and military backing the British are incapable of sustaining their pretensions to world power."

FRANCO CONDEMNS FIFTH COLUMNISTS DAY

Zaragoza, Spain, Dec. 16 (A. P.)—Generalissimo Francisco Franco told the Spanish people yesterday that the world is "in a situation of war which may be declared at any time" so long as "a materialist conception of life continues . . . while bad faith and hypocrisy are current coin and loyalty to agreements is a dead letter."

Franco said that "the new Pearl Harbor will not be the bombardment of naval units in port or flying of atomic bombs which destroy towns or industries by surprise."

Instead, he warned, "the fifth column will be used," composed of "men of double nationality, one apparent and the other always potential, who will paralyze the circulatory system of the lives of people . . . through doors stupidly opened to them by innocent and blockheaded inorganic democracies."

Franco, who made two addresses, did not refer directly to the resolution adopted recently by the United Nations Assembly in New York, urging all member nations to withdraw their diplomatic missions from Spain. However, he assailed "the intensive subversive propaganda which has been directed against our nation by radio at the service of Communism or Free Masonry.

Franco first addressed a group of officers graduating from the Infantry Academy he formerly commanded. Later, he spoke in the Zaragoza Public Square, before a crowd estimated by Spanish newspapers at 100,000.

Hungary to Hang Smugglers.

Budapest, Dec. 14 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The Government announced today that the first death sentences under Hungary's stabilization law to combat black marketeers were handed down yesterday by a special court. One man convicted of smuggling textiles to Romania and another found guilty of smuggling fats to Austria were sentenced to be hanged.

Weather Delays Ship Carrying Jews

Nicosia, Cyprus, Dec. 16 (AP)—Bad weather prevented today the sailing for Palestine of 500 Jews, who had been detained after the British intercepted their vessels in the eastern Mediterranean.

British authorities selected the group from the Caralaos Detention Camp for transfer to the Athlit Detention Camp in Palestine.

Detainee Sues For Release

Jerusalem, Dec. 16 (AP)—The Palestine High Court granted a decree nisi today to representatives of a Jew detained by administrative officers without specific charge at Latrun camp.

The conditional decree ordered the Palestine Government, the inspector general of police and the commandant at Latrun camp to show reason before December 25 why the individual should be detained.

Brigadier Gives Up Public Relations Job

Jerusalem, Dec. 16 (AP)—Brigadier J. V. McCormick of the British Army said tonight he was quitting as Mideast Army public relations chief because "the War Office has told me bluntly I am unsuitable for the job" because "I am too friendly with the press."

McCormick said at a news conference that he would avail himself "of demobilization."

Meanwhile, the Army announced six British soldiers have been arrested for an "alleged attempt to sell arms to Arabs" in Masmiya last Saturday. It was reported without confirmation in military circles that the soldiers had been involved in a recent series of "armed robberies by uniformed persons in both Jewish and Arab centers."

GREEKS BEAT OFF GUERRILLA ATTACK NIGHT

ATHENS, Dec. 16—(AP) A Salonika dispatch said today that British Sixth Airborne troops, veterans of the fighting in Palestine, appeared today on the streets of Kavalla, heavily-garrisoned tobacco seaport in northeastern Greece.

The dispatch quoted British authorities as saying the newcomers were "advance units" expected to replace Scottish troops scheduled for demobilization. The port city is 150 miles northeast of Salonika.

Greek army authorities reported that troops and gendarmerie yesterday beat off the second attack in 10 days by anti-government forces on the Greek railway at Mouries, near the Bulgarian border north of Salonika. Two soldiers and one guerrilla were killed.

In the first attack a band of 150 guerrillas, including 20 women, stopped the Salonika-Alexandropoulis express with bazooka and machinegun fire, Damaging an UNRRA-supplied locomotive and sacking the nation's only dining car, the army said. Two railway employes were reported killed.

CONFIDENCE VOTE GIVEN EGYPT'S NEW PREMIER

CAIRO, Dec. 16—(AP) The Egyptian Chamber of Deputies tonight gave Mahmoud Fahmi el Nokrashi Pasha, the new premier, a vote of confidence. The vote was 155 to 21.

The vote was taken after Nokrashi Pasha told the deputies that "I want to make clear to the world that the government stands firm in its resolve to achieve the permanent unity of Egypt and the Sudan under the Egyptian crown."

"We Egyptians have no desire to dominate the Sudanese and we are not imperialists," he declared. "We shall proceed with the Sudanese until they reach a stage of self-government under the Egyptian crown. I am here expressing the wish both of Egyptians and Sudanese."

Defeated Iranian Province Chiefs Being Moved DAY EARLY

Tehran, Iran, Dec. 16 (AP)—The Central Government announced today it had ordered the transfer here of Dr. Salamollah Javid, governor general of subdued Azerbaijan province, and M. Sabostari, head of the Azerbaijan Provincial Council.

Premier Ahmed Qavam's regime said the brief military operations against the province bordering Soviet Russia had brought not only Azerbaijan but the dissident Kurds back under control.

The War Ministry said it could neither confirm nor deny reports that more than 100 Russian immigrants into Azerbaijan had been killed by civil police and soldiers during the last three days at Tabriz, captial of Azerbaijan.

Forty Executions Reported

The newspaper *Etash* reported from Tabriz that Tehran security forces had reached Ardebil and found that tribesmen there had hanged or otherwise executed 40 adherents of the Azerbaijan semi-autonomous government, established during the last days of the Russian occupation of North Iran.

Etash said also that government troops used machine-gun fire to protect three ranking leaders of the Azerbaijan government when they were transferred from municipal headquarters at Tabriz to jail. It was said that the people tried to kill them.

An Iranian Army communiqué yesterday reported the surrender of Ghazi Mohammed, identified as head of the so-called "Kurdish Republic," and said this seemingly meant the end of the "republic," established in parts of western Azerbaijan by a truce with Azerbaijan separatists centered in Tabriz, the provincial capital.

Yesterday's communiqué said that the Army had inflicted heavy casualties on about 1,000 irregulars Saturday and captured Miyanduab (Miandoab), termed a key city of the "Kurdish Republic," 80 miles south of Tabriz in southwestern Azerbaijan. Ghazi Mohammed pledged support to Qavam's Government, the announcement said.

Oil Agreement Coming Up

[Iranians in the United Nations General Assembly said in New York Saturday that the new Majlis (Parliament) to be elected, meeting on a date not yet set, would act upon a draft agreement for Russian oil exploitation in northern Iran.

[Under this agreement, the Soviet Union would control 51 per cent and Iran 49 per cent of a Russian-Iranian oil development company. The agreement was made public last April when Russia pulled the last of her wartime occupation troops out of northern Iran.]

"Kurdish Republic" History

Ghazi Mohammed declared the independence of the "Kurdish Republic" in November, 1945. Last April 1, Kurds in Hamadan and Tehran reported that a "new and greater Kurdish state" had been proclaimed at Saujbulagh, Azerbaijan, by Kurdish tribesmen of Iran, Turkey, Iraq and Syria, and that Soviet technicians had arrived in Saujbulagh to train tribesmen for "a general drive for a free Kurdistan."

Premier Pishevari's Tabriz regime came to power December 12, 1945, and his party's militiamen overcame the Government garrison in the provincial capital. Last April 10, the Tabriz radio quoted Pishevari as thanking the Red Army, then reported withdrawing, "since it was by their efforts that the tyrranical regime of Iran was overthrown."

U. N. Action Assailed By South African

Pretoria, South Africa, Dec. 16 (A.P.).—Gen. J. J. Pienaar, administrator of the Transvaal, asserted today that certain United Nations delegates had made "libelous speeches" against the Union of South Africa. Referring to the U. N. Assembly debate on Indian charges that Indians are being discriminated against in South Africa, and the Assembly decision to aid the two governments to reconcile their differences, Pienaar said in an address here:

"The whole nation is prepared to oppose with united efforts any interferences in our affairs" at a time of "serious crisis which might affect the continued existence of the whole European civilization in Africa."

Resolution By NIGHT Nehru

Calcutta, Dec. 16 (AP)—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru declared today that there was a place for Englishmen in an independent India "but not as the children of a colonial economy, considerable traces of which still linger as the heritage of 200 years of British rule."

In an address to the Associated Chambers of Commerce, the vice president of the interim government said:

"The relationship of free India with England is bound to be good because of 200 years of visible and invisible contracts, unless the final break comes in such a way as to poison the future."

Nehru Proposes Resolution

In New Delhi the Indian Constituent Assembly was considering a resolution proposed by Nehru, former president of the predominantly Hindu All-India Congress party, which would declare India a sovereign and independent republic.

Nehru told the business men that "even Christianity suffered tremendously because of association with alien rule in India."

"Christianity became a religious symbol of political conquest," he said.

He said he did not desire India to develop "aggressive political, economic or trade policies."

Looks To U.S. Contacts

"Aggression of any type leads to war," he said. "I want my country to be just an advanced country with friendly hands extending in all directions."

He saw in the United States an "inspiration and warning of industrialization and capitalism," and added "free India expects excellent contacts and relationship with that mighty country."

Nehru advised business interests in India to "spend more on scientific research, undertake planned and not haphazard industrial developments, start healthy trade unions co-operation with impartial machineries for equitable settlement of trade disputes, and study everything in terms of the ultimate beneficiary—the man in the street."

Plea From Jayakar

The Assembly in New Delhi adjourned without taking action on Nehru's resolution after hearing a plea from Dr. M. R. Jayakar, former federal judge in India, to delay discussion of a constitution in order to leave the way clear for the Moslem League to come into the Assembly.

He said that "at this stage no question of laying down fundamentals of a constitution can be considered," and added that no constitution passed by the Assembly would be binding on the Moslem League and Indian states, "which have made it clear that they will not participate in a constituent assembly composed of one party."

tution can be argued," he said. "It will not be possible for us to frame one constitution for the whole of India as a union."

"Wouldn't Be Binding"

He said no constitution passed now by the Assembly would be binding on the Moslem League and Indian states, "which have made it clear they will not participate in a Constituent Assembly composed of one party."

An amendment offered by a Communist to rewrite Nehru's resolution was ruled out of order.

Mrs. Vajaya Lakshmi Pandit, leader of the Indian delegation to the United Nations and a member of the Constituent Assembly, was expected to take her seat tomorrow.

British Are Silent.

London, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—The future of India was thrust forward forcefully in London today by Bombay dispatches quoting Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as saying that his all-India Congress party was taking into its own hands the forging of a new independent nation. The Times of India, published in Bombay, said that Nehru—who is leading Minister of the Indian interim government—told a reception in Benares last night: "In two or three days' time India is to declare herself out of the British Empire. The Constituent Assembly will pass a resolution declaring India a free, sovereign country and we are not going to submit our decisions to the British Parliament.

"We have stopped looking toward London. We shall solve our own problems. I am not worried over the situation. The Congress has decided to go forward vigorously."

Indians Delay Action AS

New Delhi, India, Dec. 16 (AP)—The Constituent Assembly adjourned today until tomorrow after hearing four of 47 proposed amendments to Pandit Jawahalarlal Nehru's resolution for creation of an independent, sovereign republic of India. No action was taken.

Dr. Mukund Ramrao Jayakar, former Federal and Privy Council judge, proposed that discussions of the constitution be postponed until the Moslem League and Indian states participate.

"At this stage no question of laying down fundamentals of a consti-

Nehru's statement, coming as the House of Lords prepared to open its third week of discussions on India's future, carried grave implications. It may mean open defiance, not only of the British who are preparing to leave India, but also of the Moslem League—avofed spokesman of 100,000,000 Moslems in India—which has boycotted the Constituent Assembly that opened a week ago at New Delhi.

Paper Suspended For Wishing Stalin Dead

Nanking, Dec. 16 (AP)—The Right-wing Nanking newspaper *Salvation Daily* was suspended for one week by the Ministry of the Interior today for publishing an article expressing the hope that Premier Stalin would "die soon, so the world will get a bit of peace."

The paper had been warned previously for violation of China's publications law.

U. S. Aid Injured In Fall at Nanking

Nanking, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—Capt. Joseph E. Doyle of Portsmouth, R. I., a member of the United States Military Advisory Group, started homeward by plane today but not on the emergency leave he requested because of his wife's illness.

Doyle was in a plaster cast, with a broken back and a brain concussion suffered in a freak fall over a chair in his quarters. Physicians decided to fly him to Tokyo General Hospital and thence homeward as rapidly as possible for treatment.

Wreckage Found, Five Dead

Shanghai, Dec. 16 (AP)—The wreckage of a Central Air Transport Corporation plane which disappeared Saturday en route from Nanking to Shanghai, was found today in the hills near Lake Tai. Reports from the scene said that all occupants—variously listed as totaling five to nine—were dead. The plane carried a heavy load of Chinese bank notes.

Chungyang Falls To Chinese Reds, Government Says

Peiping, Dec. 16 (AP)—Government military authorities reported today that the long-besieged Shansi province city of Chungyang fell to the Communists yesterday just as a Nationalist relieving force hove into sight.

Walled Chungyang had been under loose general siege for fifteen months and under close encirclement and direct assault for sixteen days. It is 100 miles southeast of the Communists' Yenan headquarters and 85 miles southwest of Taiyuan, Shansi provincial capital which Government officials presumed to be the true Communist objective.

The report of Chungyang's fall said the Government relief column, on the march in wild country for days, had crested the hills only 13 miles away when the Communists overwhelmed the hungry garrison.

The only other new reports of fighting came from Manchuria. Government dispatches said 6,000 Communists who attacked a Government army at Pulantien, 45 miles north of Dairen, had been driven 3 miles southward after a battle of several days.

The Government Central News Agency said other Government forces had recaptured the old city of Tehhui, 55 miles north of Changchun, Manchurian capital, and pushed the Communists back north across the Sungari River. In the past months of skirmishing in Manchuria, that stream has been an unofficial frontier between the Communists and Government forces.

twenty miles west of Peiping in an attempt to quell guerrilla raids which have reached within ten miles of the city.

Yulin Reported Encircled

The same sources also reported encirclement of Yulin, in northern Shansi province, by 50,000 Communists.

In Nanking, leaders of the National Assembly still hoped to adopt a new constitution before January 1, but acknowledged that scheduled adjournment Thursday probably cannot be realized.

In Yenan, Communists termed the proposed constitution "an illegal paper perpetutating (China's) dictatorship," and said its guarantees of personal rights were so qualified that it would be "childishly easy for a dictator to disfranchise the people." The document is entirely unacceptable to the Communists, a party delegate insisted.

China Reds Take Chungyang After 15-Month Siege

Peiping, Dec. 16 (AP)—Chinese Communists today captured Chungyang in central Shansi province, after a fifteen-month siege capped by an offensive so fierce that the defending garrison, in an obviously erroneous message sent in all seriousness, radiod that it thought the Reds were using atomic bombs.

Chungyang's defenders were out of food and ammunition as a result of one of the longest Communist sieges of the civil war. The final assault on the city, some 100 miles northeast of the Red capital at Yenan, lasted two weeks.

Government forces in Manchuria, at the same time, claimed a victory at Pulantien, Kwantung Peninsula border town, after several days of fighting. Some 6,000 Communists were reported routed.

Fighting In Dairen Area

The Nanking newspaper *Hsin Min Pao* published an unconfirmed account of fighting of "unprecedented seriousness" between Government and Chinese Communist troops at the outskirts of Russian-occupied Dairen, major Manchurian port, and added that for the second consecutive day "unmarked planes" participated.

There were no reports that any [illegible] troops were involved in the reported clash, nor have there been any reports that Government forces, near Dairen, have tried to enter the city.

In China proper, Government sources said, National troops have dislodged Chinese Communists from a mountainous stronghold

3 Chinese Priests Get Life In Cremations

Peiping, Dec. 16 (AP)—Three Taoist priests, convicted of burning to death the abbot and a layman in the famous White Cloud temple, were sentenced to life imprisonment yesterday by the Peiping district court.

The three, Hsu Hsin-ho, Ma Chin-shan and Tu Shin-lin, confessed during the trial of 35 priests that they were leaders of a revolt November 12 in which An Shih-lin, the abbot, and Pai Chin-yi, a lay brother, were cremated in a bonfire at the temple gate.

The priests had accused the abbot and the layman of misappropriating temple funds and property and violating Taoist doctrines. Besides the three life terms, sixteen priests got sentences of four to fifteen years and sixteen were acquitted.

CHINESE REDS TAKE LONG-BESIEGED CITY

PEIPING, Dec. 16—(AP) Government military authorities reported today that the long-besieged Shansi province city of Chungyang fell to the Communists yesterday just as a nationalist relieving force hove into sight.

Walled Chungyang had been under loose general siege for 15 months and under close encirclement and direct assault for 16 days. It is 100 miles southeast of the Communists' Yenan headquarters and 85 miles southwest of Taiyuan, Shansi provincial capital which government officials presumed to be the true Communist objective.

The only other new reports of fighting came from Manchuria. Government dispatches said 6,000 Communists who attacked a government army at Pulantien, 45 miles north of Dairen, had been driven three miles southward after a battle of several days.

Jap Gloating Bared At Trial

Tokyo, Dec. 16 (AP)—Starving and tortured prisoners of war in Malayan camps were lined up along the roadways for frequent gloating inspections by high-ranking Japanese officers, including one party of Japanese royalty, the international war crimes tribunal was told today.

The statement, an affidavit by Brig. Gen. Frederick Gallagher Galleghan, of Mosman, Australia, did ont identify the royalty referred to.

It didi name one of the present defendants, Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, as among the officers who partiipated in these parades, and said that former Premier Hideki Tojo visited Singapore but did not see the prisoners.

Most of the evidence, intriduced on this opening day of the "atrocity phase" of the trial under direction of Associate Prosecutor Alan James Mansfield, of Australia, dealt with conditions following the fall of Singapore in February, 1942.

Mansfield said he expected to conclude evidence on this phase about mid-January. The tribunal will recess only for Christmas Day and New Year's Day.

Sydney opened the final phase of the prosecution's case against the twenty-seven Japanese war leaders whose trial began on June 3.

Brien said he was taken to a clearing in the jungle near Singapore early in 1942 and was told in English: "You are going to meet your God." Then he was forced to sit on the edge of his grave, blindfolded and with his wrists behind him. A Japanese officer, sword in hand, pushed his head forward. Then, said Brien:

"After a few seconds, I felt a heavy, dull blow on the back of my neck. I fell over on my right side, then lost consciousness. When I regained consciousness, I was lying at the bottom of the grave underneath some wooden palings and clods of earth. I had a large wound in the back of my neck, and was covered with blood."

He said he had never had any form of trial, nor hed he been charged with any offense. With his feet, he dislodged the earth piled upon him, Brien continued, and struggled from the grave. Eventually he arrived in Singapore, only to be again imprisoned by Japanese and held until the end of the war.

The Australian prosecutor, Justice Alan James Mansfield of Queensland, accused Premier Hideki Tojo and eleven other defendants as the persons responsible for atrocities against Allied prisoners of war and internees.

U. S. ARMY OPENS WAR ON TOKYO RATS

Tokyo, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—Tokyo's 25,000,000 rats, flourishing in the ruins and rubbish left by bombings, are in for a tough siege.

The United States Army Surgeon's Office today launched a drive to exterminate the husky brown Norway-type rodents which have had things pretty much their own way in the city during the war.

Anti-rat ammunition was doled out to all Army units in the city—6,000 traps and 200,000 packages of a poison which gives rats pleurisy, which is fatal in twelve hours.

Crawled Out of Grave, Accuses Japs

Australian Tells of Surviving Headsman's Blow and of Coming To After Incomplete Burial.

Tokyo, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—An Australian soldier who lived to crawl out of his jungle grave told the International War Crimes Tribunal today how the Japanese had botched the job of beheading him. With this testimony, Colin Fleming O'Brien, 23 years old, of

Pacific Wac Director Named.

Tokyo, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—Major Pauline V. Linch of Philadelphia today was named Wac staff director for the Pacific theater, succeeding Capt. Agnes A. Mashidlausky of Brockton, Mass., who will return to the United States soon. Major Linch, a University of Pennsylvania graduate, led her Wac officer-candidate class in July, 1942.

The Quadrant Leaves Japan

KURE, Japan, Dec. 16 (AP).—Proudly trailing her 370-foot paying-off pennant, the Australian destroyer Quadrant sailed for home and retirement today. She is due in Sydney Dec. 29, when the pennant, consisting of the captain's pennant plus two and one-half feet for each month of service, will be cut up and distributed among the crew as souvenirs.

Million Paid Philippines On War-Damage Bill

Manila, Dec. 16 (AP)—Dr. Frank A. Waring, war damage commissioner, today handed President Manuel A. Roxas of the Philippines a check for $1,000,000 as the first advance payment by the United States for war damage to public property in the islands.

A total of $620,000,000 is to be paid, if a Filipino plebiscite next March approves a proposed equal-rights-for-Americans amendment to the Philippine Constitution.

Personal claims for war damage are limited to $500 each, Waring said, and $400,000,000 was set aside for this classification. A million such claims were expected, he added, but "we were considerably shocked to find that we might expect nearly $3,250,000. . . ."

12 on Airliner Killed In Philippines Crash

Manila, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—A rescue party reaching the mountainside wreckage of a Far East Air Transport plane after its pilot, Capt. Roy Wilson of Turkey, Tex., had hiked to summon aid, reported today finding only one other survivor among the four-teen aboard.

The plane crashed on Mount Bananaw, fifty miles southeast of Manila, and earlier reports had indicated a dozen survivors. Only Crisante Castro was alive when rescuers reached the scene.

Argentinan Accords Sought, Says Peron

Buenos Aires, Dec. 16 (AP)—President Juian D. Perón told members of the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange today that economic missions from mineteen foreign countries are currently in the capital seeking financial accords with the Argentine Government.

"It is logical to assume," he said, "that none of them (the misions) is interested in having other than a rich partner."

The Argentine peso has never been stronger, he said, an dthe Government plans to inaugurate on January 1 a program liberalizing various credits, ranging from small loans for home construction to large ones for industrial development.

France-Argentine Pact

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 16 (AP).—The Argentine government announced today it would sign tomorrow an agreement with France to purchase three French-owned railroads in Argentina for about $45,700,000.

AAF Thwarts Vickie, After All

Harmon Field, Newfoundland, Dec. 16 (AP)—A United States Army plane from Morrison Field at West Palm Beach, Fla., has landed here, but Vickie Andrews, the Florida girl who vowed to stow away on it, was not aboard, authorities said today.

They said if the girl actually was on the plane when it left Florida, she might have left it during a stopover at Westover Airbase in Massachusetts.

Miss Andrews, 26, said in Florida last week that she intended to stow away on the pane transferring her soldier sweetheart to Newfoundland. Thursday she actually got on the plane but was evicted before it left Florida.

3024-6971

Single Command Setup For All Armed Forces Announced by Arnold

BARS RECURRENCE OF ANY SITUATION LIKE PEARL HARBOR

Insures Unified Operational Command in Theaters, Says Spokesman.

7 AREAS DEFINED

Strategic Air Command to Be Responsible to Joint Chiefs of Staff.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—(AP) Remembering Pearl Harbor, the nation's military leaders announced a new setup tonight placing every area where American forces operate under a single top commander, either of the Army or the Navy.

"This obviates a situation like Pearl Harbor where we had two co-equal commanders," Maj. Gen. William H. Arnold, deputy chief of operations and planning, told a news conference. "It insures a unified operational command in the theaters."

The single command system was recommended by the joint chiefs of staff, worked out in long negotiations between the War and Navy departments, and approved by President Truman. It restores for peacetime the unified command set-up under which the war was fought but which subsequently was abandoned.

It applies only to the top level of planning and operations in the theaters, leaving the respective commanders in charge of their own forces under the overall commander, and Arnold indicated it does not alter the army's desire for complete unification of the services. Mr. Truman said last week he will renew his demand for this legislation when the new Congress meets.

Close to Unification

Arnold commented, however, that "this is the closest approximation you could get without actually having unification of the departments." He added that with unification, "these prolonged negotiations wouldn't have been necessary."

The negotiations already had started when the Senate-House committee which investigated the Pearl Harbor attack issued its report, pointing to the confusion in intelligence and defense planning there which arose from the fact that the army and navy chiefs were each responsible for only their own field and neither had supreme authority. These factors had been brought out previously, however, by other investigations.

The new plan, making the top theater commanders responsible directly to the joint chiefs of staff, was announced jointly by the War and Navy departments.

The announcement said the plan is designed to "place responsibility for the conduct of military operations of the land, naval and air forces in the several regions of military importance to the United States each in the hands of one single commander."

Seven Areas

Seven areas defined in the announcement are:

Far East, commanded by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Pacific, by Adm. John H. Towers.

Alaskan, a new command, by Maj. Gen. H. A. Craig.

Northeast, also a new command, commander to be named.

Atlantic Fleet, by Adm. Marc A. Mitscher.

Caribbean, operating under the present system with Lt. Gen. Willies D. Crittenberger.

European, by Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, commander of occupation forces in Germany.

Under the new set-up, the strategic air command, comprised of strategic air forces not otherwise assigned, also will be responsible to the joint chiefs of staff. The strategic force is commanded by Gen. George Kenney.

During the war, operations in the various theaters were conducted under over-all commanders, but with the end of hostilities several of these reverted to a divided status in which neither the army nor navy chief in the area had final word in planning.

The unified command system will pare from MacArthur some of the once vast Pacific area which he controlled, leaving him with the far western Pacific regions.

The Far East command consists of American forces in Japan, Korea, the Philippines, the Marianas, Bonins and Ryukyus.

The announcement said the civil and military government of Guam and the former Japanese mandated islands are not changed.

The Marianas will eventually revert to the Pacific command, the announcement said, the present arrangement being designed to give support to MacArthur in the military occupation of Japan and southern Korea.

The Pacific and Alaskan commands are roughly the same as the former "Pacific ocean areas." The northeast command will include bases and forces in the "northeastern approaches" to the United States. The Caribbean command will include the islands of that sea and the present Panama Canal department.

Directives from the joint chiefs of staff putting the new system in operation are being issued now.

The joint announcement said that each commander will be responsible for unified planning for defense and in case of emergency the conduct of operations. This agreement does not change the day-to-day administrative business of each service, it was explained.

Forces assigned to any one of the unified commands normally will be from two or more of the three services—army, navy, and army air—each component commanded directly by an officer of that service. Each officer exercising unified command will be assisted by a joint staff, comprised of officers from the component services.

NAVY BACKS DIPLOMACY

Nimitz Says Sea Strength Helped Byrnes In Parleys

Charleston, W.Va., Dec. 16 (AP)—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said tonight that although the Navy was now at only one seventh of its imposing wartime strength, it still was strong enough to back up American diplomacy.

"The knowledge of the strength we have," the chief of naval operations said in a speech here, "enabled our distinguished Secretary of State, Mr. Byrnes, to speak so persuasively at the conferences he attended."

Prepared For Any Emergency

The Texas-born Fleet Admiral titled his speech a report on the "State of the Navy" in an appearance before 650 guests at the annual Charleston Chamber of Commerce dinner.

"I think we are prepared to meet any emergency that might confront us," Nimitz said.

He added that while the fleet and personnel had been reduced, "it probably is more than we need," but that it was good "national insurance" to have on hand.

Looks To U.N. Success

"We look prayerfully to the success of the United Nations," the admiral continued. "We do not know how it will work out."

Until that outcome is ascertained, Nimitz declared that this nation must maintain "a very powerful fleet to keep the world on an even keel."

The admiral told of the Bikini atom bomb tests, and declared:

"Don" let anybody tell you that the atom bomb does not amount to anything.

Admiral Visits Nimitz, W.V.

Nimitz, W.Va., Dec. 16 (AP)—Admiral of the Fleet Chester W. Nimitz told inhabitants of this tiny West Virginia village today he had made up his mind while still in the Pacific that he would come to see it at the earliest possible moment.

Standing on the steps of the small post office, the five-star Admiral spoke after motoring to the Summers county community that adopted his name during the war.

Stepping inside the post office, the Admiral was introduced to Mrs. Bonnie P. Bower, brunette postmistress of the community of 100 persons. He acknowledged the introduction by commenting:

"Hm! A good-looking one, too."

Then with Gov. Clarence W. Meadows standing near by, the Admiral addressed a postal card to the Governor at his Charleston address. It said:

"This is a peak in my day in your fine State. I send yau greetings from Nimitz, W.Va. Sincerely, Chester W. Nimitz, Fleet Admiral, USN."

Forces Seek Raise, See Cut In Funds

Washington, Dec. 16 (AP)—The Army and Navy, while asking officially for a $14,000,000,000 share in the national budget, an increase of more than $1,000,000,000, actually are bracing for deep cuts in national defense funds for the next fiscal year.

Expecting notice of a first sharp cut probably this week when President Truman's budget message is put into final shape for submission to Congress, the War Department in particular has been urging ruthless trimming by all branches of the Army.

Staff conferences have been advised to look for proposals in Congress to slash War and Navy funds as much as 40 per cent.

Based On GOP Talk

Gen. Jacob L. Devers and Lieut. Gen. J. Lawton Collins, among others, have predicted attempts to cut combined expenditures of the two services from the current $13,000,000,000 to as little as $8,000,000,000 for the fiscal year beginning next July 1.

Collins said today the figures were based on postelection talk of Republican leaders rather than on word from the White House, where War and Navy Department chiefs were advised last month they must be prepared for sharply reduced allotments.

The earlier budget estimates of the services were submitted before the election gave impetus to the economy trend.

Increases Asked For

The War Department, with costly overseas occupation commitments, even though the Army's size is being steadily reduced, asked for some $8,500,000,000, compared with this year's appropriation of $7,200,000,000. The Navy asked for an increase from about $4,600,000,000 to about $6,000,000,000.

Carryover funds swelled amounts available for actual outlays this year to some $13,000,000,000.

While preparing for future trimming, both services, under White House orders, are cutting corners in current spending. Devers, Army ground forces commander, told a civilian delegation from Columbus, Ga., this week that "we're catching hell, but we are closing down a lot of small posts."

Carryover Held Separate

Arming to fight any "false economy" proposals, officials indicated that War and Navy witnesses before Congress will stress the distinction between the carryover cost of World War II and the expense of present and future defense measures.

They plan to object to lumping such outlays as $2,700,000,000 for terminal-leave payments to former GI's and the upkeep of emergency agencies in the category of current national defense.

Vets To Get Free Farms

Washington, Dec. 16 (AP)—With all the fanfare but none of the buggy-busting competition of pioneer days, there'll be a land rush in a goldfish bowl come Wednesday out in Oregon.

The stakes will be 86 small farms on the Klamath Basin irrigation project.

The Reclamation Bureau said today that the winners will be drawn from a well-stirred bowl containing the names of 1,305 World War II veterans.

Only slightly reminiscent of the colorful Cimarron and Dodge City rushes of bygone days, the ceremony at Klamath Falls will mark the inauguration of a Government plan to open 300,000 acres of public land to veterans by 1951.

The candidates for the 7,527 acres in the Klamath project's Tule Lake division were selected from 2,029 veterans who applied before a September 15 deadline. Such factors as war service, farm experience, integrity and financial resources of not less than $2,000 were involved in the choices.

The farms they seek average 87½ acres and are in the area of the Lost River.

"The whole area open to settlement has been estimated to be worth $2,000,000—with individual farms valued around $15,000 each—but you can't fairly place an estimate on them," a bureau spokesman said.

"Of the 7,527 acres, 1,300 were farmed under WRA (War Relocation Authority), and last year one man bid $76 an acre and invested $4,500 in a lease for one year. The average 1944 crop output per acre of an adjoining project was $161.68."

Huge Reich Food Bill for U.S. Seen as Red Zone Grows its Own

Senate Investigators Learn Cost Will Near $171,000,000 for 1947—Failure to Unify Germany Blamed.

Washington, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—The Senate War Investigating Committee has learned that it probably will cost American taxpayers $171,000,000 next year to feed the

American occupied zone of Germany while the Russian-controlled area eats home-grown food at no cost to Moscow.

Statements gathered by George Meader, committee counsel, during a three-week trip to Europe laid the blame for this situation on the failure of attempts to unify Germany economically under terms of the 1945 Potsdam Big Three agreement.

Blaming the French for blocking plans to set up central German administrative services, the statements obtained by Meader from Army of Occupation and military government authorities said that the United States had been forced to stop the dismantling of German plants for reparations—most of which would go to Russia—because of the threatened financial drain on this country.

Two Years After Unification.

Beyond that, the statements indicated that even if economic unification of Germany were brought about immediately, it might take two years for the Germans to become sufficiently self-supporting to require no further food shipments from the United States.

Meader, whose preliminary report on other phases of his inquiry was criticized by the War Department, made the documents available from the committee files at the request of a reporter who asked to see the Army and AMG answers to questions the attorney had propounded. Committee Democrats voted against continuing the investigation, but Republican members made Meader's report public.

Occupation officials disclosed in the statements that the Soviets thus far have been unwilling to finance any food imports into their zone and have supplied only relatively small amounts of seed and potash fertilizer to the American area.

Scenery, Skiing and Yodelers.

Major-Gen. O. P. Echols, director of the War Department's civil affairs division, previously had described the four zones in this way: "The Russians have the food, the British and French have the manufacturing and mining facilities and we have the scenery, the skiing and the yodelers."

On his return from a European tour, Senator Wherry (R.-Neb.) told a reporter that he found Russian troops in Austria were living off the land while UNRRA-purchased food was being used to feed civilians.

"The food is being distributed on the basis of how the population collaborates with the local Communist Government," Wherry said. "What is true in Austria certainly must be true in the Russian zone of Germany."

Another section of Meader's files contained figures showing that Russia still is holding some 3,000,000 Germans as prisoners of war against fewer than 122,000 still held by this country, 600,000 by France and 160,000 by England.

January Grain Exports Are Set at 725,500 Tons

Relief Shipments Announced by Agriculture Department

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP).—The Agriculture Department announced today January export allocations of 725,500 long tons—or about 28,000,000 bushels—of wheat, corn and other grains for shortage areas abroad.

Counting flour allotments and unshipped balances of grain and flour from preceding months, the department said, shipments of cereals could total 1,500,000 tons in January, providing transportation is available.

The allocations include: United Kingdom, 84,000 long tons; United Kingdom Pacific areas, 34,000; India, 68,000; Belgium, 17,000; The Netherlands, 25,500; Finland, 17,000; Switzerland, 8,500; the American-British zones of Germany, 153,000; the French zone in Germany, 25,500; Japan and Korea, 68,000; Mexico, 25,000; Austria, 42,500; China, 8,500; Greece, 25,500, and Italy, 110,500.

The allotments are made up of 465,000 tons of wheat, 185,000 of corn, 68,000 of grain sorghums and 7,500 of oats.

Of the 3,607,000 long tons of whole grain allocated for export from last July through December, the department said only about 2,356,000 tons had been shipped through Nov. 30. Shipping difficulties, particularly the maritime strike, interfered greatly with the exports.

U.S. Department To Buy More Eggs For British

Washington, Dec. 16 (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced today that it will buy an additional 10,000,000 pounds of dried whole-egg powder for export to the United Kingdom early in 1947.

The department has bought about 87,500,000 pounds of dried whole eggs this year for the British.

In addition to supplying the British with supplies for its rationing program, the new purchases will help support prices of eggs in the domestic market. In recent weeks egg prices have declined to about levels at which the department is required by law to support them.

Egg driers who sell their product to the Government must certify that they paid producers prices in line with support levels. Through January and until further notice the prices paid producers must average 35 cents a dozen.

FALL FORESEEN IN FOOD PRICES

First Drop To Be Less Than 1946 After World War I, However

Washington, Dec. 16 (AP)—The Agriculture Department said tonight trends indicate that food prices—now at record levels—will drop within three to six months as they did after World War I, although probably not as much.

It reported prices have risen more in the past four months than in any comparable period during the 33 years in which records have been kept.

"The pattern of change in food prices since August, 1945, bears a remarkable similarity to the pattern of changes in prices after World War I," the department said. "There is even some indication that a downturn in food prices may be expected within one and one half to two years after the end of World War II although probably not as great a decline as occurred after World War I."

The department said retail meat prices throughout the winter are likely to decline but little from present high levels despite seasonally high production and large supplies. Pork and lamb prices may advance in the spring as production decreases. However, prices of beef, especially of the better grades, may fall in the spring as supplies of grain-fed beef increase.

CONNALLY LIKELY TO LEAVE U. N. POST

Washington, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—Senator Tom Connally (D.-Tex.) indicated today he believes his work as a delegate to the United Nations conference is completed and would like to step down from his role as adviser to Secretary of State Byrnes at future meetings.

Observing that future plans depend on President Truman's wishes, Connally told a news conference:

"I feel that I have contributed about all I can toward the creation and progress of the United Nations. Of course, I will still be available for any service the President thinks I can do better than some one else."

The comment of the retiring Foreign Relations Committee chairman was made in answer to a reporter's question as to whether Connally and Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) might want to relinquish their advisory posts in order to devote more time to their congressional work. Connally said he spoke only for himself.

Connally Plans to Retire As Advisor to Sec. Byrnes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 — (AP) Possibility of a war with Russia, Chairman Connally (D.-Tex.), of the Senate Foreign Relations committee said today, has become more remote as a result of United Nations deliberations.

Also today, Connally indicated he believes his work as a delegate to the United Nations conference is completed and that he would like to quit his role as adviser to Secretary of State Byrnes at future meetings.

Remarking that talk of war had decreased in recent months and was seldom ever mentioned in the UN circles Connally said in an interview:

"The mere fact that you can get people together and talk things over brings about more nearly a spirit of cooperation.

"I think the UN has made a very distinct contribution to the settlement of disputes in a spirit of accommodation and cooperation.

"The three great powers, if they use the least bit of cooperation, can do a great deal to prevent war. The relations of the three great powers are better than they have been before."

Observing that his future plans depend on President Truman's wishes, Connally told a news conference:

"I feel that I have contributed about all I can toward the creation and progress of the United Nations. Of course, I will still be available for any service the President thinks I can do better than someone else."

The comment of the Foreign Relations committee chairman was made in answer to a reporter's question as to whether Connally and Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) might want to relinquish their advisory posts in order to devote more time to their congressional work. Connally said he spoke only for himself.

Describing the UN agreement on disarmament as one of the greatest accomplishments of the meeting which closed last week in New York, Connally said he hopes the Security Council soon adopts a classification defining procedural questions on which the Big Five veto would not apply.

Connally said his statement referred only to his connection with the UN. He declined to comment on possible future invitations for him to participate as an adviser to Secretary Byrnes in foreign ministers meetings, but friends said their impression was the Texas senator would like to turn this duty also over to others.

As Senator Vandenberg's office aides said he had no comment on Connally's statement.

Truman Prevents Big Turkey's Escape

Seizes 42-pounder and Pushes It Back Into Crate After Struggle in White House.

Washington, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—President Truman's farm training came in handy today when he brought an escape-minded forty-two-pound turkey under control.

The incident occurred in the President's office when the big tom from Texas and a twenty pound turkey hen from Minnesota were presented to him.

As the top of the crate was lifted, the big tom, grown by R. E. James of Austin, Tex., president of the National Turkey Federation, leaped upward and tried to escape. The President, after something of a struggle, pushed it back into its prison.

The hen turkey was grown by Clem Thurnbeck of Forest Lake, Minn.

The presentation was made by Homer I. Huntington of Chicago, manager of the Poultry and Egg National Board. He promised the President that high poultry production of the last six years will continue so that there will be "plenty of food" for all.

The donors figured that the Trumans will eat one of the turkeys at the White House and take the other to Missouri for Christmas dinner.

Tsaldaris To Visit U.S.

Washington, Dec. 16 (AP)—Prime Minister Constantine Tsaldaris of Greece has been invited to be a guest of the Government on a visit to Washington this week. The State Department said today the Prime Minister will probably arrive here Wednesday from New York and stay through Saturday at the Blair House, a short distance from the White House.

Long Quits as Housing Aide, Assails Truman's Program

Fraud Perpetrated on Vets for Political Expediency, He Charges.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 — (AP) Norton E. Long resigned as deputy housing administrator today with a statement challenging the administration to show its "so-called incentives to encourage rental housing are anything but a fraud perpetrated on veterans for political expediency."

Long, a top assistant to former Housing Expediter Wilson W. Wyatt, called President Truman's proposal to make an additional $1,000,000,000 available to finance rental housing a "complete phony."

Long said the money Mr. Truman mentioned as being released for rental housing was already available to the Federal Housing Administration. He added that Wyatt had been unable to persuade Raymond M. Foley, newly appointed administrator of the National Housing Agency, to make the funds available on a basis which would enable builders to use them.

CIO Hits Program

R. J. Thomas, chairman of the CIO housing committee, declared at the same time that Mr. Truman has sounded "the death knell of the veteran's housing program." His statement added "the ex-GI's will get no homes" under the revised program announced Saturday "but the generals and the well-to-do will."

Foley was sworn in today along with Frank R. Creedon, newly appointed housing expediter.

Creedon told reporters directives will be issued as soon as possible putting into effect Mr. Truman's plan for removing and relaxing many controls over the building industry and encouraging construction of rental housing.

An industry spokesman, meanwhile, came to the defense of the President's program, declaring that it would make possible rapid construction of new homes and quick expansion in rental housing vacancies for veterans.

This assertion, was made by H. R. Northrup, secretary-manager of the National Retail Lumber Dealers Association, who said in a statement that he had heard from lumber dealers and builders in all parts of the country who were ready to start home building projects.

Foley and Creedon could not be reached for comment on Long's statement but a spokesman said they would not "dignify" it by answering.

Long Assails Plans

"Any honest analysis of the new program proposals," Long's statement said, "shows that their only real accomplishment is to deceive those who wish to be deceived."

Referring to the proposal to make more funds available to NHA for rental housing, Long said:

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"The ugly fact is that under the inflexible lending-as-usual attitude of Raymond Foley, new head of NHA, less than 50 millions has been committed of the two billions already authorized. This represents less than 40 rental projects and only two percent of the total money that has been available for builders since the beginning of the program. In spite of his urgent insistence, Mr. Wyatt was unable to change Mr. Foley's attitude.

"I challenge Mr. Foley now to state publicly that he has any real intention to relax his penny-pinching policy and use his so-called 'new' billion dollars to stimulate rental construction for veterans.

"It is obvious that the president's pious claim of stimulating rental housing took its cue from the report submitted by Wilson W. Wyatt to the president on Nov. 20 and since then suppressed. I believe it is now obvious why it was suppressed. The heart of the Wyatt report consisted of aggressive and specific proposals to encourage building of rental units desired by over half of today's home seeking veterans."

COURT WON'T ACT IN SEAMEN'S CASE

Washington, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—The Supreme Court refused today to study the case of 219 Indonesian seamen, who said they face certain persecution if not death if they are deported from the United States to Java.

The seamen came to this country as crew members on Dutch and British vessels. They refused to return and are held at an immigration camp at Crystal City, Tex. In an appeal to the Supreme Court, they said that Indonesians were in revolt against the Kingdom of the Netherlands and that Government regarded them as having engaged in treasonable activities.

Their attorney said the seamen "refuse to sail on British and Dutch vessels loaded with arms, munitions of war and troops for the suppression of the fight for Indonesian independence. They refuse to assist the imperialist Dutch Government in efforts to suppress a revolution fought by their brothers and friends to secure freedom. It was in just such a struggle that this country (the United States) was born."

The seamen appealed from a decision by the United States Circuit Court in San Francisco which refused to block their deportation. The Supreme Court rejected the appeal in a simple order which stated no reason.

Six Artificial Meteorites To Be Ejected By V-2 Rocket

White Sands, N.M., Dec. 16 (AP)—Six artificial meteorites, ejected two at a time at ten-second intervals, will be shot into space in a spectacular night test of a German V-2 rocket tomorrow night.

The meteorites will be fired 70, 80 and 90 seconds after the 14-ton missile is launched. Roughly this will be at altitudes of 22 to 40 miles.

Dr. Fritz Zwicky, of the California Institute of Technology, who conceived the idea of creating artificial meteorites, said the "key to interplanetary travel" may be found in the tests.

Bazookalike Device

Standard army rifle grenades will be used to fire the meteorites—small pieces of molten metal—from the rocket. The grenades will be ejected by a bazookalike device. Four and one half seconds after they leave the rocket a shaped explosive in the warhead of the grenade will be set off by time fuse, hurling the metal meteorites into space.

The fuses and explosives were prepared at the research and development project near Albuquerque, supervised by Dr. E. J. Workman, president of the New Mexico School of Mines.

Dr. L. J. Paddison, a pioneer in the development of the proximity fuse, said the shaped explosive used in the grenade warhead will propel the meteorites at a velocity "in the lower range of the speed of real meteorites." He would not estimate the actual speed but said meteorites travel at 30,000 to 100,000 feet per second.

Observatories To Watch

Dr. Zwicky and Dr. Fred Whipple, of the Harvard Observatory, are here with equipment for observation of the artificial meteorites. Observatories as far away as Los Angeles and Dallas have been asked to watch for the spectacle which some scientists say may be visible by the naked eye for 300 miles.

Immediate goals of the experiment, Dr. Whipple has said, are to determine the reactions of the upper atmosphere to moving bodies which pass through it, and to eliminate much of the guesswork in computing the size of natural meteors.

Flights of the tiny missiles will be recorded by two giant aerial cameras equipped with rotating shutters.

Since the metal bits presumably will be red-hot, Dr. Zwicky expects further contributions to upper atmospheric knowledge to result from telescopic observation and spectroscopic pictures.

In the not too far-distant future, it is predicted that artificial satellites of the earth may be created in the same fashion as the meteorites.

The rocket's fuel load will be exhausted at an altitude of 25 miles, eliminating for observers the 100-foot exhaust flame for competition with the expelled particles.

Two sets of apparatus to record cosmic-ray information also will be carried by the night rocket, one in the warhead and the other behind it, both designed by the Johns Hopkins Laboratory. The armed forces still are trying to check previously obtained cosmic-ray data, which, if confirmed, will radically change earlier theories.

Flak Suits An Example

He credited Dr. Michael Debakey, New Orleans surgeon, with these studies. The war ended before the armor could be introduced in any area of land combat. The Air Forces flak suits were an example of armor.

Other preventive measures are for frostbite at high altitudes, prevention of blast of bomb and noise of guns from causing deafness, protection against trench foot, and against booby traps and land minds from injuring eyes.

"As the military power of this country depends," he said, "upon highly specialized personnel operating extremely complicated weapons and machines, the military surgeon of the future must be an expert in prevention of injury."

He declared that the war had completely unseated the dangerous teaching, popular at the start of the conflict, that wounds could be salted down with sulfa drugs and thus delay infection. The sulfas failed in this, he said.

In this technique sulfa powders were sprinkled in wounds. On the other hand, the war showed the great usefulness of internally taken penicillin and sulfadiazine.

One of the war's great surgical gains was prompt closing of serious wounds, which in previous times had been left open to drain.

It was found better to close most of them, he said, by the fourth day.

This procedure took advantage of nature's healing processes, which are most active in the first ten days after an injury. Penicillin and the sulfas, internally, aided this early surgery.

The war changed medical ideas about the cause of shock from injuries. The prime reason Dr. Churchill declared, is not loss of plasma fluids, as thought at the war's beginning. It is loss of red blood corpuscles. They carry the oxygen. Without this oxygen tissues die. The kidney is one of the first organs to die, and even though the other organs may revive, the injured man dies. The proof is that early in the war whole blood transfusions were substituted as much as possible for the Red Cross plasma. The latter remained useful always, but whole blood was better and the Red Cross supplied that fluid also.

Surgeons Work on Body Armor To Shield Soldiers, Civilians

By HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE

CLEVELAND, Dec. 16 (AP)—A new branch of medicine, preventive surgery, that would produce armor for soldiers and give civilians shielding devices, was advocated at the American College of Surgeons tonight by Dr. Edward D. Churchill, of Harvard.

He pointed out that the steel helmet, of World War One, was introduced by surgeons. Just at the end of World War Two surgeons had knowledge of body armor that, Dr. Churchill said, might reasonably be expected to reduce the number of those killed in action by 12 percent, and those wounded by 8 per cent.

Again Finland Meets Payment On U.S. Loan

Washington, Dec. 16 (AP)—Finland once more has kept up its reputation as the only country never to defautl on loans contracted from the United States in the after math of World War I.

The Treasury announced today it had received a payment of $259,479.74 from the government of Finland, of which $93,000 was for reduction of principal.

Officials said Finland now has paid more than $7,500,000 on its debt but stil lowes around $8,000,000.

NIGHT LEAD U.N. ROUNDUP (430)
NEW YORK, DEC. 16-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS SPOTLIGHT SHIFTED TONIGHT
TO THE GREEK QUESTION IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND TO RENEWED CONSIDERATION OF THE UNITED STATES ATOMIC CONTROL PLAN NOW THAT THE 54-NATION ASSEMBLY HAS COMPLETED ITS TASKS FOR THE YEAR.
CONVINCED OF THE "IMPERATIVE NECESSITY OF SPEED," BERNARD M. BARUCH WILL CALL TOMORROW FOR A VOTE IN THE U.N. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION ON THE AMERICAN ATOMIC CONTROL PLAN, AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID.
THE ESSENTIALS OF THE UNITED STATES PLAN, EMBODIED IN RESOLUTIONS ALREADY PRESENTED BY BARUCH, ENVISION A STRONG INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM OF CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY ESTABLISHED AND DEFINED BY TREATY. NONE OF THE ATOMIC CONTROLS AND PUNISHMENTS FOR VIOLATIONS WOULD BE SUBJECT TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL VETO, AND THE ATOMIC BOMB WOULD BE OUTLAWED.
ANDREI A. GROMYKO, THE SOVIET [illegible] SUGGESTED INSTEAD A PLAN TO BAN ATOMIC WEAPONS AND LEAVE CONTROL AND PUNISHMENT TO INDIVIDUAL NATIONS.
IN TONIGHT'S SECURITY COUNCIL SESSION BULGARIA, ALBANIA AND YUGOSLAVIA JOINED IN CHARGING THAT THE ROYALIST-DOMINATED GREEK GOVERNMENT WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR GREECE'S CURRENT GUERRILLA WARFARE.
THE THREE NATIONS ALSO DEMANDED AN INVESTIGATION OF CONDITIONS INSIDE GREECE BY A UNITED NATIONS COMMISSIONS.

THIS DEVELOPMENT CAME AS THE SECURITY COUNCIL RESUMED DISCUSSION OF GREECE'S COMPLAINT THAT HER THREE NORTHERN NEIGHBORS HAD FOMENTED GUERRILLA WARFARE ON GREEK SOIL FOR THEIR OWN ENDS.

RENEWING HIS CHARGES, GREEK PREMIER CONSTANTIN TSALDARIS TOLD THE COUNCIL:

"IT WOULD BE EMINENTLY DESIRABLE FOR THE ENLIGHTENMENT OF THE WORLD AND THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN PARTICULAR THAT REPRESENTATIVESOF THE PRESS SHOULD BE ENABLED TO PENETRATE INTO OUR NEIGHBORS' COUNTRIES WITH THE SAME FREEDOM THAT THEY ENJOY IN OUR OWN."

ONE OF THE MAJOR STEPS TAKEN BY THE U.N. ASSEMBLY DURING ITS EIGHT-WEEKS' SESSION WHICH ENDED EARLY TODAY WAS THE SETTING IN MOTION OF A PROGRAM FOR REDUCING THE ARMIES AND THE WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION OF THE WORLD.

A74

THE ASSEMBLY ALSO SELECTED A MANHATTAN SKYSCRAPER SITE FOR ITS PERMANENT HOME AND AGREED TO HOLD ITS NEXT REGULAR MEETING IN NEW YORK NEXT SEPT. 16.

DELEGATES AGREED THAT DURING THE ASSEMBLY MEETING THERE WAS AN INCREASE IN COOPERATIVE SPIRIT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE WESTERN POWERS FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE END OF THE WAR.

THE DISARMAMENT PLAN ADOPTED BY THE ASSEMBLY LEAVES TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL THE TASK OF WORKING OUT MACHINERY FOR PUTTING THE PROGRAM INTO OPERATION.

DEC 3 1946

OTHER MAJOR ASSEMBLY ACTIONS INCLUDED:

VETO--THE SMALL POWERS LOST THEIR FIGHT TO STRIP THE FIVE MAJOR POWERS OF THIS SPECIAL VOTING PRIVILEGE IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

SPAIN--IT WAS RECOMMENDED THAT ALL MEMBER NATIONS OF THE U.N. RECALL THEIR AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS FROM SPAIN AND THAT GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO'S REGIME BE BARRED FROM MEMBERSHIP IN ANY ORGANIZATIONS STARTED BY THE U.N. OR HAVING RELATIONSHIP WITH IT.

TRUSTEESHIPS--THE TRANSFER OF EIGHT LEAGUE OF NATIONS MANDATES TO THE NEW U.N. TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM WAS APPROVED.

THE ASSEMBLY ALSO,GAVE RECOGNITION TO INDIA'S COMPLAINT AGAINST THE TREATMENT OF INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA AND ASKED THE TWO GOVERNMENTS TO TRY TO RECONCILE THEIR DIFFERENCES AND REPORT BACK AT THE NEXT SESSION.

U.N. (110)

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC. 16-(AP)-SIAM BECAME THE 55TH MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AT 5:09 P.M. (EST) TODAY WHEN PRINCE WAN WAITHAYAKON, FORMER DIAMESE DELEGATE TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASSEMBLY, SIGNED ARTICLES OF ADHERENCE TO THE U.N. CHARTER FOR HIS GOVERNMENT.

IVAN KERNO, ASSISTANT SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE U.N. IN CHARGE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS, REPRESENTED THE U.N. AT THE BRIEF CEREMONY. HE WELCOMED SIAM TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND RECEIVED THE PRINCE'S ASSURANCES THAT HIS COUNTRY WOULD COOPERATE FULLY WITH THE U.N.

SIAM WAS ACCEPTED BY THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL THIS MONTH AFTER SETTLING BORDER DIFFICULTIES IN INDOCHINA WITH FRANCE AND AFTER REACHING AN AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE WITH SOVIET RUSSIA ON THE EXCHANGE OF DIPLOMATS.

RP820PES

-95-

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC. 16-(AP)-ALBANIA JOINED YUGOSLAVIA TODAY IN A COUNTER-OFFENSIVE AGAINST GREECE IN THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL, CHARGING THAT CONDITIONS INSIDE GREECE AMOUNTED TO CIVIL WAR AND DEMANDING THAT A U.N. COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INVESTIGATE.

HYSNI KOPO, ALBANIAN MINISTER TO YUGOSLAVIA, REPLYING TO GREEK CHARGES THAT HIS NATION, YUGOSLAVIA AND BULGARIA WERE FOMENTING STRIFE IN NORTHERN GREECE, COUNTER-CHARGED THAT EVER SINCE THE PRESENT ROYALIST-DOMINATED REGIME CAME TO POWER, THE GREEK ATTITUDE TOWARD ALBANIA HAD BEEN ONE OF HOSTILITY.

A188UN

HE BRANDED THE GREEK MEMORANDUM TO THE COUNCIL DETAILING CHARGES OF INSPIRED STRIFE AS "A TISSUE OF UNFOUNDED AND TENDENTIOUS ACCUSTIONS AGAINST YUGOSLAVIA, BULGARIA AND ALBANIA."

LIKE THE YUGOSLAV REPRESENTATIVE AT LAST THURSDAY'S COUNCIL SESSION, THE ALBANIAN REPLIED WITH A DEMAND THAT A U.N. COMMISSION "INVESTIGATE ON THE SPOT THE SITUATION BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE PRESENT RULERS OF GREECE." GREECE HAS ASKED A COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE HER CHARGES AGAINST HER THREE NEIGHBOR NATIONS.

DEC 1946

A189UN

"IF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS ANXIOUS TO MAINTAIN INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY," KOPO SAID, "IT SHOULD NOT ALLOW SUCH A SITUATION TO CONTINUE. IT SHOULD ACT IM ORDER TO TERMINATE THE MARTYRDOM OF THE GALLANT GREEK PEOPLE AND PREVENT FURTHER TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS."

BEFORE KOPO SPOKE, SAVA N.KASANOVICH, YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, TOOK THE FLOOR ON A POINT OR ORDER AND CHARGED GREEK PRIME MINISTER CONSTANTIN TSALDARIS OF HAVING INTENTIONALLY DISTORTED THE TRUTH IN PRESENTING THE CHARGES THURSDAY.

HE ACCUSED THE GREEK PRIME MINISTER OF MAKING AN "UNTRUTHFUL STATEMENT" AND DISTORTING THE WORDS OF PREMIER MARSHAL TITO OF YUGOSLAVIA IN PRESENTING A CHARGE THAT A DRIVE WAS UNDER WAY TO "SEPARATE MACEDONIA FROM GREECE."

(330)

NEW YORK, DEC.16-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY IN ITS FINAL HOURS APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY A PROPOSAL FOR A CONFERENCE OF ALL UNITED NATIONS MEMBERS IN 1947 ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION.

THE ASSEMBLY VOTED $28,000 FOR SUCH A CONFERENCE IF IT IS HELD AT THE U.N. HEADQUARTERS. IF IT IS HELD EL. WHERE THE CONFERENCE WILL COST MORE, WHICH MUST BE TAKEN FROM THE U.N. WORKING CAPITAL FUND.

DEC 1946

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL WAS GIVEN AUTHORITY TO DECIDE UPON THE PLACE AND DATE OF THE CONFERENCE, BUT THE RESOLUTION PROVIDED THAT IT MUST BE HELD BEFORE THE END OF 1947 TO ENABLE THE COUNCIL "TO SUBMIT A REPORT ON THE DELIBERATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CONFERENCE TO THE FOLLOWING REGULAR SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY."

30-24-6975

THE RESOLUTION PROVIDED THAT THE CONFERENCE "SHALL FORMULATE ITS VIEWS CONCERNING THE RIGHTS, OBLIGATIONS AND PRACTICES WHICH SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE CONCEPT OF THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION."

IT ALSO SAID THAT DELEGATIONS TO THE CONFERENCE "SHALL INCLUDE IN EACH INSTANCE PERSONS ACTUALLY ENGAGED OR EXPERIENCED IN PRESS, RADIO, MOTION PICTURES AND OTHER MEDIA FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION."

1946

AT THE ASSEMBLY MEETING IN LONDON LAST WINTER, THE PHILIPPINES DELEGATION PRESENTED A DRAFT RESOLUTION CALLING FOR AN INTERNATIONAL PRESS CONFERENCE. THIS WAS POSTPONED FINALLY UNTIL THE FALL MEETING OF THE ASSEMBLY.

DECLARATIONS ON FREEDOM OF THE PRESS BY KENT COOPER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, HUGH BAILLIE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED PRESS, AND WILBUR FORREST, THEN CHAIRMAN OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON WORLD FREEDOM OF INFORMATION OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS, WERE SUBMITTED TO THE U.N. DURING THE WINTER.

THEY WERE TURNED OVER TO THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE SPRING AND THAT COMMISSION ESTABLISHED A SUB-COMMISSION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION WHICH WAS APPROVED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.

FORREST, NOW PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS, SUBMITTED LAST SEPTEMBER AN URGENT PROPOSAL FOR ACTION.

THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY TOOK UP THE MATTER WHEN IT MET IN OCTOBER AND THE RESOLUTION WAS PUT THROUGH ITS COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL PROBLEMS. FINAL ACTION WAS TAKEN LATE SATURDAY NIGHT.

WB740AES

U.N. - DELEGATES COMMENT (550)

NEW YORK, DEC. 16-(AP)-STATESMEN OF THE WORLD AGREED TODAY THAT THE PRESENT SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY MAY MARK THE OPENING OF A NEW ERA IN HUMAN HISTORY.

THIS WAS REVEALED IN A SURVEY OF DELEGATES DURING THE FINAL HOURS OF THE SESSION WHICH ENDED OFFICIALLY ON A NOTE OF OPTIMISM FOR FUTURE PEACE AND SECURITY.

THIRTY-FOUR TOP DIPLOMATS REPLIED TO A QUESTIONNAIRE SUBMITTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE 54 DELEGATIONS WHO HAD LABORED EIGHT WEEKS AT FLUSHING MEADOW PARK AND AT LAKE SUCCESS. NONE SOUNDED A PESSIMISTIC NOTE; ALL WERE OPTIMISTIC, A FEW GUARDED BUT THE GREAT MAJORITY EXPRESSING HIGH HOPE AND CONFIDENCE.

OF THE BIG FIVE, ONLY THE UNITED STATES, FRANCE AND CHINA REPLIED.

IN REPLIES FROM THESE THREE MAJOR POWERS AND THE HOST OF SMALL COUNTRIES THERE WAS NONE OF THE SKEPTICISM THAT DOGGED THE OLD LEAGUE OF NATIONS FROM ITS BIRTH TO ITS DEATH.

WARREN R. AUSTIN, CHIEF OF THE U.S. DELEGATION, DECLARED THAT "THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THIS SESSION GIVE PROMISE OF ATTAINMENT OF SECURITY WITHOUT WAR--A PEACE THAT WILL PREVAIL THROUGH THE EFFECTIVE PROCESSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS."

MAURICE DEJEAN, ACTING CHIEF OF THE FRENCH DELEGATION:

"TWO MONTHS AGO THE WORLD WAS FULL OF WILD RUMORS ABOUT A NEW AND RAPIDLY APPROACHING WAR. TODAY THESE RUMORS AND FEARS ARE LARGELY DISSIPATED. IF THE PEOPLE AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS GO ON WORKING IN THE SPIRIT WHICH PREVAILED HERE, THE FIRST NEW YORK SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY MAY BE LOOKED UPON IN A FEW YEARS AS A STARTING POINT IN THE HISTORY OF MANKIND."

DR. WELLINGTON KOO, CHIEF OF THE CHINESE DELEGATION:

"NO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE EVER HAD A HEAVIER AND MORE IMPORTANT AGENDA. MOMENTOUS DECISIONS WERE TAKEN. THE FINAL DECISIONS ADOPTED WERE ALL FORWARD-LOOKING AND LIBERAL IN SPIRIT. THE KEY-NOTE OF COOPERATION PREVAILED. THE SESSION WHICH HAS JUST CLOSED AUGURS WELL FOR THE FUTURE OF MANKIND."

1946

JAN MASARYK, FOREIGN MINISTER OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA:

"BEING A GUARDED OPTIMIST AND A REALISTIC IDEALIST, I CAN SAY THIS ASSEMBLY HAS ACCOMPLISHED MUCH. IF THE NEXT TWO SESSIONS ACCOMPLISH AS MUCH, WE SHALL BE FAIRLY NEAR TO A LENGTHY PERIOD OF PEACE. FROM LENGTHY TO LONG, AND FROM LONG TO PERMANENT PEACE WILL BE AN UPHILL JOB."

DR. RICARDO J. ALFARO, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA:

"THIS FIRST ASSEMBLY GOES DOWN IN HISTORY AS THE DAWN OF A NEW AND BETTER INTERNATIONAL ORDER. A FRESH IMPETUS HAS BEEN GIVEN TO THE SENSE OF INTERDEPENDENCE AND COOPERATION AMONG NATIONS, OF SOLIDARITY AND BROTHERLINESS AMONG ALL MEN."

WILHELM MUNTHE MORGENSTIERNE, NORWEGIAN AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON:

"THE UNANIMOUS ADOPTION OF THE ARMS LIMITATION RESOLUTION MAY INDEED OPEN UP A NEW ERA IN HUMAN HISTORY. ANOTHER HOPEFUL THING ABOUT THIS CONFERENCE WAS THE APPARENT DESIRE OF EVERYONE, GREAT AND SMALL, TO FIND COMMON GROUND IN THE FACE OF DEEP-GOING DIFFERENCES OF OPINION."

C. ABAYOMI CASSELL, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF LIBERIA:

"GREAT GOOD HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED. WHAT HAS INTERESTED ME MOST IS THE FREE, FULL AND UNTRAMMELED EXPRESSION OF OPINION WHICH HAS TAKEN PLACE IN ALL DEBATES."

THE POLISH DELEGATION:

"THIS ASSEMBLY HAS TAKEN A GREAT STEP TOWARD PEACE. COMPLETING ITS WORK ON THE EVE OF CHRISTMAS, 1946, THIS ASSEMBLY BRINGS A GREAT AND HOPEFUL MESSAGE TO ALL HUMANITY--A MESSAGE OF PEACE AND FREEDOM."

GEN. CARLOS P. ROMULO, CHIEF OF THE PHILIPPINES DELEGATION:

"THIS SESSION HAS SHOWN TWO HIGHLY ENCOURAGING DEVELOPMENTS--FIRST, THE POSSIBILITIES OF INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT AND COOPERATION EVEN ON THE MOST CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES; AND SECOND, THE GROWING RECOGNITION OF THE ASSEMBLY AS THE CUSTODIAN OF THE CONSCIENCE OF THE WORLD."

THE TURKISH DELEGATION:

"THE ARMAMENTS RESOLUTION CONSTITUTES THE FIRST STEP TOWARD THE REALIZATION OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY."

THE NICARAGUAN DELEGATION:

"OUT OF AN ATMOSPHERE OF DOUBT AND UNCERTAINTY, SHORTCOMINGS AND FAILURES, NATIONS--LARGE AND SMALL-- ARE GRADUALLY TAKING PART, SIDE BY SIDE, IN THE SHAPING OF A NEW WORLD OF PEACE AND SECURITY."

PAUL MARTIN, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR CANADA:

"MORE PROGRESS WAS MADE TOWARDS EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AT THIS SESSION THAN COULD HAVE BEEN EXPECTED EIGHT WEEKS AGO."

JB642AES

LONDON, DEC. 16-(AP)-SCOTLAND YARD THEORIZED TONIGHT THAT EITHER A DANGEROUS MANIAC OR A GROUP OF IRRESPONSIBLE BOYS WERE TELEPHONING THE ANONYMOUS WARNINGS THAT VARIOUS KEY BUILDINGS IN LONDON WOULD BE BLOWN UP.

IN THE LAST FOUR DAYS 21 SUCH CALLS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED, BUT THERE WAS NO REPORT OF TERRORISTIC VIOLENCE ANYWHERE IN BRITAIN'S SPRAWLING CAPITAL.

POLICE SAID THAT AN UNMISTAKABLY BOYISH VOICE MADE THE CALLS RECEIVED TODAY. THE LATEST WARNINGS SAID THE KINGSCROSS AND EUSTON RAILWAY STATIONS AND THE BANCH OFFICE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY WOULD BE BLOWN UP.

EACH WARNING HAS BEEN FOLLOWED BY A THOROUGH POLICE SEARCH OF THE THREATENED PREMISES.

RP&17PES

B32 (BSEG)

(300)

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 11 A.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY, MONDAY DEC.16).

(ADVANCE) LONDON, DEC.16-(AP)-SIR HERBERT EMERSON, DIRECTOR OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES, REPORTED TODAY THAT "VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION IS BY FAR THE MOST SATISFACTORY" METHOD OF SOLVING THE DISPLACED PERSONS PROBLEM.

1946

THE COMMITTEE -- IN WHICH 36 GOVERNMENTS ARE REPRESENTED -- IS FACILITATING "INDIVIDUAL MIGRATION AND GROUP SETTLEMENT," HOWEVER, SIR HERBERT SAID IN HIS REPORT TO THE COMMITTEE'S SIXTH PLENARY SESSION AND ADDED THAT "A STEADY FLOW OF REFUGEES ABLE TO OBTAIN VISAS IS NOW CROSSING THE ATLANTIC, MAINLY TO SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES."

EMERSON STATED THAT AN AGREEMENT IS BEING NEGOTIATED WITH BRAZIL AND MISSIONS REPRESENTING THE COMMITTEE ARE NOW VISITING ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE, PARAGUAY, PERU, AND ECUADOR, WHILE A FURTHER MISSION WILL SHORTLY GO TO COLOMBIA, ECUADOR AND VENEZUELA.

ARGENTINA LAST WEEK SENT A SPECIAL MISSION TO ORGANIZE THE EMIGRATION OF 30,000 EUROPEANS A MONTH, MAINLY FROM SPAIN AND ITALY. AT THE SAME TIME, IT WAS REPORTED TODAY IN LONDON THAT POLISH SOLDIERS OF GENERAL ANDERS' ARMY, WHO LONG AGO HAD APPLIED FOR VISAS FROM ARGENTINA, WERE STARTING TO RECEIVE THEM. A FIRST BATCH OF 400 VISAS FOR POLES WAS RECEIVED OVER THE WEEKEND BY THE ARGENTINE CONSULATE IN LONDON.

REPORTING ON THE COMMITTEE'S WORK DURING 1946, EMERSON SAID THAT HELP TO REFUGEES, WHICH AT THE START WAS DEVOTED TO SPANISH REPUBLICANS LIVING IN FRANCE AND NORTH AFRICA AND TO ANTI-NAZI GERMANS RESIDING IN SEVERAL COUNTRIES, HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO MANY OTHER GROUPS.

THE REPORT SAID THE INITIAL PERIOD FOR THE SOLUTION OF THE REFUGEE PROBLEM WOULD BE THE HARDEST, BUT "PROVIDED THAT REPATRIATION CONTINUES AT A REASONABLE RATE AND THAT THERE ARE NO LARGE ACCRETIONS OF NEW GROUPS OF REFUGEES OR DISPLACED PERSONS," THE "BACK OF THE PROBLEM SHOULD BE BROKEN WITHIN FIVE YEARS."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 11 A.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY, MONDAY, DEC.16)

BD743AES NM

LONDON, DEC. 16-(AP)-THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY DISCLOSED TONIGHT--BY THE ISSUANCE OF A DETAILED DENIAL OF THE CHARGES--A NEW ATTACK WITHIN THE PARTY ON THE LABOR GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN POLICY AS A "CHURCHILL POLICY OF APPEASEMENT OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM AND HOSTILITY TO THE SOVIET UNION."

A PAMPHLET ATTACK ON THE GOVERNMENT WAS CIRCULATED SUB ROSA TO OTHER DIVISIONS BY THE SPELTHORNE, MIDDLESEX, DIVISION OF THE PARTY IN SUBURBAN LONDON. THE FIRST INTRA-PARTY ATTACK WAS AN OPEN "REVOLT" ALONG SIMILAR LINES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS LAST MONTH.

A DETAILED REPLY TO THE CHARGES ISSUED BY MORGAN PHILLIPS, LABOR PARTY SECRETARY, DECLARED "IT IS NOT OUR FAULT" RUSSIA HAS FAILED TO JOIN MANY NEW INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, AND CALLED THE CRITICISMS, IN GENERAL, "MUDDLED."

THE LONDON DAILY HERALD, AN OFFICIAL PARTY PUBLICATION, SAID THE "WARPED AND WEIRD MANIFESTO" WAS CIRCULATED TO DIVISIONAL LABOR PARTIES, TRADE UNIONS AND MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT MARKED "PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL." THE NEWSPAPER ADDED THE PAMPHLET'S SPONSORS EVIDENTLY WISHED TO AVOID PRESS PUBLICITY AND WERE "IN NO HURRY" TO HAVE IT REACH LABOR HEADQUARTERS.

THE DAILY HERALD TERMED THE PAMPHLET "FLAGRANTLY UNJUST."

LONDON-DLC-16-ADD INDIA

IT COULD MEAN OPEN DEFIANCE, NOT ONLY OF THE [illegible] PREPARING [illegible] BUT ALSO OF THE MOSLEM LEAGUE, WHICH BOYCOTTED THE SPOKE[illegible] OF 400,000,000 MOSLEMS IN INDIA. [illegible] CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY. NEHRU OPENED A XXX AGO AT NEW DELHI.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS HERE WAS TOLD LAST WEEK THAT MORE THAN 10,000 PERSONS HAD BEEN KILLED IN HINDU-MOSLEM COMMUNAL OUTBREAKS IN INDIA SINCE BRITAIN'S PLAN FOR FREEING THE SUB-CONTINENT WAS PRESENTED LAST SUMMER.

OFFICIAL SOURCES HERE DECLINED TO COMMENT ON NEHRU'S STATEMENT PENDING CLARIFICATION OF HIS REMARKS.

1946

THE QUESTION OF WHAT BRITAIN WOULD DO IF THE CONGRESS PARTY WENT AHEAD ON ITS OWN WAS RAISED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FRIDAY BY WINSTON CHURCHILL, BUT ELICITED NO REPLY FROM DEFENSE MINISTER DESIGNATE A.V. ALEXANDER, WHO CALLED IT A "HYPOTHETICAL QUESTION."

AN INFORMED SOURCE SAID TODAY THAT IT COULD BE TAKEN FOR GRANTED UNTIL THERE WERE FURTHER ACTUAL DEVELOPMENTS THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE REMAINS AS STATED OFFICIALLY DEC. 6 -- THAT DECISIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY ARE ACCEPTABLE ONLY IF BOTH MAJOR PARTIES TAKE PART.

WB727AES

London, Dec. 16--(ap)--A foreign office spokesman said tonight that Britain had failed in a three-month-long attempt to settle disputes between the Greek government and the Greek Trade Union movement.

1946

3024-6977

W. H. Braine, a British labor attache assigned last September to mediate the controversy, has found the two sides "irreconcilable," the spokesman explained, adding that he could not say whether Britain contemplated any new mediation action.

Meanwhile, the powerful British trade Union Congress, principal prop of Britain's labor government, called a meeting for Wednesday to discuss what one congress official described as the "persecution" of labor in Greece. This official, who would not be quoted by name, said [redacted] Tuc deputation soon would call on Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin to protest.

Trade union leaders in many nations have accused Greek Premier Constantin Tsaldaris' regime of "suppressing" labor. Those Laborite members of the British parliament opposing the labor government's support of Tsaldaris have said the Greek premier's policy was "one of the main causes" of Greece's civil war.

Bickering between the [redacted] Tsaldaris government and the recently trade unions in Greece was climaxed when national trade union elections were declared invalid and several leaders were imprisoned.

The foreign office spokesman said the Greek unions had rejected a compromise proposal suggested by Braine under which five government-nominated representatives and seven elected labor-members would form the governing body of the Greek confederation generale, central organ of Greek labor.

Communist and eam (national liberation front) leaders told Braine there could be no negotiations between labor and the government, the British informant added, unless the original governing body was restored and all jailed labor leaders except those charged with murder were released.

The informant said Tsaldaris apparently was willing to comply with the second demand but had shown no signs of restoring labor's status quo.

387 (Q)

CABINET

PARIS--F[redacted]N ADD S[redacted]D FRENCH [redacted]NT.

THE FULL LIST OF BLUM'S MINISTER-DESIGNATES:

PREMIER AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS: LEON BLUM.
MINISTERS OF STATE: GUY MOLLET AND AUGUSTIN LAURENT.
NATIONAL DEFENSE: ANDRE LE TROQUER.
INTERIOR: EDOUARD DEPREUX.
NATIONAL ECONOMY AND FINANCES: ANDRE PHILIP.
~~MINISTER OF THE (FOUR-YEAR RECONSTRUCTION) PLAN:; 1338/~~ &978,
~~JUSTICE: PAUL RAMADIER.~~
AGRICULTURE: TANGUY-PRIGENT.
~~INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTIMV~~

MINISTER OF THE (FOUR-YEAR RECONSTRUCTION) PLAN: FELIX GOUIN.
JUSTICE: PAUL RAMADIER. PIERRE
AGRICULTURE: TANGUY PRIGENT.
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION: ROBERT LACOSTE.
PUBLIC WORKS: JULES MOCH.
EDUCATION: M.EDMOND NAEGELEN.
OVERSEAS FRANCE (COLONIES): MARIUS MOUTET.
SOCIAL SECURITY: DANIEL MAYER.
COMMUNICATIONS: EUGENE THOMAS.
PUBLIC HEALTH & POPULATION: PIERRE SEGELLE.
VETERANS AND WAR VICTIMS: MAX LEJEUNE.
THE [redacted]E.

BERLIN, DEC. 16-(AP)-A BRITISH MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL SAID TODAY THE RECENT RUSSIAN TRANSFER OF GERMAN TECHNICIANS FROM THE SOVIET ZONE OF GERMANY TO THE SOVIET UNION HAD SENT HUNDREDS OF SKILLED ARTISANS FLEEING FROM SOVIET-OCCUPIED TERRITORY TO THE BRITISH ZONE.

THE OFFICIAL, WHO IS IN THE PRISONERS OF WAR AND DISPLACED PERSONS DIVISION, SAID THE BRITISH ZONE WAS NOW "AS TIGHTLY JAMMED WITH PEOPLE AS IT CAN GET" AND THAT BRITISH AUTHORITIES WERE REFUSING TO TAKE ANY MORE CONSIGNMENTS OF REFUGEES.

"HOWEVER," HE ADDED, "IF THERE IS GOING TO PERSIST AN UNCONTROLLED INFLUX WHICH WE CANNOT STOP WE ARE GLAD TO HAVE SOME SKILLED WORKERS WHO CAN CONTRIBUTE SOMETHING TO THE ECONOMY OF OUR ZONE. IN THE WEEKS

AFTER THE RECENT RUSSIAN TRANSFER OF TECHNICIANS FROM JENA (SITE OF THE ZEISS WORKS WHICH IS BEING DISMANTLED FOR REPARATIONS) TO THE SOVIET UNION WE WERE AGREEABLY SURPRISED TO FIND SKILLED ARTISANS COMING TO OUR ZONE FROM THE SOVIET ZONE IN GROUPS OF 300 TO 400."

THE OFFICIAL SAID THAT DURING THE LAST MONTH REFUGEES CROSSING THE BRITISH ZONE BORDER INTO THE OLD PROVINCE OF HANNOVER ALONE INCLUDED 3,100 SKILLED TRADSMEN.

B0932AES

391 (Q)

NUERNBERG, GERMANY, DEC 16-(AP)-ROBERT M.TOMS OF DETROIT WAS NAMED TODAY TO PRESIDE AT THE FORTHCOMING WAR CRIMES TRIAL OF FIELD MARSHAL ERHARD MILCH, NO. 2 OFFICER IN THE GERMAN AIR FORCE.

TOMS HAS BEEN A CIRCUIT JUDGE IN DETROIT SINCE 1929. THE AMERICAN MILITARY TRIBUNAL ALSO WILL INCLUDE MICHAEL A.MUSMANNO OF PITTSBURGH, WHO HAS BEEN PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES-SOVIET FORCIBLE REPATRIATION COURT IN AUSTRIA, AND FRITZROI D.PHILLIPS, OF ROCKINGHAM, N.C.

BORDEAUX, FRANCE, DEC. 16--(AP)--ADM. THIERRY D'ARGENLIEU, FRANCE'S HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR TROUBLED INDOCHINA, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW TODAY THAT ANY WITHDRAWAL BY FRANCE FROM THAT COLONY WOULD BRING AN ALIEN-HATING TYPE OF ANARCHY.

HE SAID [redacted] THAT FRANCE'S INSISTENCE IN REMAINING IN INDOCHINA MUST BE MADE KNOWN TO THE PEOPLE THERE.

A111

MOSCOW--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD ROOSEVELT X X'X ROOSEVELT'S MOTHER.

ROOSEVELT SAID HE WAS "VERY DESIROUS" OF OBTAINING AN INTERVIEW WITH PRIME MINISTER STALIN, BUT DID NOT KNOW WHETHER THE MEETING WOULD OCCUR.

COMMENTING ON THE UNDERSTANDING OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS HE ENCOUNTERED AMONG THE AVERAGE RUSSIAN PERSON, HE SAID, "I FOUND AN AMAZING NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO SPEAK ENGLISH AND QUITE A LARGE NUMBER WHO HAVE A KNOWLEDGE OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS."

THE FORMER PRESIDENT'S SON SAID HE HOPED TO BE ABLE TO RETURN TO THE SOVIET UNION NEXT YEAR AND VISIT ALL ITS REPUBLICS.

MOSCOW, DEC. 16-(AP)-NEW TIMES, THE RUSSIAN FOREIGN POLICY JOURNAL, CALLED JOHN L.LEWIS A "REACTIONARY" TODAY IN ASSESSING HIS DECISION TO END THE COAL STRIKE IN THE UNITED STATES AFTER A FEDERAL COURT HELD HIM IN CONTEMPT.

"EVENTS OF RECENT DAYS CONNECTED WITH THE MINERS' STRIKE ARE VERY INDICATIVE OF THE PRESENT SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES," THE ARTICLE SAID. "AS REGARDS JOHN LEWIS, HIS ROLE IN THESE EVENTS CONFIRMS ONCE MORE THE OPINION DEVELOPED AMONG PROGRESSIVE CIRCLES IN AMERICA THAT HE IS A REACTIONARY TRADE UNION LEADER WHO ONCE PARTED WITH THE CIO OWING TO THE CIO'S SUPPORT OF ROOSEVELT'S POLICIES."

B0932AES

30.24-6979

ROME, DEC. 16--(AP)--PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI'S OFFICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT A CABINET MEETING WOULD BE HELD TOMORROW TO STUDY ITALY'S ACUTE FOOD SHORTAGE.

PREDICTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE THAT THE GOVERNMENT, WITH ONLY ENOUGH CEREAL ON HAND FOR SIX WEEKS, WILL CUT THE DAILY BREAD RATION FROM 8.8 [redacted] OUNCES TO SEVEN OUNCES.

[redacted]

THE PREMIER'S OFFICE SAID [redacted] IT WAS PROBABLE THE CABINET ALSO WOULD CONSIDER THE SITUATION AT NAPLES WHERE THOUSANDS DEMONSTRATED TODAY AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT AND HIGH PRICES AND WHERE A GENERAL STRIKE WAS CALLED TO START TOMORROW MORNING.

[redacted]

JERUSALEM-DEC.16-ADD JEWS

THE CONDITIONAL DECREE ORDERED THE PALESTINE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE AND THE COMMANDANT OF LATRUN CAMP TO SHOW REASON BEFORE DEC. 23 WHY THE INTERNEE SHOULD BE DETAINED.

SHOULD A DECREE ABSOLUTE BE GRANTED, THE WHOLE QUESTION WOULD BE RAISED OF THE LEGALITY OF HOLDING 400 PERSONS IN SIMILAR CONDITIONS IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS. MANY ARE SUSPECTED TERRORISTS.

EMERGENCY REGULATIONS IN PALESTINE INTRODUCED THE SYSTEM OF "ADMINISTRATIVE DETAINEE" UNDER WHICH SUSPECTED PERSONS MAY BE HELD INDEFINITELY WITHOUT A SPECIFIC CHARGE.

FS1152AES

[redacted], THE ARMY SAID. TWO RAILWAY EMPLOYES WERE REPORTED KILLED.

ATHENS -DEC.16- ADD GUERRILLA

GREEK ARMY REINFORCEMENTS CONTINUED TO MOVE FROM EASTERN MACEDONIA INTO THE GREEK BULGE BETWEEN BULGARIA AND TURKEY, THE SALONIKA DISPATCH SAID.

IN ATHENS GOVERNMENT SOURCES REPORTED AN INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF GUERRILLAS SURRENDERING WITH ARMS UNDER CONDITIONS OF AN AMNESTY PASSED BY RECENT ACTION OF PARLIAMENT.

FW410PES

(200)

ISTANBUL, DEC. 16-(AP)-THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT, IN A MOVE OFFICIALLY DESCRIBED AS DESIGNED TO "ASSURE PUBLIC SECURITY," TODAY CLOSED DOWN EIGHT PUBLICATIONS IN THE ISTANBUL AREA AND BANNED THE DISTRIBUTION OF ANY ORGANS OF A "COMMUNISTIC" NATURE.

THE ACTION WAS ANNOUNCED IN A MILITARY COMMUNIQUE, WHICH ALSO DISCLOSED THAT BRANCHES OF TWO NEW POLITICAL PARTIES OPERATING IN THE AREA HAD BEEN ORDERED TO CEASE ALL ACTIVITIES.

THE OUTLAWED ORGANIZATIONS ARE THE WORKERS AND PEASANTS SOCIALIST PARTY AND THE TURKISH SOCIALIST PARTY, BOTH OF WHICH WERE DESCRIBED IN THE COMMUNIQUE AS "DIRECTED IN A CAMOUFLAGED MANNER BY COMMUNISTS AND PEOPLE HAVING EXTREME COMMUNIST TENDENCIES."

UNOFFICIAL REPORTS SAID THAT A SERIES OF RAIDS HAD BEEN CARRIED OUT BY SECRET POLICE AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN WHICH PERSONS SUSPECTED OF RADICAL TENDENCIES HAD BEEN ARRESTED AND NUMEROUS DOCUMENTS SEIZED.

THE DECREES BANNING "COMMUNIST" ORGANS AND LIMITING POLITICAL ACTIVITY APPLIED TO THE ENTIRE "STATE OF SIEGE AREA" AROUND ISTANBUL--WHICH EXTENDS NORTH AND WEST THROUGH THRACE TO THE BULGARIAN AND GREEK FRONTIERS. THE STRATEGIC ISTANBUL REGION LONG HAS BEEN HELD UNDER STATE OF SIEGE REGULATIONS AS A SECURITY MEASURE.

[redacted]

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, DEC. 17-(AP)-PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, LEADING MINISTER OF INDIA'S INTERIM GOVERNMENT, DENIED HERE TODAY THAT HE HAD MADE A STATEMENT IN BENARES ASSERTING THAT INDIA WILL DECLARE HERSELF FREE "IN TWO OR THREE DAYS."

"THE STORY IS COMPLETELY WITHOUT FOUNDATION," HE SAID. "I SAID NOTHING OF THE KIND."

THE STATEMENT ATTRIBUTED TO NEHRU WAS REPORTED BY THE TIMES OF INDIA CORRESPONDENT IN BENARES WHO POSSIBLY WAS UNFAMILIAR WITH THE SCHOLARLY HINDUSTANI OFTEN SPOKEN BY NEHRU.

RP1112PES

A87 (100)

KHARTOUM, DEC. 16-(AP)-A TELEGRAM FROM THE GOVERNMENT POST AT TALODI TODAY REPORTED THAT 22 MEN AND WOMEN OF THE OTORO NUBA TRIBE HAD BEEN ARRESTED ON CHARGES OF BURYING PEOPLE ALIVE IN THE OTOTO HILLS OF KORDOFAN PROVINCE, THE SUDAN.

THE REPORT SAID THE GROUP, ALL OVER 60 AND ONE OF THEM A BLIND MAN, WAS ACCUSED OF AT LEAST FOUR SUCH BURIALS OF DEFORMED OR DEFECTIVE CHILDREN AND ADULTS IN THE LAST FOUR YEARS.

THE BURIALS WERE BELIEVED HERE TO BE A MIXTURE OF PAGAN RITUAL AND SO-CALLED MERCY KILLINGS. IN SIMILAR CASES BROUGHT TO LIGHT IN THE SAME DISTRICT IN THE EARLY 1930'S AND AGAIN IN 1944, THE DEFENSE WAS THAT THE VICTIMS WERE POSSESSED OF EVIL SPIRITS AND THAT THESE SPIRITS COULD BE EXORCISED ONLY BY BURYING THE PERSONS ALIVE.

RQ852AES

PEIPING, DEC 16-(AP)-UNITED STATES MARINE SOURCES SAID TODAY THE GENERAL WITHDRAWAL OF MARINES FROM NORTH CHINA IS NOT IMMINENT AND PROBABLY WILL NOT BE ACCOMPLISHED BEFORE SPRING.

(SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES TOLD THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY FRIDAY NIGHT THAT ROUGHLY HALF OF THE 19,000 U.S. TROOPS REMAINING IN CHINA WERE UNDER ORDERS TO RETURN HOME, THEIR MISSION NEARLY COMPLETED.)

MARINE SOURCES SAID NO DATE HAD BEEN SET FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL MARINES FROM NORTH CHINA. THERE HAS BEEN A GRADUAL DIMINISHING OF MARINE STRENGTH OVER A PERIOD OF MANY MONTHS, AND WITHIN THE NEXT TWO WEEKS THE SEVENTH REGIMENT STATIONED AT PEITAIHO AND CHINWANGTAO WILL BE SENT HOME.

THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION WAS INSTRUCTED THREE MONTHS AGO TO PREPARE FOR WITHDRAWAL, BUT SINCE THEN THESE PLANS HAVE BEEN REVISED TWICE.

HF605APS

TOKYO, TUESDAY, DE[illegible]7-(AP)-PACIFIC AIR COMMAND HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THE START OF AN AERIAL SEARCH OF THE SEA OF JAPAN FOR A SECOND LOST SOVIET SHIP, A 2,000-TON ORE VESSEL BELIEVED STORM-DRIVEN TOWARD THE HOKKAIDO COAST.

FIFTH AIRFORCE PLANES FOUR DAYS AGO BEGAN SEARCHING FOR AN 80-TON RUSSIAN VESSEL REPORTED LONG OVERDUE ON A VOYAGE FROM VLADIVOSTOK, SIBERIA, TO GENZAN, KOREA.

THE ORE SHIP SOUGHT TODAY WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN DISABLED A WEEK AGO WHILE EN ROUTE FROM VLADIVOSTOK TO SAKHALIN, NORTH OF JAPAN. RUSSIAN OFFICIALS IN JAPAN ASKED THE HELP OF AMERICAN SEARCH PLANES.

JQ923PCS

KURE, JAPAN, DEC. 16-(AP)-BRITISH COL. J.A.V. NICOLL OF FARNHAM, SURREY, ENGLAND, TODAY WAS NAMED COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE 12TH INDIAN GENERAL HOSPITAL HERE, SUCCEEDING COL. G.S.M. HUGHES, WHO IS ON LEAVE IN ENGLAND. NICOLL IS A VETERAN OF THE NORMANDY INVASION.

FJ703ACS

A75RX

VMANILA, DEC. 16-(AP)-THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL IN TOKYO STARTED A SEARCH TODAY FOR SIX MISSING FILIPINO WITNESSES, THEN FOUND OUT THEY WEREN'T REALLY MISSING--JUST CHILLY.

THE WITNESSES WERE SUPPOSED TO HAVE LEFT MANILA DEC. 10 TO ARRIVE IN TOKYO BY THE DEC. 13 DEADLINE, RELATED PEDRO LOPEZ, FILIPINO PROSECUTOR IN TOKYO.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE WAR CRIMES SECTION IN MANILA SAID THE WITNESSES WERE UNABLE TO OBTAIN WOOLENS IN TIME FOR THE TRIP TO WINTRY JAPAN, SO THEY STAYED HOME.

JQ819PCS

MANILA, DEC 16-(AP)-PRESIDENT MANUEL ROXAS, SPEAKING AT A MEETING OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS AND MAYORS, TODAY OUTLINED A DEFENSE PROGRAM CLOSELY LINKED WITH AMERICAN AID WHICH WOULD "CONSTITUTE AN EFFECTIVE DEFENSE AGAINST ANY EMERGENCY."

HE SAID THE PHILIPPINES HAD BEEN PROMISED 5,000 NEW ARMS TO FACILITATE THE TRAINING PROGRAM FOR A CIVILIAN ARMY. "WE HAVE BEEN GIVEN AIRPLANES AND WE WILL BE GIVEN MORE," HE ADDED, AND DISCLOSED THAT 83 FIGHTING SHIPS WHICH ONCE WERE PART OF THE U.S. NAVY WOULD BECOME THE NUCLEUS OF A PHILIPPINE NAVY.

IN ADDITION, ROXAS REMINDED HIS LISTENERS THAT THE U.S. CONGRESS HAD APPROPRIATED $18,000,000 FOR NEW ARMS AND MATERIALS WHICH WOULD NOT COME FROM SURPLUS STORES.

"WHEN ALL THIS IS RECEIVED," HE SAID, "OUR LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES WILL BE IN A POSITION TO CARRY OUT A MORE EFFECTIVE CAMPAIGN AGAINST LAWLESSNESS, AND WITH AMERICAN AID WE CAN PUT UP AN ARMED FORCE WHICH WOULD CONSTITUTE AN EFFECTIVE DEFENSE FOR ANY EMERGENCY WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE COUNTRY."

ROXAS ELABORATED HIS PLANS FOR THE REHABILITATION OF 18,000 PUBLIC BUILDINGS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED BY THE WAR AND ESTIMATED THE TOTAL COST OF THEIR RECONSTRUCTION WOULD REACH $1,500,000,000.

HE PREDICTED THE NEW REPUBLIC WOULD REQUIRE AT LEAST FIVE YEARS TO BALANCE ITS BUDGET BUT EMPHASIZED THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS DETERMINED TO MAINTAIN ITS CREDIT BY PAYING ITS OBLIGATIONS WHEN DUE.

HF609APS NM

BUENOS AIRES, DEC. 16-(AP)-PEDRO RADIO, ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR-DESIGNATE TO SPAIN, SAID TODAY HE PLANNED TO LEAVE DEC. 22 FOR HIS POST, EXPLAINING THAT HE HAD RECEIVED NO NEW INSTRUCTIONS SINCE THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY IN NEW YORK RECOMMENDED THAT MEMBER NATIONS RETIRE THEIR CHIEFS OF MISSION FROM MADRID.

RADIO TOLD A REPORTER THAT HIS INSTRUCTIONS TO TAKE UP HIS POST IN THE SPANISH CAPITAL WERE RECEIVED PRIOR TO THE ASSEMBLY'S ACTION. HE ADDED: "I INTEND TO COMPLY WITH THE ORDERS."

(THE U.N. ASSEMBLY'S RESOLUTION WAS AIMED AT GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO'S REGIME. ARGENTINA IS A MEMBER OF THE ASSEMBLY.)

RP941PES

OTTAWA, $3:. 16-(AP)-REMOVAL OF ALL CONTROLS IMPOSED ON CANADIAN SHIPPING DURING THE WAR AND DISBANDMENT OF THE CANADIAN SHIPPING BOARD WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE TRADE DEPARTMENT.

THE BOARD WAS SET UP IN WARTIME WITH CONTROL POWERS OVER ALL SHIPPING OF CANADIAN REGISTRY, BOTH ON THE SEAS AND THE GREAT LAKES. IT WORKED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF WAR SHIPPING AND THE UNITED STATES WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION IN ALLOCATING VESSEL SPACE FOR WAR CARGOES.

HJ750PES

A55WX (170)

WASHINGTON, DEC. 16-(AP)-LORD INVERCHAPEL, BRITISH AMBASSADOR, SAID TODAY THAT IT IS HEALTHY THAT THE PRESS OF BRITAIN AND AMERICA SOMETIMES CRITICIZE EACH OTHER'S COUNTRY, BUT ASKED: "COULD WE NOT MAKE OUR CRITICISM IN A MORE FRIENDLY FASHION?"

IN ADDRESSING THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL PRESS CLUB, THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR SAID THAT ON OCCASION THE PRESS OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA SEEM TO SEE INDICATIONS OF "BAD FAITH" IN THE ACTIONS OF THE OTHER'S COUNTRY.

WITH MORE UNDERSTANDING SOME OF THE DIFFERENCES COULD BE WORKED OUT, HE SAID AS HE URGED:

"PLEASE DON'T ALWAYS ASSUME THAT THE OTHER FELLOW IS DOUBLE CROSSING YOU. MAYBE HE ISN'T. ASSUME THE OTHER FELLOW IS ACTING IN GOOD FAITH UNTIL YOU SEE THAT HE ISN'T."

THE AMBASSADOR WAS ASKED IF HE WOULD GIVE A SPECIFIC INSTANCE OF WHAT HE CONSIDERED UNFRIENDLY CRITICISM, AND HE REPLIED "THE APPROACH TO THE BRITISH LOAN." THE REASONS FOR IT WERE NOT FULLY UNDERSTOOD OR APPRECIATED, HE SAID.

30.24 - 6981

HE ADDED THAT SOMETIMES HE "GOT A LITTLE UNHAPPY" OVER THE AMERICAN PRESS REACTION TO PALESTINE, BUT STRESSED HE WAS SPEAKING MORE GENERALLY AND THAT HIS GENERAL RECOMMENDATION WAS THAT THE "APPROACH SHOULD BE KINDLY AND THEN IF WE CATCH EACH OTHER OFF BASE, THEN TO BE TOUGH."

LT703PES

WASHINGTON,DEC 16-(AP)-LORD INVERCHAPEL, THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR, WILL DELIVER 61 DECORATIONS ON BEHALF OF KING GEORGE VI AT LATE AFTERNOON CEREMONIES TOMORROW.

THE RECIPIENTS, GROUPED BY DECORATIONS, WITH THEIR HOME ADDRESSES OR THOSE OF THEIR NEXT OF KIN, ALL BEING FOR SERVICE IN THE ARMY OR ARMY AIR FORCES UNLESS NOTED, INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

HONORARY COMMANDER OF THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (C.B.E.):

MAJ.GEN.FREDERICK W.EVANS, OFFUTT FIELD, FORT CROOK, NEB.

HONORARY COMPANION OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (D.S.O.)

COL.ROBERT PORTER BELL, ARMORY, 500 S.6TH ST., MINNEAPOLIS.

LT.COL.CLIFTON B.BATCHELDER, 490 MAYFLOWER ROAD, LAKE FOREST, ILL.

CAPT.HERBERT C.KNILANS, 2564 N.LAKE DRIVE, MILWAUKEE. (CAPT. KNILANS ALSO WILL RECEIVE THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS).

HONORARY MEMBER OF THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (M.B.E.):

LT.COL.ARTHUR D.HESKETT, FORT BLISS, TEX. (OF THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY, BRITISH ARMY STAFF).

THE MILITARY CROSS:

CAPT.JAMES P.BOLINGER, HOTEL NICOLLET, MINNEAPOLIS. 1946

CAPT.BERNARD A.CYRIER, AUGUSTA, MICH.

CAPT.RICHARD H.KOELLER, 1926 ONALASKA AVE., LA CROSSE, WIS.

FIRST LT.CHARLES C.MISNER, 2037 FERRIS ROAD, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

FIRST LT.GEORGE W.TERRY, FORT KNOX, KY.

SECOND LT.LOUIS A.DEFILLIPO, 167 S.PLAINFIELD, AVE., SOUTH PLAINFIELD, N.J.

SECOND LT.JOHNNY J.HERVATH, 25 CRESTLINE AVE., MANSFIELD, OHIO.

B56WX

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS:

COL.LEON W.GRAY, MARCH FIELD, CALIF.

CAPT.ALBERT E.LINCICOME, 11 N.ROSE, MT.CLEMENS, MICH.

FLIGHT LT.WILLIAM E.JEAVENS, 2505 ARLINGTON ROAD, CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, OHIO. (OF THE R.A.F.VOLUNTEER RESERVE).

SECOND LT.WALTER R.LEKIS, 6558 S.GREEN ST., CHICAGO.

FLIGHT OFFICER DONALD C.SLADE, 1318 EAST 82ND TERRACE, KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE MILITARY MEDAL:

TECH.SGT.WILLIAM R.SMITH, ROUTE 1, NEGLEY, OHIO.

GG/LT847PES

WASHINGTON,DEC 16-(AP)-RADAR EQUIPMENT FOR GUIDING AIRPLANES TO THE RUNWAYS IN BAD WEATHER WILL BE INSTALLED AT NUMEROUS ARMY AIR FORCE FIELDS IN THE UNITED STATES IF FUNDS ARE AVAILABLE, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY IN A LIST OF PROPOSED INSTALLATIONS PREPARED BY THE AAF.

EIGHT SETS OF EQUIPMENT FOR "GROUND CONTROLLED APPROACH" (GCA) NOW ARE IN USE AT AAF FIELDS, WORK IS UNDERWAY ON SIX MORE AND 21 ADDITIONAL SITES HAVE BEEN SELECTED, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

THE SIX FIELDS WHERE GCA IS BEING INSTALLED ARE MARCH,CALIF.; SMOKY HILL,KANS.; PATTERSON,OHIO; MAXWELL,ALA.; MCCHORD,WASH., AND FORT WORTH,TEXAS.

THE 21 FIELDS WHERE INSTALLATION IS PLANNED INCLUDE SELFRIDGE, MICH.; TINKER,OKLA.; SHAW, S.C.; MCDILL,FLA.; BIGGS,TEXAS; DOW, MAINE; LOWRY,COLO.; KEARNEY,NEB.; HILL,UTAH; RAPID CITY,S.D.; DAVIS-MOUTHON, ARIZ.; KELLY,TEXAS; SCOTT,ILL.; MATHER,CALIF.; CASPAR,WYO.; POPE,S.C.; GREAT FALLS,MONT.; BROOKLEY,ALA.; TOPEKA,KANS., SPOKANE,WASH., AND ROSWELL ARMY AIR BASE,N.M.

THE NEW INSTALLATIONS--THE 1946 MODEL--REQUIRES BUT ONE OPERATOR TO LAND A PLANE COMPARED WITH FIVE OPERATORS IN OLDER MODELS. EACH UNIT IS VALUED AT MORE THAN $150,000.

HY703PES

WASHINGTON,D[illegible] 16-(AP)-THE SUPREME COURT TODAY DISMISSED THE APPEAL OF A PHILIPPINE [illegible]S RESIDENT FROM A SENTENCE BY THE U.S. MILITARY COMMISSION IN MANILA THAT HE HANG ON CHARGES OF KILLING FOUR UNARMED CIVILIANS DURING THE WAR.

THE SUPREME COURT ON OCT.10 ANNOUNCED IT WOULD REVIEW THE CASE OF THE CONDEMNED MAN, TEODORO TATISHI, ALSO KNOWN AS TEODORO CANTOS. BUT TODAY IT WAS DISMISSED AS "MOOT." 1946

COURT ATTACHES SAID TATISHI WAS NO LONGER IN CUSTODY OF THE U.S. ARMY BUT HAD BEEN TURNED OVER THE PHILIPPINES GOVERNMENT--AN INDEPENDENT NATION OVER WHICH THE SUPREME COURT HAS NO AUTHORITY.

TATISHI IN HIS APPEAL CLAIMED HE WAS A JAPANESE NATURALIZED IN 1941 AS A FILIPINO CITIZEN. HE CONTENDED THE MILITARY COMMISSION HAD NO AUTHORITY TO TRY A CITIZEN OF THE PHILIPPINES.

COURT ATTACHES DID NOT KNOW THE PRESENT STATUS OF TATISHI IN THE HANDS OF THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

THE SUPREME COURT'S AGREEMENT TO REVIEW THE CASE LAST OCTOBER WAS OVER OBJECTIONS OF THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT. THE DEPARTMENT SAID EVIDENCE WAS GIVEN TO THE MILITARY COMMISSION THAT AFTER JAPANESE FORCES LANDED IN THE PHILIPPINES, TATISHI "SWORE HE WAS NOT A FILIPINO CITIZEN, SAID HE WOULD AID THE JAPANESE FORCES, AND TORE UP HIS NATURALIZATION PAPERS."

HY228PES

WASHINGTON,DEC 16-(AP)-A NEW SHORTWAVE RADIO RELAY POINT HAS BEEN OPENED AT MUNICH, GERMANY FOR THE "VOICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" NETWORK, THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY.

PROGRAMS WHICH ORIGINATE IN NEW YORK WILL BE RELAYED DAILY OVER THREE MUNICH TRANSMITTERS BY SHORT-WAVE FROM 11 A.M. TO 4:30 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME. THEY WILL BE BEAMED SIMULTANEOUSLY TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA, YUGOSLAVIA, RUMANIA, POLAND, FRANCE, BULGARIA, AUSTRIA SOME PROGRAMS IN ENGLISH ALSO WILL BE CARRIED. 1946

CONSIDERATION IS NOW BEING GIVEN TO THE POSSIBILITY OF BROADCASTS TO OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE, INCLUDING SOVIET RUSSIA, THE DEPARTMENT SAID. FIRST BROADCASTS OVER THE NEW RELAY WERE MADE 1945 TERDAY.
MD1212AES

WASHINGTON, DEC. 16-(AP)-THE ARMY'S PROGRAM FOR SPEEDING FAMILY REUNIONS IN EUROPE LANDED 214 DEPENDENTS OF SERVICE PERSONNEL OVERSEAS IN THE FIRST WEEK OF OPERATION.
THE WIVES AND CHILDREN WERE FLOWN TO EUROPE ABOARD MMERCIAL PLANES UNDER ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE ARMY, THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY. THE PLAN WAS INAUGURATED BECAUSE OF A SHORTAGE IN FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS ABOARD SERVICE VESSELS SCHEDULED TO REACH EUROPE BY CHRISTMAS.
EG1140AES NM

Russia Blocks Adoption Of U.S. Atomic Program, Baruch Protests Delay

SOVIETS ASK MORE TIME FOR STUDY OF AMERICAN PLAN

Majority of Nations in Group Voiced Approval of Control Proposal.

MEET AGAIN FRIDAY

'Time Goes By, Then Years and Nothing Is Done,' Warns Baruch

W. RYAN

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Dec. 17—(AP) The United States failed today in an attempt to bring about an immediate vote of approval on its proposals for international control of atomic energy.

Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko charged that the American resolution was not in complete conformity with the historic disarmament decision of the United Nations General Assembly and asked more time to study it.

U. S. Delegate Bernard M. Baruch, who told the UN Atomic Energy Commission he had intended to ask a vote on the American proposals at this session, appeared sorely disappointed at the delay, but finally agreed to postponement of the commission's deliberations until Friday.

Ac NIGHT Baruch

"Holidays—delays and delays," Baruch said. "Time goes by, then years go by and nothing is done."

Gromyko indicated he was chiefly concerned with achieving a unanimous decision on the proposals, and for this reason, he said, more time to study them was desirable. He charged that there were certain aspects of the proposals—including provisions for sanctions—which actually were in violation of the United Nations charter—and added that many questions concerning the resolution which had been asked by the Soviet delegation still were unanswered. He said he was "not quite clear" how the United States wanted to implement these proposals.

In essence, the United States plan called for "a strong and comprehensive international system of control of atomic energy" established by convention among the United Nations members. It stipulated that such a treaty would set up an international authority with power to administer treaty provisions and to deal with all aspects of the atomic problem.

Under the American proposal, the treaty would guarantee that authority representatives would be unhampered by any nation in their entrance and departure for violation inspections.

Provisions of Plan

The American plan would prohibit manufacture, possession and use of atomic weapons, would call for destruction of existing stocks of atom bombs; would require reports on violations by the authority to the security council and the signatory nations, and would place punishment outside the pale of the veto power.

A majority of the commission members expressed approval of the American plan. However, the issue raised by Gromyko—that a vote today might threaten unanimity later—found some support. China's Dr. Quo Tai-Chi supported the underlying principles of the Baruch proposal, but said he hoped unanimity would be achieved.

Australia and Egypt expressed unqualified approval of the plan. Australian Delegate Paul Hasluck said that the disarmament resolution of the General Assembly apparently covered the fundamental questions involved and that the commission now should be prepared to proceed to the next phase of its mission.

However, Gromyko asserted that the assembly had not gone into the veto problem at all, adding that the only way the assembly could have achieved unanimity was through avoidance of that issue. He cautioned against "rushing" with the proposals, saying that the American delegation had not given all the explanation necessary on some of the atomic energy proposals.

Baruch Sought Action

Baruch, presenting his proposals, asked that they "be acted upon at this time."

"We have accepted the duty, and we must proceed promptly to its fulfillment," he said. "We believe, and our work follows this belief, that the best way of gaining our objective is to do first things first. In the very forefront of that effort lies the control of atomic energy. If we are able satisfactorily to solve that vast problem, the others will come easier."

Baruch insisted that the commission had debated long enough, and that the time had come for action. He urged the commission "to present an immediate, a practical and a realistic program."

The Canadian delegate, Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, said his delegation endorsed the principles of the Baruch proposals, but he urged utmost caution in framing the final resolution, so that the words of the document could not ever be misconstrued.

Brazil expressed hearty approval of the proposals. France's Alexandre Parodi agreed so far as the substance of the proposals was concerned, but said the matter was a delicate one that needed more time for study paragraph by paragraph. Poland's Dr. Oscar Lange asserted that whatever recommendation was adopted by the commission, it must be one which could command a unanimous vote of the first permanent members of the security council. He urged those permanent members to strive in the spirit of conciliation to work out complete agreement on the proposals.

Dr. Samuel Sandoval Vallarta, of Mexico, who has just assumed the chairmanship of the commission, reserved the right to express himself on the proposals Friday.

The political committee of the commission will meet in closed session tomorrow (10:30 a.m. E.S.T.) to continue work on the report due from the commission to the Security Council on Dec. 31.

Russ Get Delay They Ask On Atom Plan

R. CARPENTER

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 17 (AP)—The United States lost its fight today for immediate approval of its plan for controlling atomic energy after Soviet Russia pleaded for delay to study the proposal paragraph by paragraph.

Bernard M. Baruch, United States delegate who had come to the meeting with the full intention of getting a decision today, finally agreed to adjournment until Friday, but attacked "delays and delays" in commission action.

Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate, countered Baruch's call for immediate action with a Soviet warning against "rushing" in this matter. DAY

Baruch answered:

"Time Goes By"

"Holidays, delays and delays—time goes by, then years go by and nothing is done."

He finally left the time of the meeting in the hands of the chair.

A majority of the Atomic Energy Commission had earlier expressed approval of the United States plan.

British Back U.S.

The British joined the United States in calling upon the full Atomic Energy Commission to approve the United States plan.

Baruch led off with his call for an end to debate and a vote.

Gromyko countered with his warning against "rushing along" and said many questions required explanations from the United States.

Dr. Eelco N. van Kleffens, of the Netherlands, said that the Baruch proposal did not conflict with the Assembly arms resolution and added he was willing to vote for the United States proposal.

Main Points In Plan

In brief, the United States plan contains these main points:

1. There would be "a strong and comprehensive international system of control of atomic energy," established by treaty among the United Nations members.

2. The treaty would set up an international authority clothed with full powers for administering treaty provisions and for dealing with all phases in the atomic field.

3. The treaty should give authority representatives unimpeded rights to enter and leave each nation to inspect for violations.

4. The manufacture, possession and use of atomic weapons would be prohibited.

Bombs To Be Destroyed

5. Existing stocks of atomic bombs would be destroyed.

6. Violations would be reported by the authority to the signatory nations and to the Security Council.

7. The veto power in the Security Council would not be used to protect any violation.

Brazil's Capt. Alvaro Alberto also indorsed the Baruch proposals.

Alexandre Parodi, of France, said that he agreed with the substance of the Baruch proposals so far expressed but suggested they should be studied paragraph by paragraph.

Dr. Quo Tai-chi, of China, said his country favored the principles of the Baruch proposals and expressed hope that unanimity could be reached after further study.

Col. Mohamed Bey Khalifa, of Egypt, backed the United States plan.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, British delegate, quickly seconded Baruch and asked that the American principles be incorporated in the report that the commission must make to the United Nations Security Council.

Canada's Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton said he favored putting these proposals, which Canada indorsed, in the draft report but indicated he could not give a final judgment until the final report is before the commission for approval.

Paul Hasluck, of Australia, told the commission he was prepared to vote for the American resolution as it stands.

Time For Action

In a brief speech to the full meeting of the commission, Baruch said that the question had been debated long enough and that the time for action had come.

The commission is considering policy for its Political Committee to follow in drafting the recommendations section of a report the commission must make to the United Nations Securtiy Council by December 31.

Emphasizing that the United States stood firm on its plan first put forward last June 14, Baruch said:

"We have no pride of authorship but we cannot, in justice to our trust, accept changes in purpose. We have debated long enough."

Molotov's Speeches

He said that the debates on arms limitations in the United Nations General Assembly and the speeches of Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Russian Foreign Minister, and Ernest Bevin, Britain's Foreign Secretary, had covered much of the ground on atomic matters.

Referring to Secretary of State James F. Byrnes's speech to the Assembly, Baruch said that Byrnes had brought the United Nations and the public to a "refreshed understanding of the fact that abstractions have been debated, and it is now up to us—the Atomic Commission—to present an immediate, a practical and a realistic program."

Top Priority

Apparently referring to the top priority given the atomic problem by the General Assembly in its resolution on arms limitation, Baruch said:

"We have accepted the duty and we must proceed promptly to its fulfillment. We believe, and our work follows this belief, that the best way of gaining our objective

30.24 - 6983

is to do first things first. In the very forefront of that effort lies the control of atomic energy. If we are able to solve that vast problem, the others will come easier."

December 5 Proposal

The meeting began under a new chairman, Dr. Manuel Sandoval Vallarta, Mexican scientist. He called upon the commission members to face their task with good will, confidence and determination.

Baruch at the outset said that he proposed to "move the adoption of the resolutions submitted to this body of Thursday, December 5."

"Our course is not wholly in the field of free choice," he said. "We are under compulsions placed upon us by the General Assembly. The great and solemn debate held by that body on disarmament was closed last Saturday, with an expression of unanimous support by all the nations represented. It is a declaration that may be, that should be, that must be high in historical importance because of its effect upon all the peoples of all the world now, and in the days to come.

"Vital Matters"

"Let me point out to you that in placing these resolutions before you, our sole purpose is to develop, in broad outline, the vital principles on which we are to proceed. The commission itself should pass upon and decide these vital matters."

He said that passage of the resolutions would be instruction to the Political Committee to include the findings and recommendations in them with such others as the Political Committee might desire to write in the draft report that the committee must submit to the full commission by December 20.

After the commission has made its report to the Security Council on December 31, he said, it then presumably will turn to the difficult questions of the organization, functions, powers and the relations of the proposed international control agency to the United Nations and to the several states.

move the adoption of the resolution submitted to this body on Thursday, Dec. 5. But before I do so I would like to say a few words.

First of all, I should like to express, for each of us, our thanks to Mr. Alexandre Parodi, our retiring chairman, and to his associate, Mr. Francois de Rose, who presided over the informal conversations, for their distinguished work. Also, I welcome Dr. Manuel Sandoval Vallarta, who brings his unusual talents to the chair for the current month.

Now I respectfully urge two claims upon your attention: the first is to adopt and proclaim these basic principles that have forced themselves upon us from the work on which we are engaged. The second is to proceed to do it now. The time has come to match our words with action.

Our course is not wholly in the field of free choice. We are under compulsion placed upon us by the General Assembly. The great and solemn debate held by that body on disarmament was closed last Saturday night with an expression of unanimous support by all the nations represented. It is a declaration that may be, that should be, that must be high in historical importance because of its effect upon all the peoples of all the world now and in the days to come.

A new spirit has come into being. It is our privilege and duty to give flesh to that spirit. The injunction has been laid upon the Atomic Energy Commission to proceed expeditiously to the development of a formula of action. It is with that thought in mind that I request the chairman of this group to call us together.

Let me point out to you that in placing these resolutions before you our sole purpose is to develop, in broad outline, the vital principles on which we are to proceed. The commission itself should pass upon and decide these vital matters.

Effect of Passage

Passage of these resolutions by the comission would be, in effect, an instruction to Committee No. 2 to include the findings and recommendations which we approve, with such others as Committee No. 2 is prepared to recommend, in the draft report that it has been instructed to submit to us by Dec. 20. Their inclusion in the draft report would be mandatory but not exclusive. Committee No. 2 would remain free to add additional findings and recommendations arising from their very valuable work.

In other words, we are laying down certain principles to be included, by Committee No. 2 in the draft which we have directed them to submit to us. We do not attempt to exclude from that draft such other material as Committee No. 2 deems proper.

I doubt whether any public body ever devoted itself to its assignment with greater assiduity; with deeper understanding, and with finer devotion than has characterized this commission since the beginning of its work. This is particularly true of the members of our scientific and technical committee, who have contributed so greatly toward clarifying our understanding of this vast and complicated subject.

The further survey of the practical and operational elements of the problem by the informal group composed of our political and scientific advisers points towards a vital and, I hope, unanimous conclusion: for the protection of the world against the destructive uses of atomic energy there must be brought into existence an international control agency. Their discussions have been particularly valuable in giving an intimate and practical insight into the type and nature of controls appropriate to the various phases of atomic-energy production. Thus, I need not argue these principles in detail. They are known to each and every one of us.

Upon rendering its report to the Security Council, the commission will have completed the first stage of its assigned task.

Next Task Ahead

It will then, presumably, turn to the difficult questions of the organization, functions, powers and the relations of the proposed international control agency to the United Nations and to the several states.

However, before such discussions can be fruitfully undertaken we must first establish a general framework within which the solutions will be sought. We need a determination of policy on the basis of which we can elaborate in detail the characteristics which an international control agency must have if it is effectively to fulfill our mandate. The resolutions proposed by the United States are offered to provide such a basis, in order that the work of this commission may continue fruitfully and its past efforts not be lost. I am sure you will accept my proposal in this spirit.

I hope it is not amiss for me to point out, as a source of pride to all of us, that the comprehensive, many-sided debates in the General Assembly followed closely the proposals first outlined in this commission. In fact, the lines of discussion paralleled the suggestions contained in the United States proposals at our first meeting. We were all of us seeking the same goal, but it fell to the lot of my country, first, to put the ideas we all held into words we can all accept.

We have no pride of authorship, but we cannot, in justice to our trust, accept changes in purpose. We have debated long enough. Much of the discussion engendered by these suggestions already has taken place in the Assembly. The proof of their acceptance lies in the General Assembly resolutions unanimously adopted on Saturday, following strong supporting speeches by Messrs. Molotov and Bevin.

Byrnes's Speech Recalled

The indication of our remaining duty was contained in the speech made by Mr. Byrnes, Secretary of State of the United States, on Friday night. He it was who brought the United Nations and the public, which is so deeply interested in this commission, to a refreshed understanding of the fact that abstractions have been debated, and it is now up to us—the Atomic Commission—to present an immediate, a practical and a realistic program.

The mandate, creating us, puts within our terrain not merely the elimination of the atomic weapon from future wars, not merely the disposal of existing stocks and the beneficial development of the energy—but, of equal importance, it asks the development of measures to prevent the use of other instruments of mass destruction.

It is my thought that these resolutions are to be acted upon at this time. We have accepted the duty, and we must proceed promptly to its fulfillment. We believe, and our work follows this belief, that the best way of gaining our objective is to do first things first. In the very forefront of that effort lies the control of atomic energy. If we are able, satisfactorily, to solve that vast problem, the others will come easier. As I have said, the man who says "A" can be taught to say the rest of the alphabet.

This is a treaty that is meant to be kept. This is to be a program for which the world has striven through all recorded history, and even before—for man, in his soul, is peaceful and life-loving. Deep inside of him, he knows that he can live in security only by the force of law and never by the law of force.

Mr. Gromyko

Mr. Chairman, I would not like to speak at this meeting on the substance of the proposal which has been made by Mr. Baruch and which is in the document which was distributed on Dec. 5. I would not want to discuss the substance of this proposal, mainly because I have not had enough opportunity to study this proposal from the point of view of its concordance with the decision of the General Assembly which was reached two days ago. So if I touch on a few questions at the present time, on a few questions which have been raised by the United States delegation, I want it to be understood that I touch upon these questions only very lightly, and I do so as a preliminary measure.

I feel that the proposal which has been made by Mr. Baruch requires thorough study, especially since the question concerning the control of atomic energy has been thoroughly considered in the General Assembly in connection with the question of the general reduction of armaments, which was raised by the delegation of the Soviet Union in the General Assembly. It seems to me that the situation at the present time is the following one: Mr. Baruch distributed his document concerning atomic-energy control on Dec. 5. Now the resolution of the General Assembly, concerning the general reduction of armaments, which also includes certain provisions concerning the control of atomic energy, has only been passed on Saturday of last week. So the problem is that any proposals which might be made should be studied in concordance with the decisions of the General Assembly, to see whether they conform with these decisions or not.

Some may hope to reach the solution of this particular problem in two days. I feel it is not possible to determine in two days whether this proposal is in conformity with the decisions reached by the General Assembly. I feel that the first point is that we should study more closely the proposal which has been made by the representative from the United States, in connection with the decisions which have been reached by the General Assembly.

Sees Discrepancies

In addition, I have acquainted myself with the proposals which have been made by Mr. Baruch, and, although I do feel that further study is necessary, I can now already see that this proposal is not in all respects in conformity with the decision of the General Assembly. I will not go into detail right now. I will not speak at any length on this particular aspect as I have stated previously that I am not ready yet to comment on all points which have been made by Mr. Baruch. But, acquainted as I did get with the proposal, I did find that it was not in complete conformity with the decision reached by the General Assembly.

More particularly, the resolution of the General Assembly does not touch on the veto question in any way, and this is quite reasonable and understandable, because if it did—if a General Assembly delegation would have insisted on the conception which has been given to this particular aspect of the problem by Mr. Baruch, there would have been no possibility for unanimity in the General Assembly. The only way that unanimity was possible was by not touching upon this question of the veto.

What is proposed now by the United States delegation is to ignore the Charter in the case of the sanctions which would be taken in respect of the Atomic Energy Commission—in other words, by the decisions of the Security Council taken against the violators of atomic production and the use of atomic weapons. This is obviously a violation of the Charter. I must admit that I was only surprised to find such a proposal in the United States document, two two days after the decision of the General Assembly.

Issue of Existing Bombs

Then there are a few other questions. The resolution of the General Assembly speaks of convention or conventions, concerning the atomic production and the use of atomic weapons. In the document which has been presented by Mr. Baruch such conventions are criticized. Therefore, where is there conformity to be found between the document presented by Mr. Baruch and the resolution of the General Assembly? I must say, Mr. Chairman, that there are a series of questions in the United States proposal which would require further study and which would require certain explanations by the United States representative.

For instance, there is a provision here which states in the document which has been presented by Mr. Baruch, that the international authority should not intervene in the function of the national authority for the control of atomic energy, and there are no explanations given for this particular provision. How we are to explain this particular provision remains a secret.

Then, in this proposal, there is nothing said about the already existing bombs—atomic bombs. It speaks about the production of the use of atomic weapons, but the question concerning the already existing weapons or bombs has not been touched upon at all. How is this possible, when the Soviet Union delegation has made a very concrete proposal on this matter? And there is no mention whatever about this in Mr. Baruch's document.

Next, the international control authority according to this document must concern itself with perfecting the atomic weapon. This requires, most definitely, additional study and very thorough examination because, on the one hand, it is stated that the control authority must prohibit the production of atomic weapons and, on the other hand, it is stated that it must perfect it. Therefore, it is quite obvious from these

Baruch, Gromyko Statements

LAKE SUCCESS, L. I., Dec. 17.—Following are the full texts of the opening statement by Bernard M. Baruch, of the United States, asking quick action on a recommendation for an international atomic-control agency, and the reply by Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet representative, delivered before the United Nations' Atomic Energy Commission today:

N.Y. TRIBUNE

Mr. Baruch

Mr. chairman, speaking for the United States, I propose to

various considerations that this whole document raises a very serious problem and must be given very thorough attention and consideration.

Why is it so necessary to rush along and try to reach hasty decisions? I believe that we would only harm the purpose which we are trying to serve. And if the representatives of the atomic commissions are seriously trying to find a solution to the problem which we are confronted with, then I believe they can only agree with this view.

Some Unanswered Questions

There are many questions which will require explanations from the United States delegation concerning certain technical aspects of the problem. Some of these questions were raised before, but no answers were given. At the committee level, at the beginning, the Soviet Union representative asked some of these questions, hoping that the necessary explanations would be given by the United States delegation. However, most of these questions remained unanswered then, and they are still unanswered today. So, there are many problems which come up in connection with the document circulated on Dec. 5. It is not quite sufficiently explained and it is not very clear. It is not quite seen how the United States delegation wants to implement some of the provisions of this document.

Of course, Mr. Baruch has stated that all that it is necessary to do is to study the alphabet. At first you learn the letter "a," then "b" and "c" come easily. But, in order to study the alphabet, it is first necessary to know what we are speaking about and it is not very clear. The United States delegation, for some reason, has not given us the necessary explanation, the explanation which is required by some of the aspects of the problem.

So, Mr. Chairman, if we could accept today—that the Atomic Commission limits its work to discussion of these proposals, considering that it is merely a preliminary discussion and to take no decision. The reason we should take no decision is because I imagine that we want to reach a unanimous agreement here. If it is believed that it is not necessary to reach unanimous decision, that it is unimportant, that simply a majority could carry a decision and then would be forwarded to the Security Council, that would be another question of course.

But, I very strongly feel that it is necessary to find a common language to deal with this question and we must study the document which has been submitted and circulated by Mr. Baruch on Dec. 5, and we must study the amendments, and then, after this, at a later stage we can study the whole problem in more detail.

U.S. PROMISES BRITAIN WHEAT

Strachey Cancels Plan To Fly To Washington To Appeal

London, Dec. 17 (AP)—Food Minister John Strachey canceled plans to fly to Washington in a plea for additional food today and told the House of Commons that the United States had promised to ship 104,000 tons of wheat and flour by January 31—enough to avert a "very grave emergency."

In addition, he said, the United States had promised to give rail priority to the movement of additional supplies for Britain from Canada.

Announces U. S. Promise

Strachey was reported prepared to leave tonight after the announcement in Washington that Britain's grain allotment for January had been cut to 84,000 tons as against her request for 150,000 tons.

Later, however, he said the trip had been canceled, and he then announced the promise of 68,000 tons of wheat and 36,000 tons of flour plus a small amount of coarse grains.

Press Feared Bread Ration Cut

[In Washington, James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, said the United States would do everything possible to increase wheat shipments to Britain despite transportation difficulties. Department of Agriculture officials said the export schedule had been disrupted by maritime, coal and other strikes.]

London newspapers had taken a serious view of a prospective grain deficit, some saying it might be necessary to cut the British bread ration of nine ounces a day for most adults.

Strachey said, however, that the promised supplies, together with existing supplies, "should, if there are no further delays in transport, just suffice to avert the very grave emergency which we foresaw for the end of January."

U. S. PROMISE OF GRAIN ENDS BRITISH CRISIS

Strachey Says Wheat and Flour to Be Bought Will Avert Emergency.

SALES TO EXTEND TO JAN. 31

Food Minister Asserts Canadian Shipments Will Get Priority on American Railroads.

London, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Food Minister John Strachey told the House of Commons today that the United States had promised Britain enough wheat and flour between now and January 31 to avert a "very grave emergency."

Strachey, who earlier abandoned plans to fly to Washington on short notice in a plea for food, said that Britain now would be permitted to buy and export from the United States 68,000 tons of wheat, 36,000 tons of flour and a small amount of coarse grains by the end of January. In addition, he said, the United States has promised rail priority in moving additional quantities of Canadian wheat across the United States.

Supplies Should Suffice.

Strachey said that the promised supplies "are by no means so large as those which we wished to purchase in the United States in January, but they represent a major effort on the part of the United States Government to meet us in the face of the very real difficulties which the United States faces today."

"Together with our existing supplies, these quantities should, if there are no further delays in transport, just suffice to avert the very grave emergency which we foresaw for the end of January," he said.

Britain had asked for 150,000 tons of United States wheat in January, Food Ministry officials disclosed.

Denies Delays Wheat.

Questioned by Conservative Anthony Eden, Strachey said that the $1.55 a bushel which Britain pays Canadian growers for wheat, although less than the world price, was not holding up the Canadian supply. He added, however, that Canadian exports were much lower than expected and that it was the "inability of Canadian authorities to deliver wheat during the autumn in sufficient quantities to ports which has been our main difficulty."

A House of Commons standing committee overrode Strachey today, 23 to 22, to ban the sale of intoxicants in State-operated restaurants for low-income workmen. Proponents of the ban argued that Scottish teetotalers, who are in the majority in some districts, objected to contributing public funds to establishments selling intoxicants.

British Labor Moves Swiftly To Nationalized Transport

London, Dec. 17 (AP)—The Labor Government moved swiftly tonight toward achievement of one of its major objectives—the nationalization of transport—as Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer, beat down Conservative criticism of the $3,600,000,000 valuation placed on Britain's four major railroads.

Defending the use of recent stock market quotations rather than arbitration suggested by the Conservatives to determine fair compensation for railroad shareholders, Dalton told the House of Commons:

"We take note of the opposition's proposal that we should pay the railways £1,600,000,000 ($6,400,000,000) for properties valued by the Stock Exchange at £900,000,000 ($3,600,000,000)."

Quick Approval

The nationalization bill would bring railroads, canals and most trucking firms under state ownership. It is certain of approval in a critical second reading tonight, in view of Labor's overwhelming parliamentary majority.

A petition signed by 120,000 persons protesting against nationalization of road transport was presented when the House sat today, but Laborites said "put it in the waste-basket."

"We are carrying out pledges we made to the electors with speed and decision—a thing new in British political history," Dalton said.

"Total Bankruptcy"

He declared he foresaw "total bankruptcy" for the railroads unless they were nationalized and said the Government was getting "a very poor bag of physical assets."

The Conservatives leveled their main attack at the bill's compensation provision. Ralph Assheton, himself a railway director, denounced the Government's scheme as "unjust, inadequate and arrived at by wrong means."

'Socialization Or Ruin' For British Rails

London, Dec. 17 (AP)—Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons today that "total bankruptcy" was the will mean "smaller but riskless income" for investors, he said, adding that payments would be made to stockholders "who had not had a penny in dividends since 1926."

Cites "Unpublished" Source

Zilliacus then asked if Bellenger was aware that the Associated Press sent "a series of dispatches to the United States" October 30 containing the arms story and "much other information" and saying it was received from the War Office public relations officer.

"That is not my information," Bellenger replied. "I understand the Associated Press cabled a story as from authoritative British military sources. That is certainly not the War Office."

[The dispatch quoted authoritative British military informants.]

Shouts Drown Next Remark

"Associated Press informed their editor ——," Zilliacus began, but the rest of the remark was drowned by shouts from the Conservative benches.

"Shut up, you Yahoos!" Laborite David Kirkwood called out before the tumult subsided.

Conservative E. H. Keeling asked whether anyone but an enemy of Britain and the United States would gain anything by a refusal to standardize arms. Cyril Osborne, also a Conservative, asked if the War Minister would make clear to the United States that the bulk of the British people would be delighted by such an arrangement.

Ignores Both Questions

Bellinger did not reply to either question.

Deputy Prime Minister Herbert Morrison told the House recently that talks were going on concerning the continuation of wartime standardization of weapons, but said no decisions had been reached.

Prime Minister Attlee said the next day that Britain would be willing to conduct similar talks with the Russians, but added that the Russians had shown no similar willingness.

Commons Quiz On Arms Data Is Fruitless

London, Dec. 17 (AP)—Left-wing Laborite Konni Zilliacus failed to find out in the House of Commons today who told the Associated Press last October 30 that Britain and the United States were planning to standardize their land, naval and air weapons.

Zilliacus first inquired "on what authority the War Office informed a United States news agency" of the arms talks.

"My department issued no such statement," War Minister F. J. Bellenger replied.

Warsaw Defers Expatriates, Briton Says

London, Dec. 17 (AP)—British Delegate Sir George Rendel told the Inter-Governmental Refugee Committee today that Polish attacks on the Vatican were deterring many of Poland's Catholic expatriates from returning to their homeland.

An address by Poland's delegate, M. Szeminski, at the opening meeting of the committee's sixth plenary session inspired Sir George's remarks. Szeminski replied immediately that his speech had been misunderstood.

"Some Differences"

"Poland [illegible] appreciates the activities of the churches and other voluntary agencies," said Szeminski, "and there is no reason to believe that Poland is violently opposed to the Vatican or to any churches, for there is entire religious freedom in Poland."

He said that if there were some differences between Poland and the Vatican they concerned "only some political activities of the Holy See."

The Polish delegate said originally that the refugee committee was discouraging repatriation and instead encouraged emigration and resettlement.

Held Only Solution

Sir George said the British Government shared the view that the proper solution to the refugee problem was repatriation, adding "it is folly to be blind to the fact that there is a large population of genuine nonrepatriables."

Sir Herbert W. Emerson, committee director, also replied to the Polish complaints. He said only UNRRA was authorized to spend money on repatriation, and its scope was limited to persons displaced by the war, whereas there were refugees whose flight dated before the war and that the committee was attempting to send back that group.

He said no offers of emigration or resettlement were made unless "the refugee was definitely unwilling to return."

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New Row Grips British Labor Party

London, Dec. 17 (AP)—Britain's Labor party fought back today against a new charge from within its own ranks that the Labor Government's foreign policy was one of "appeasement of American imperialism and of hostility to the Soviet Union."

The party's newspaper, the London *Daily Herald*, disclosed the new dissension last night by publishing Party Secretary Morgan Phillips's reply to a pamphlet reported to have been circulated confidentially among party divisions, trade unions and members of Parliament by the Labor Action in Spelthorne, Middlesex, London suburb.

Quoted excerpts from the pamphlet, speaking of a "Churchill policy" and demanding modification, said that an "Anglo-American line-up" had made the United Nations "a political weapon against . . . the Soviet Union" and urged "co-operation with the Soviet Union and the new democratic states of Europe" to "encourage the American people themselves to face up to their giant trusts and monopolies."

In reply, Phillips declared that the Government stood for the United Nations and in the United Nations usually had found a "formula to unite both American and British views." He added: "We do not propose to join a Soviet bloc or even to form a bloc of our own."

Last month, 58 Labor members of Parliament questioned the Government's foreign policy and, after debate, the Government won a vote of confidence on the subject.

Cut in Domestic Quota Of Scotch Is Sought

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Dec. 17 (AP).—The Scotch Whisky Association said today that it has recommended a 10 per cent cut in the quantity of spirits released for domestic consumption in 1947.

No mention was made of cutting whisky exports, but the statement, issued after a meeting of the association here last night, noted that all stocks were "dangerously low."

Whisky in Britain is rationed unofficially by most package stores, sold on a "when-we've-got-it" basis at the bars and obtainable at very high prices in the black market.

Seek to Flee Troopship

GLASGOW, Scotland, Dec. 17 (AP).Twelve British soldiers, shouting "We want Christmas at home," scuffled with military police on a gangplank tonight in an attempt to flee from the liner Eastern Prince a few minutes before the troop ship sailed for the Orient. Seven of the group got ashore and were moved to a detention camp. The others were pushed back aboard and sailed with the ship. No one was injured.

A few hours earlier 500 troops staged a "sit down" on the pier. Officers persuaded most of them to get aboard, but five stayed ashore. An army spokesman said the five men convinced their superiors they had twenty-eight days' leave due them.

Ulster Frees 14 Prisoners

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Dec. 17 (AP)—The release of fourteen prisoners, convicted of the illegal possession of firearms during the war, was announced today by the Minister of Home Affairs, John E. Warnock. All were sentenced while under twenty-one years of age. Some admitted membership in the illegal Irish Republican Army. "No question of a general amnesty can be considered at present," Mr. Warnock said.

BLUM RECEIVES APPROVAL VOTE

J. Goldberg

PARIS, Dec. 17. — (AP) President-Premier Leon Blum's all-Socialist interim government received an overwhelming vote of approval tonight from the French National Assembly.

With only a minimum of friction between the Communists and the Popular Republican Movement (MRP), the assembly voted 544 to 2 to seat Blum's cabinet, which will remain in office until the latter part of January when a regular government is constituted.

The new cabinet, first under the constitution of France's Fourth Republic, planned to go to work tomorrow on a new budget for the first three months of 1947.

Facing the Compromise

The Communist party and the Centerist MRP—the two strongest political factions in France—combined in the grand compromise which gave approval to the government composed entirely of Socialists, the third ranking party which has less than 100 members in the 600-odd-member assembly.

Before the vote, Blum was warmly applauded by the assembly during a speech in which he promised that his government would "keep our friendships carefully" with other nations.

The three-time premier warned that France must expect to make "sacrifices" and "severe economies," and reiterated the stand of previous administrations for international control of the Ruhr and Rhineland, and French control of the Saar.

The 74-year-old Socialist said that "Republican liberty would run no risk" during the five-week tenure of his government, but added that he and his ministers were convinced that Europe was "evolving toward a controlled economy."

Blum's Cabinet Is Confirmed

J. Goldberg

Paris, Dec. 17 (AP)—The French National Assembly confirmed Premier Leon Blum's all-Socialist Cabinet today to head a five-week caretaker Government. The vote was 580 to 16.

The Cabinet announced it would hold its first session tomorrow, with the financial situation as its chief concern.

Blum will also serve as President and Foreign Minister of the interim regime. In a speech presenting his Cabinet to the Assembly for approval, he warned France of sacrifices and "severe economies" to come.

Both the Left and Center benches applauded the 74-year-old third-time Premier as he made the traditional "ministerial declaration."

"To Keep Up Friendships"

In foreign affairs, Blum said his Government would "keep up our friendships carefully" during the five weeks it would hold office.

He reiterated the stand of previous administrations for international control of the Ruhr and Rhineland and French control of the Saar.

Blum admitted that his dwindling party was assuming "principal responsibility for measures whose unpopularity will doubtless be felt before their beneficial effects." He promised, however, that all economies as well as available resources would be "divided in full democratic equity."

Will Respect Rules

"The rules will be vigorously respected," he said. "Republican liberty will run no risk at our hands. We are a Socialist Government. We are convinced that Europe at present is evolving toward a controlled economy."

Blum, whom the Assembly chose premier-president last Thursday, picked the Cabinet from his own party yesterday after failing to bring together Communists and Centrist-Rightist parties in a national union government.

Blum's action followed initial Communist opposition to inclusion of extreme Right elements in the Cabinet and disapproval by the Popular Republican Movement (MRP) and Leftist rally of a Communist demand for the Ministry of Defense. In announcing his decision, Blum said he had acted to save France from a perilous situation.

He reduced the portfolios from 24 to 17, eliminating the Food Ministry, for one. He himself took over Foreign Affairs. Others appointed included old-time Socialists, resistance workers, a banker, a woman and a Senegalese.

CENSORS MAKE GOOD AS MAKERS OF LACE

PARIS—(AP) Romanian subscribers of the Parish newspaper Combat won't get their paper anymore, as a result of too much cutting by the Groza government censors.

Combat said that after the censors had cut out all the "subversive" editorials, subscribers were receiving "lace rather than a paper" and, it said, postal authorities complained that delivery of "lace" was causing them too much headache.

GERMAN GROUP CLEARS MAESTRO OF NAZI TINGE

D. Begun

BERLIN, Dec. 17—(AP) Wilhelm Furtwaengler, Germany's No. 1 orchestra conductor whom U. S. military government cultural authorities had frowned upon, was acquitted of Nazism tonight by an artists tribunal of his own countrymen.

The denazification tribunal's verdict must be affirmed by Allied authorities before Furtwaengler can resume his career as conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic.

Citing evidence that the eminent musician helped Jewish artists evade the concentration camp and other punishments," the tribunal said Furtwaengler had voluntarily relinquished an honorary title of Prussian state councilor to Hermann Goering in 1934, a year after Hitler's seizure of power, and afterwards had avoided lending his prestige to Nazi functions.

Conductor Cleared By Reich Court

Berlin, Dec. 17 (AP)—Wilhelm Furtwaengler, leading German conductor, was cleared tonight by a de-nazification tribunal of his own countrymen of charges that he voluntarily aided the Nazis. The verdict will require Allied confirmation, however, before Furtwaengler can resume his musical career here.

The musician was defended by three Jews, who testified that Furtwaengler once risked his life to shield them from Nazi persecution.

In an impassioned final statement which was loudly applauded in the crowded courtroom, Furtwaengler declared "Art must stand above politics." He said he chose to remain in Hitler's Germany instead of emigrating as a "hero" because he wanted to show the world that not all Germans were Nazis.

Furtwaengler, who voluntarily returned from Switzerland in an attempt to clear his name from the Allied black list, was acclaimed as a savior by Paul Herzberg, former operatic director, and two members of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra.

DACHAU VICTIMS TELL OF TORTURES BY DEATH DOCTORS

T. Reedy

NUERNBERG, Germany, Dec. 17 —(AP) A tailor at the Dachau concentration camp was delivered into the hands of Nazi "death doctors" for experimentation because he refused to make a suit for an Elite guardsman, the War Crimes Tribunal was told today.

The testimony was given by Walter Neff, himself held as a possible war criminal, in the trial before a United States military court of 23 Nazi physicians charged with practicing cruelties on human beings under the guise of science.

Neff, a German, was an inmate at Dachau, but later became a police officer and male nurse associated with doctors who performed experiments on the human guinea pigs.

He said [illegible] for one of the defendants, Hans Romberg, after first identifying him as the man who brought to Dachau a pressure chamber used to determine how long humans could survive at high altitudes without oxygen.

Neff said that Romberg, on learning that the Elite guardsman had selected the tailor for the high altitude experiments, had intervened on grounds that only those condemned to death were to be subjected to the frequently fatal tests.

Neff described what the camp called "Action 13"—a directive under which about 5,000 invalids in the camp were told they were to be given lighter work, but actually were liquidated, he said.

Still other prisoners, the witness said, were instructed to report to the dentist for dental work, "but in reality that was intended only to find out if they had gold in their teeth."

They lost the gold along with their lives, he added.

Wilhelm Stoehr, German politican, testified that he saw Nazi doctors inject pus into 40 clergymen at Dachau to observe their reaction, and that some of the ministers died. He said the physicians were seeking a cure for an inflammatory disease then prevalent at the c[illegible]

SAYS NAZI DOCTORS POISONED CLERICS

Nuernberg, Dec. 17 (A. P.)—A German legislator testified today that he saw SS doctors inject poison into forty clergymen prisoners at Dachau to watch their reactions, and that some of the victims died. Heinrich Wilhelm Stoehr, 42 years old, a Social Democratic deputy in the Bavarian Legislature, was witness at the trial of twenty-three Nazi physicians charged with experimenting on human beings.

He said that he was imprisoned in 1934 because he was a political opponent of the Nazis, that the doctors used him as a male nurse, and that he was finally liberated by French troops at Dachau in 1945. He said he stood outside the surgical ward and watched the doctors inject pus into priests and ministers. They were seeking a cure for an inflammatory disease superinduced by a shortage of water in the camp, he added.

Berlin, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—A German appeals board has refused clemency to two Nazi women under sentence to be hanged for putting to death hundreds of asylum and hospital patients during the Nazi regime, it was announced today. The women are Dr. Hilde Wernicke, physician, and Helene Wieczorek, a nurse.

They were convicted of killing patients at the Meseritz-Obrawalde Sanitarium, in Posen, with injections.

DURANT ACCUSES ARMY PROSECUTOR

Frankfurt, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Counsel for Col. Jack W. Durant today challenged prosecution's assertion that Durant married the former Wac captain, Kathleen Nash, "to seal her mouth," and asked the military court to strike the statement from the record of his trial on charges of participating in the theft of the $1,500,000 Hessian royal family jewels. Major Joseph Bryan of Middleport, Ohio, declared that the prosecutor, Major Joseph Robinson, made such an assertion "solely to prejudice the court."

Ruling that the assertion would not be considered as evidence unless proved, the court denied the motion to strike it out. The defence then asked a ten-day continuance to obtain evidence to combat that and other "new issues" it said had been raised. Without ruling directly on that request the overcoated court recessed indefinitely until more heat could be obtained in the chilly court room.

Robinson, in his opening statement yesterday, said that Durant's marriage to the Wac captain, later convicted of participation in the jewel theft, was designed to prevent her from testifying against him, under the rule of law that a wife cannot be made to testify against her husband.

4 GREEKS WILL GO TO BATTLE ZONES

Prepare To Leave Athens After Bulgar Village Reports

J.S. Chabales

Athens, Dec. 17 (AP)—Four high Greek officials prepared to leave by destroyer for an on-the-spot investigation of fighting in turbulent Macedonia and western Thrace following press dispatches today which reported sounds of battle in a Bulgarian village just over the Greek border.

NIGHT

The press dispatches said 33 guerrillas were killed in three different fights in the Greek bulge between Turkey and Bulgaria, and added without explanation that the Bulgarian village of Ortakio, whence came the sounds of shooting, was aflame.

Dispatches from Komotine, army headquarters in western Thrace, said twenty guerrillas were killed in a fourteen-hour combat in the snow-covered mountains near the Bulgarian frontier at the village of Tryphyli.

Nine Slain In Another Clash

Nine more guerrillas were slain in an engagement between Didymoteikhon and Souphli on the Turkish frontier, and four killed in a fight between Didymoteikhon and Orestias to the north.

The dispatches said a large number of guerrillas were killed and captured but did not give the troop losses. Some prisoners were quoted as saying they had been trained at the Buljkes camp in Yugoslavia.

Stylianos Gonatas, acting Prime Minister in the absence of Constantin Tsaldaris, who is presenting Greece's case to the United Nations in New York; Constantine Kalkanis, Minister of Public Order; Dimetrious Londos, Navy Minister, and Gen John Spiliotopoulos, chief of the general staff, were to leave tomorrow on a destroyer for visits to Volos, Salonika, Kavalla and Alexandroupolis to make a personal inspection of the violence-ridden areas.

12 Captured On Olympus

Twelve men and women members of a band on Mount Olympus were reported captured in actions elsewhere. Guerrillas captured seventeen Government supply trucks in a mountain pass west of Trikkala and Karditsa, but thirteen were recaptured after a struggle.

Water tanks at a railway station west of Salonika were blown up by another band.

An Associated Press dispatch from Salonika reported that there was an upswing in the number of guerrillas surrendering in order to come under the December 21 deadline of the Government's offer of amnesty.

Leaflets dropped by plane in western Thrace said: "To Greeks led astray: Leave the Bulgarians and their agents and return to Greece and your homes."

Eighty-three voluntarily surrendered in the last 48 hours, the dispatch said. Some were reported suffering greatly from cold and lack of food.

Trikkala and Karditsa, were reported captured in a battle, but thirteen were lost in a subsequent engagement.

Earlier, a Salonika dispatch said British 6th Airborne troops had appeared on the streets of Kavalla, heavily garrisoned tobacco seaport on the Aegean northeast of Salonika. It quoted British authorities as saying that the troops, veterans of fighting in Palestine, were "advance units" slated to replace Scottish troops ready for demobilization.

Greek Battle Said To Have Set Bulgar Town Afire

1946

J.S. Chabales

Athens, Dec. 17 (AP)—The Bulgarian village of Ortakio, just across the Greek border, was reported afire today in one of three battles around the Greek bulge between Turkey and Bulgaria. Newspapers said at least 33 guerrilla foes of the Athens Government had been killed.

Dispatches said battle sounds could be heard from the Ortakio region. Unconfirmed reports told of widespread fighting in the area, but the full extent was not known here. The smoke from the blazing village, however, was declared clearly seen from Greece.

Fight Reported Through Hours

Twenty guerrillas were reported killed in a 14-hour battle in the snow-clad mountains near the Greek village of Trifyllion, at the Bulgarian frontier.

Army headquarters at Komotini said another battle took place north and south of Didimotikon and around Souphli, where nine insurgents were killed, six were wounded and ten captured.

DAY

Greek Army losses were not reported. Some of the "large number" of guerrillas reported captured said they had been trained in a camp at Buljkes, Yugoslavia, for action against Greece, press reports said.

Investigation Slated

Acting Premier Stylianos Gonatas, Minister of Public Order Constantine Kalkanis, Navy Minister Dimitrios Londos and Gen. John Spiliotopoulous, chief of the general staff, were to leave tomorrow aboard a destroyer to investigate conditions in Macedonia and Western Thrace, scenes of the heaviest engagements.

A press dispatch reported seven men and five women members of an irregular band were captured on Mount Olympus. Seventeen supply trucks going through [illegible] Pass in the Agrapaha Mountains west of

4 Nazis Deny Blame In Polish Executions

Warsaw, Dec. 17 (AP)—Four former Nazi chieftains of Warsaw pleaded innocent today before the Supreme National Tribunal to charges that they were responsible for the mass executions of Poles and the destruction of the capital.

All four, Ludwig Fischer, Warsaw's governor from 1939 through 1944; Max Daume, police colonel; Joseph Meisinger, Gestapo chief, and Ludwig Leisz, civil guard captain, stonily maintained they were "not guilty."

NIGHT

There was laughter in the courtroom when Fischer told the tribunal that he was "deeply shocked at the destruction of Warsaw because I am a Warsaw patriot."

Fischer and Meisinger are charged with responsibility for the massacre of more than half a million Jews in Warsaw's ghetto.

Pole-Massacre Trial Of Four Nazis Opens

Warsaw, Dec. 17 (AP)—The Supreme National Tribunal called four former Nazi officials to trial today on charges connected with the mass execution of Poles and Jews and the destruction of Warsaw.

DAY

The four are Ludwig Fischer, governor of Warsaw from 1939 through 1944; Max Daume, police colonel; Joseph Meisinger, Gestapo chief, and Ludwig Leisz, civil guard captain. The prosecution was expected to ask their execution.

Observers included Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor, United States Nuernberg prosecutor.

Fischer, 41, and Meisinger are charged with perpetrating the massacre of about half a million Jews in the Warsaw ghetto during the 1943 Jewish insurrection and the subsequent Warsaw insurrection. Daume, returned here from England, is accused of executing 107 Poles in suburban Wawer

POLES EXTEND TIME FOR NATIONALIZATION

WARSAW, Poland (AP)—The Polish government is expected to grant further extension of time to foreign interests for the presentation of claims for compensation in connection with Poland's nationalization of basic industries.

Nov. 30 had been set as the deadline for the filing of claims, but the newspaper Glos Ludu said that "it will not be possible to complete all the work connected with the nationalization of industry by Dec. 31, 1946, the date provided for in the law nationalizing industry."

The journal added recommendations had been submitted to the council of ministers proposing amendments to the nationalization law and providing that the publication of lists of industries to be taken over by the state be extended to March 31, 1947.

POLAND'S FUTURE SEEN AS 'UP IN THE AIR'

WARSAW, Poland — (AP)—Poland's three-year economic reconstruction plan envisions broad development in the field of commercial aviation.

A third airport serving international commercial airlines is planned in addition to those now operating at Okecie near Warsaw and Wrzeszcz near Gdansk.

Polish passenger planes are expected to number 49 in regular service by 1949. Nine airplane factories are contemplated. The construction of 650 sports aircraft is expected to be carried out during the next three years.

POLES TO TRY FORMER CONQUERORS OF NATION

KATOWICE, Poland—(AP) Another transport of German war criminals returned from Allied zones of occupation in Germany has arrived in Katowice.

Included in 145 prisoners to face trial before Polish tribunals were Erich Brandl, adjutant to the German wartime governor for Krakow and Lublin, accused of murdering and deporting thousands of Poles; Luisa Buch, charged with crimes against Poles at the Ravensbruck concentration camp; Hans Burghardt, described as a German hangman; Dr. Alfred Kleindienst, accused murdering Polish physicians, and General Walter Von Stein, formerly associated with the German administration of Gdansk (Danzig).

Zionists Suspend U. S. Group

U.N. Memorandum and Jewish Underground Proclamation Bring Reaction.

Basle, Dec. 17 (A.P.).—Dr. Lot Lauterbach, head of the organization department of the World Zionist Congress, announced today that [illegible] of the Executive of the United Zionist Revisionists in America had been suspended.

In a prepared statement, Lauterbach said the suspension was made pending the final verdict of the court of honor in the case of six American Revisionist delegates here whose rights to participate in the congress proceedings is under review.

Basis Of Charges

He declared the suspension of the executive in America was based on two alleged documents:

1. A memorandum to the United Nations secretariat asking the United Nations Assembly to take up the Palestine question.

2. A proclamation calling for funds in the name of the "Jewish Resistance," which, according to the proclamation, should be the only one to collect funds for active fighters of the underground "Jewish heroes."

Both the memorandum and the proclamation were breaches of discipline of the Zionist organization, the court of honor held, but the delegates here disavowed participation in the statement. The six delegates involved are gathering additional evidence for their defense.

Congress In Recess

Meanwhile, the congress, after a week's debate on the principal issues—whether to attend the Palestine conference in London and, if so, whether to consider the partition of Palestine—was in recess. Various committees went to work.

An authorized spokesman of the congress said today Dr. Chaim Weizmann, of London, now had a majority in favor of Weizmann's re-election as president of the organization.

The presidential election is expected in about five days, with Weizmann and Rabbi A. H. Silver, of Cleveland, Ohio, running.

The spokesman said he had been asked to make the statement after he said yesterday that Weizman did not have a majority, but that no opposing candidate had, either.

Sweden Accepts Pact on Assets

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 17 (AP).—The Washington agreement between the Allies and Sweden concerning German assets in Sweden was accepted by both houses of Parliament today. The acceptance means the Swedish government is empowered to set the time when the agreement becomes effective.

Turkish Army Cracks Down in Anti-Red Drive

By Freeman

New Bans Seen as Evidence of a Changing Attitude Toward the Soviet Union

Istanbul, Dec. 17 (AP)—The Turkish Army padlocked eight publications in Istanbul today, prohibited the printing and distribution of organs of a "communistic" nature and outlawed branches of two new political parties it described as "directed in a camouflaged manner by Communists and people having extremist Communist tendencies."

One usually reliable source described the actions as a "small purge" and said they might be considered a warning that the Turkish Government was ready to resist any "subversive movements."

Documents Seized

DAY

Observers in Istanbul were struck by the strong wording of the army communiqué announcing the swift steps and were quick to note that they coincided with a rise of anti-Communist sentiment in Iran, just to the east of Turkey, and other events regarded here as possible harbingers of a changing attitude toward Soviet Russia.

Unconfirmed reports said persons of alleged radical tendencies had been arrested and numerous documents seized as secret police and the military descended on suspected establishments.

The steps were taken by the commandant of the state of siege zone, which embraces the Istanbul area and extends north and west through Thrace to the Bulgarian and Greek frontiers.

The military, under the state of siege, has full authority to seal any publication it considers harmful to the security or tranquillity of the public. The state of siege, already in force here for three years, was recently renewed for another six months.

Outlawed Parties

The two new political parties, branches of which were outlawed in the state of siege zone, were the Workers and Peasants Socialist party and the Turkish Socialist party.

Suspended indefinitely by the Army were the political magazines *Sendika, Ses, Gun, Yigin* and *Dost*, and the Armenian newspaper *Nor-Or*.

1946

The morning newspaper *Yarin* was suspended for four months on a charge that one of its articles "spread propaganda to destroy the political and juridical order of the country."

Reactionary Ideas

The weekly magazine *Buyuk Dogu* was suspended for a like period because, the communiqué said, "for its reactionary ideas it has been judged harmful to security."

"It is forbidden to bring into the villayets (provinces) which are in the zone of the state of siege any kind of publications of communistic propaganda, as well as to print or sell them," the communiqué concluded.

Informed sources said a military court had already begun an investigation and would examine all seized documents.

JEWS IN PALESTINE OBSERVE HANUKKAH

JERUSALEM, Dec. 17. — (AP) Peace prevailed throughout the Holy Land today as Jews began celebration of their ancient holiday of Hanukkah, an eight-day period of feasting and merrymaking which ends on Christmas eve.

Traditionally, eight-pronged can-

delabra are placed in shop windows. One candle in each set of eight was lighted tonight, and an additional candle will be lighted each successive night as the holiday progresses. The celebration marks a victory over the Syrians nearly 200 years before Christ.

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CHINA EXTENDS SHIPPING CURB

Yenan Official Takes Gloomy View Of Marshall's Efforts

Shanghai, Dec. 17 (AP)—China's fitful economic and political efforts were marked today by these developments:

1. A report of extraordinary Government controls on foreign shipping, interpreted by shippers here as further hampering an already crippled export trade.

2. An interview in Yenan, capital city of the Chinese Communists, in which a Red leader took a gloomy view of a year of work by the United States Gen. George C. Marshall toward mediating China's internal differences.

3. More inconclusive skirmishes, this time in the vicinity of Peiping, with one town changing hands twice in four hours.

Shanghai

In an apparent effort to channel all imports and exports through Shanghai, the Government was reported to have issued an order at Nanking barring foreign ships from loading or unloading cargo at the North China ports of Tsingtao and Chinwangtao.

In Yenan, Lin Tzu-han, who at one time was Minister of Finance in the Chiang Kai-shek Government but now is a member of the Chinese Communist Politbureau, granted John Roderick, of the Associated Press, an exclusive interview in which he took a gloomy view.

Lin, chairman of the Yenan border region government, said it is "very regrettable that General Marshall, who has already been in conference for a year, has not been able to carry out President Truman's statement (of China policy) on December 15 of last year and the resolutions on China problems reached in the foreign ministers' conference in Moscow."

"Relies On Chinese People"

But Lin, when asked flatly if his faction was "prepared to establish a central government in opposition to Nanking now or in the future," sidestepped by saying "the Chinese Communist party relies on the Chinese people." He even said that "if Chiang should decide to carry out democracy, even we will not hesitate to co-operate with him."

On the fighting side, Communists of the 8th Route Army captured Yufa, 27 miles south of Peiping in a night attack, but four hours later Government troops from a near-by garrison rushed the village and got it back.

Clashes Near Peiping

PEIPING, China, Dec. 17 (AP)—Chinese Communists, increasing their pressure in the Peiping area, captured Yufa, twenty-seven miles south, but Government forces recaptured it only four hours later, the Government reported today.

Other Communist troops, penetrating closer to Peiping, reached Changhsintien, fifteen miles southwest, and at one point to the north were within seven miles of this city.

However, a threat from the west was eliminated when the Government captured Miaofengshan, a Communist stronghold twenty miles away.

Meantime, 2,000 Communists, pushing toward Paoting, the Hopeh Province capital ninety miles south of here, attacked Government soldiers within six miles of the city. Fighting continued.

The Chinese press reported without confirmation that skirmishes continued south of the Sungari River, dividing line between Government and Communist forces in Manchuria.

French-Chinese Air Accord

NANKING, Dec. 17 (AP)—China announced today the signing of an agreement providing that France may operate in the air between any point in Indo-China and Shanghai and that a Chinese company (presumably the Chinese National Airways) may operate from any point in China to Saigon.

Secrecy In Malayan Parleys Protested

Singapore, Dec. 17 (AP)—Britain, nearing agreement with Malay Sultans on a proposed federation to replace the Malayan Union, was reported today to have met new opposition from other elements in the Malay, Chinese, Indian and Ceylonese communities.

The new Singapore Council of Joint Action, representing eight ethnic, political and labor groups, has cabled Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones that it opposes anything worked out in secret meetings of the British with the Sultans and the Right-wing Union Malay Nationalist Organization.

India Assembly Is Expected to Vote a Republic

Nehru Resolution Passage Predicted Despite Fears It Will Lead to Civil War

NEW DELHI, Dec. 17 (AP).—All-India Congress (Nationalist party) sources predicted today that the Constituent Assembly will pass without amendment a resolution for the creation of a sovereign Indian republic, despite assertions by some assemblymen that such action might lead to civil war.

Immediate passage of the resolution, drafted by Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress party leader, was opposed on the Assembly floor today by Frank Anthony, president of the Anglo-Indian community, and Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar, leader of the Untouchables.

Both said that approval of the measure at this time would have the effect of slamming the door of the Assembly on the Moslem League, which to date has boycotted the Assembly on grounds that the Congress party was planning to torpedo Moslem demands for home rule.

Would Keep League Out

"This resolution of Nehru's is bound to have the effect of keeping the Moslem League out," said Dr. Ambedkar.

The only way to resolve the differences between the Moslem League and the Congress party is through negotiations, he added, and the alternative is an open war.

"If war comes in this country and that war has any relation to the issue with which we are confronted today, it will not be a war on the British, but on the Moslems," Dr. Ambedkar said. "Probably worse, it will be a war on the British and Moslems combined."

The possibility of war also was raised by U Saw, former Premier of Burma, who said in Calcutta that "whether there will be a civil war in India is for Indians to decide, not for foreigners."

Urges Held From U.S.

U Saw (the "U" means reverend sir), a member of the Burmese interim government, urged the United States, as the "leader of democratic countries of the world," to help other nations attain freedom and show the way to world-wide democracy.

The Burmese leader was released last January by the British after having been in custody for four years on charges of conspiring with the Japanese.

Although India officially is at peace, communal fighting between Moslems and Hindus this year has resulted in thousands of deaths.

Five thousand persons were killed in Calcutta alone last August, and the year's death toll in Bombay is approaching 1,000. No accurate figures are available for smaller communities.

Britain has not announced how many troops she still has left in India, but sources in Bombay said they believed the number was somewhat less than 50,000.

Hyderabad Voting For First Time

Bombay, Dec. 17 (AP)—For the first time in history, residents of the vast Indian state of Hyderabad, which has been ruled for centuries by a powerful Moslem *Nizam*, voted today for members of a legislative assembly.

Hyderabad, largest native state in India, has a population of more than 12,000,000, of which 350,000 are eligible to vote. The election, which will continue for four days, has been boycotted by the predominantly Hindu Congress party, and some Hindu shops were reported closed in protest against the voting.

MORE SEEK DELAY ON INDIA FREEDOM

New Delhi, Dec. 17 (AP)—Two members of India's Constituent Assembly today rallied to the support of a proposal that further consideration of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's resolution for creation of a sovereign, independent republic of India be postponed until the Moslem League and the Indian states abandon their boycott of the Assembly.

Frank Anthony, president of the Anglo-Indian Community, who was elected to the Assembly on the Congress party ticket, and Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar, leader of the scheduled castes, backed yesterday's proposal for delay made by Dr. Mukund Ramrao Jayakar.

"Could Bring War"

"This resolution of Nehru's is bound to have the result of keeping the Moslem League out," said Dr. Ambedkar. This, he said, could lead to war.

"If war comes in this country and that was has any relation to the issue with which we are confronted today, it will not be a war on the British but on the Moslems," he continued, adding that perhaps it "will be a war against the British and Moslems combined."

Despite the proposal for delay and 47 proposed amendments to Nehru's resolution, Congress party sources hinted that they expected the resolution to pass as it stands. More than twenty members had asked permission to speak on the resolution and amendments before the Assembly recessed until tomorrow.

[Dispatches from Bombay last night said Nehru had denied a story published earlier in the *Times of India* quoting him as saying in a Benares speech that "in two or three days' time India is to declare herself out of the British Empire."]

Meanwhile, Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, head of India's United Nations delegation, denied published reports quoting her as saying in a Karachi speech Sunday that the British had disapproved of her association with Russian delegates and that she was "shadowed" during her stay in New York.

"That statement is something I never said and never implied," she said. "There was nothing in my Karachi speech to convey that impression."

[The Karachi report denied by Mrs. Pandit was not carried by the Associated Press.]

Pacific Mergers Point Up Army, Navy Friction

Honolulu, Dec. 17 (AP)—President Truman's announcement of a revised army and navy command setup served today to clarify a troublesome source of friction that has existed between the services in the Pacific area for months.

In effect, the new command arrangement for the Middle Pacific largely re-establishes and redefines the authority which the commander in chief, Pacific Fleet, held there prior to 1945. It gives the Navy operational command of the Army in Hawaii and limits General MacArthur's command over the Army in the Central Pacific.

Navy Seeks Change

Several [illegible] a high navy officer here expressed the opinion that an "intolerable" situation existed in the Pacific command. The Navy felt that it had responsibility in the Central Pacific without authority to carry out its mission.

"The commander in chief, Pacific Fleet, is charged with the defense of Hawaii and the Central Pacific," this officer said, "though he has no operational control over either the Army ground forces or air forces."

A presidential directive in 1942 gave General MacArthur command of fleet and army forces in the Southwest Pacific, and Admiral Nimitz top command in the Central Pacific.

Army Stressed 1945 Order

In 1945 a new directive placed all army forces in the Pacific under MacArthur's command. All naval units in the Pacific, except 7th Fleet, were placed under Nimitz's command.

The Navy contended that this 1945 directive was merely to facilitate the invasion of Japan, and not intended as a permanent arrangement.

The Army pointed out that the 1945 directive superseded the 1942 order, and that operational command did not revert to the Navy after Japan's surrender.

Wrangle At Home Unsettled

Washington, Dec. 17 (AP)—The Army and Navy agreed today on unified command for armed forces abroad but left unsettled the wrangle over merger at home.

The House Military Committee proposed that permanent legal status be given to the National Intelligence Authority established by President Truman last January.

The overseas merger was variously interpreted by those interested in the service-unification argument.

Maj. Gen. William H. Arnold, deputy chief of staff for operations and planning in the Army, said that "this is the closest approximation you could get without having unification" of the two departments.

In Navy quarters, the JCS agreement was not viewed as promoting the Army's case, and, as a matter of fact, the new arrangement was largely the result of Navy effort.

Under the new system the seven commands will be:

Far East, MacArthur; European, Gen. Joseph T. McNarney; Pacific, Admiral John H. Towers; Alaskan, Maj. Gen. H. A. Craig; Northeast, commander to be named; Atlantic Fleet, Admiral Marc A. Mitscher; Caribbean, Lieut. Gen. Willis D. Crittenberger.

Japs Killed Patients, Raped Nurses, Court Told

Tokyo, *Wednesday*, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Japanese marked the fall of Hong Kong on Christmas Day, 1941, by slaying the hospital patients and raping the British nurses, a Canadian chaplain told the International War Crimes Tribunal today.

Capt. James Barnett, of Quebec, chaplain of the Canadian Royal Rifles Regiment, testified that Japanese soldiers came to St. Stevens College Hospital early in the morning and began bayoneting all wounded soldiers who were unable to get out of bed. Patients who were able to walk were herded into a room where they were kept until the next day.

Seven nurses were taken away.

The chaplain said four of the nurses told him the next day that they were raped repeatedly during the night. The mutilated bodies of the other three were found in the bushes on the hospital ground.

SAYS JAP OFFICER FLOUTED GENEVA

Tokyo, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—A survivor testfied at the international war crimes trial today that a Japanese officer declared "It is no use quoting the Geneva Convention; the (Burma-Siam) railroad has to be finished within a certain time at all costs, irrespective of the loss of lives of British and Australian prisoners."

State documents introduced as evidence, show that these costs included the death by starvation, torture and disease of 44 per cent of one unit of 7,000 British prisoners of war sent from Singapore. A score of affidavits declare that the prisoners were worked from twelve to twenty hours a day on scant rations of rice and vegetable soup, with an occasional piece of fish; that they were clad in rotten remnants of the clothing they wore when captured fifteen months earlier; that they were subjected to daily beatings, the mildest of which included whacks with rifle butts that splintered bones and bruised the flesh, and that they were kept at night in flooded huts in camps where cholera and dysentery were rampant.

Jap Leftists Hold All-Day Parade Of Protest

Tokyo, Dec. 17 (AP)—Left wing organizers staged their largest demonstration in occupied Japan today—a day-long procession esti-

mated by the provost marshal at 350,000 to 400,000 shabbily dressed men, women and boys.

It obviously was intended more to impress General MacArthur with their influence than to accomplish its ostensible purpose, to force Premier Yoshida to resign. As anticipated, the Government majority in the House of Representatives defeated, 236 to 160, an accompanying resolution to dissolve the Diet.

MacArthur himself drove through the crowds of demonstrators at the height of the parade. The marchers readily made room for his well known black sedan.

Russ General Joins Spectators

Among spectators was Lieut. Gen. Kuzma Derevyanko, Soviet member of the Four Power Allied Council for Japan. He was afoot and in civilian clothes.

The demonstration was organized openly by Communist party leaders and Left Wingers of the Social Democratic party. It included Communist party cells and numerous labor unions, all identified by flags and banners.

It exceeded in size the May Day gathering at the Imperial Palace that created some tension and skirmishing. That caused MacArthur to denounce "a growing tendency toward mass violence" and to threaten that occupation forces would "control and remedy" any "physical processes of intimidation."

Leaders Avoid Trouble

Today's demonstration was the first sizable parade since. It appeared that left wing leaders were showing their strength but taking the precaution of avoiding trouble.

There were smiles on the faces of some marchers and some policemen. Others were less jovial and it was clear that the leaders could turn on a far different emotion, with dangerous results.

There were no fights or injuries.

There was only one incident. One exhuberant group broke through a fence surrounding the Parliament building, but was shoved back into the street by Japanese police.

G. I. Holidays Cut in Japan

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 17 (AP).—Lieutenant General Robert L. Eichelberger today said holidays for United States occupation troops will be limited to Christmas and New Year's and the afternoon preceding each.

JAPANESE NOTE ISSUE UP

Increases $666,666,667 in Forty Days to $5,362,533,333

TOKYO, Dec. 17 (AP)—The Bank of Japan reported today its note issue, increasing rapidly to meet year-end credit demands and tremendous Government expenditures, totals 80,438,000,000 yen ($5,382,533,333.). The issue increased 10,000,000,000 yen ($666,666,667) in the last forty days.

The bank estimated its December note issue at 12,000,000,000 yen ($800,000,000), of which 7,000,000,000 yen will go for Government expenditures, 2,000,000,000 as bank loans and 3,000,000,000 in underwriting Government bonds.

New Crimes Cloud Manila Appeal

Manila, Dec. 17 (AP)—Violence and crime swept the Philippines today, even as Interior Secretary Zulueta urged a conference of provincial governors and mayors to labor for peace and order.

Military and civilian police reported these crimes:

Six persons—a bandit leader, two policemen, two children and a bus inspector—were killed at Tacloban when an armed band ambushed a police vehicle.

Wrecked Plane Looted

A railroad policeman was killed in central Luzon when ten armed men stopped and searched a train.

MP's were ordered to arrest woodchoppers accused of looting the wreckage of a Philippines airliner that crashed 40 miles southeast of Manila. A survivor said the woodsmen carried off valuables instead of aiding him and the only other survivor of fourteen aboard.

The abductor of Vicente Po, 28-year-old son of a wealthy Chinese merchant, killed his hostage and himself when trapped.

Philippines Purchase Plane for President

Manila, Dc. 17 (A. P.).—The Philippines Government announced today the purchase of a luxuriously fitted C-53 transport plane, formerly used by Lord Mountbatten in his Southeast Asia command, for the use of President Manuel A. Roxas on inspection trips.

The plane contains eight plush seats, four bunks and office and kitchen facilities. The price, $35,000, was a fraction of its original cost.

Acquitted in Priests' Murder

GUAM, Dec. 17 (AP)—A Japanese Navy lieutenant, Ryoji Tomita, was acquitted today by a United States military commission of charges that he murdered two Catholic priests on Mille atoll in the Gilbert Islands Nov. 25, 1942, during the Japanese occupation.

U.S. Writer And Peron

Buenos Aires, Dec. 17 (AP)—The social-order section of the Buenos Aires police withdrew today the special credentials given to Frank L. Kluckhorn, New York *Times* correspondent, at the behest of President Juan D. Perón soon after the writer arrived in January.

Another less-privileged set of credentials was offered him.

Kluckhorn has been criticized by administration newspapers among the Buenos Aires press and by officials for his dispatches concerning the policies of Perón.

A summons was served on Kluckhorn this morning at his home and specified that the investigating section of the police wanted him "in connection with a piece of information." He was asked no questions, however. Instead, he was requested to show his special credentials and was informed that they were "worthless."

New Credentials Promised

The authorities then told Kluckhorn new credentials would be offered him by the identification section.

Although supporters of Perón have been among the Argentine newspapers which have been demanding his expulsion, an informed source said the President had assured George Messersmith, United States Ambassador, personally that no Argentine official would do anything to interfere with Kluckhohn's work in this country.

Kluckhohn declined to comment on the case.

He had not yet received the new credentials promised him by police. However, he still has the regular type of credentials issued by the subsecretariat of information, the same as those carried by other newspapermen.

Expulsion Demanded

Kluckhohn, who is 39 and a native of St. Paul, Minn., has been under fire on several occasions from persons identified with the administration of President Perón.

The Buenos Aires newspaper *El Lider*, which has close ties with Angel Borlenghi, Interior Minister, December 3 demanded Kluckhohn's expulsion from Argentina for what the paper called a "grotesque attack" in an article on Perón. At that time *El Lider* published Kluckhohn's picture, "so people can know him," but warned readers against a physical attack on the correspondent.

Canada O.K.'s 10% Rise In Price Of New Autos

Ottawa, Dec. 17 (AP)—A ten-per-cent increase in the consumer price of new Canadian-made passenger automobiles and a seven-per-cent boost in the price of commercial vehicles, effective tomorrow, were announced today by the Prices Board.

Permission for the increases was granted, the board said, because of higher prices being paid currently for essential imported parts and "substantially higher costs of both domestic labor and materials."

The companies who are permitted to make adjustments in prices are the Ford Motor Company of Canada, General Motors of Canada and the Chrysler Company of Canada.

The board said the increase was allowed following demonstrators by the three companies of the effect of higher production costs.

BYRNES' FOREIGN POLICIES BACKED BY VANDENBERG

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—(AP)—Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich), who is expected to head the important Senate foreign relations committee in the new congress, today pledged his continued support to Secretary of State Byrnes in maintaining united postwar foreign policies.

Returning to capitol hill after the long, historic world parleys in New York where he was a Byrnes adviser, Vandenberg declared the secretary of state "has made a superb record in the face of tremendous obstacles" and has "accomplished incalculably valuable results for America and for a safer, happier world."

Byrnes Confers With U. N.

From Byrnes himself came praise for the work of the United Nations assembly and Big Foreign Ministers as having furnished reason for happiness, rejoicing and optimism.

The meetings, which reflected somewhat greater harmony between east and west, inspired the secretary to tell a news conference that he shared optimism already expressed by British Foreign Secretary Bevin and Russian Foreign Commissar Molotov.

Vandenberg, talking to a separate news conference, described the General Assembly as "the major organ of the United Nations." He said it truly is "the town meeting of the world."

In a statement, the Republican senate leader declared that foundations for United, American postwar foreign policy "are now soundly established." For two years, he said, he had sought that end in devoting practically all his time to the diplomatic front.

"I shall continue to do everything within my power to cooperate in maintaining the United, American foreign policy which has been established in respect to the peace settlements in Europe, and in establishing collective security and justice through the United Nations," the Vandenberg statement said.

"I consider it vital to our own national interest.

"I continue to support Secretary of State Byrnes in these policies."

Vandenberg said he expected now to be able to return to his senate labors without serious interruption, but that he would be available for any further assignments that President Truman or Byrnes deemed essential. He indicatad to reporters he would be willing to participate in the main program of the next Foreign Ministers Meeting in Moscow—but not the "entire routine."

Of course, Byrnes said, anyone would know that the agreements reached on the peace treaties in New York do not mean all difficulties have been overcome. But he said it is particularly good that the foreign ministers could appoint deputies to prepare for writing peace treaties with Austria and Germany.

These treaties will be discussed when the foreign ministers assemble in Moscow in March.

Byrnes said he hoped to announce his American deputy soon. And, he said, he certainly intends to ask Senators Connally (D-Tex) and Vandenberg (R-Mich) to accompany him to Moscow. They They have been by his side in the Foreign Ministers Councils in Paris and New York. Byrnes praised their contributions.

While Connally indicated yesterday that he was thinking of stepping out of the role of international negotiater, Byrnes said he hoped the senator only feels tired now and will change his mind later.

BYRNES HAILS MEETINGS HERE AS SUCCESSFUL

Is Especially Glad Work Is Starting on German and Austrian Pacts.

GRINS AT RUMOR HE'LL RESIGN

Denies This Country Has Opposed Socialization of Some Reich Industries.

Washington, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Byrnes today hailed the achievements of the Big Four Council of Foreign Ministers and the United Nations Assembly as cause for rejoicing.

In his first Washington news conference in nearly two months Byrnes told reporters, however, that the progress made in the international huddles and the progress toward unity which the Big Powers made there do not mean that all the difficulties have been overcome.

Just back from New York and looking fit, he expressed particular pleasure over the Foreign Ministers' agreement to appoint deputies and make a start on getting together on a settlement with Austria and a peace pact for Germany.

The quicker we get a treaty with Austria, the quicker occupation troops can be withdrawn, he pointed out.

9 Other Items Discussed.

Byrnes also:

1. Reviewed Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov's assurance that communications facilities—as adequate as those provided in New York and the previous Foreign Ministers' meeting in Paris—will be made available for correspondents when the Foreign Ministers resume their conferences in Moscow in March.

2. Acknowledged that more than 8,000 applications for immigration visas to this country are being held up in Eire because of lack of office help and space in Dublin. He emphasized that the situation is not unique and said there are similar pile-ups in other parts of the world. He denied specifically that the situation has any connection with charges that Ireland has been harboring Nazis.

3. Said that Italy's application for $100,000,000 from the Export-Import Bank is still under advisement.

4. Reported that it is impossible now to tell whether this country will be able to meet an allocation of 135,000 tons of wheat to Great Britain in December and January, asserting that the result depends on transportation and everything possible will be done.

5. Reported that the White House will issue a statement within a few days reviewing the whole question of food shipments to Europe. This statement will be based on current consultations among State, Commerce and Agriculture chiefs.

Not Opposing Nationalization.

6. Denied published reports that the United States has expressed opposition to British plans for nationalization or socialization of some German industry in its zone of occupation. Byrnes said this country is not opposed to nationalization if the Germans wish to do it by democratic processes.

7. Said he had called George Messersmith, American Ambassador to Argentina, back to Washington for consultation on matters affecting this country's relations with South America. He declined to disclose the exact nature of the projected talks beyond saying that he wants Messersmith's advice. Without prompting, however, he volunteered the statement that Messersmith is not being called home to resign.

8. With a grin, laughed off rumors that he might resign now that peace pacts with Axis satellites have been concluded.

9. Paid tribute to the services of Senator Connally of Texas as an adviser and a representative at the United Nations. He said that he will ask both Connally and Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.), his Capitol Hill diplomatic team, to accompany him to Moscow. Connally said yesterday that he thougnt he had done his part. Byrnes expressed the hope that Connally will change his mind.

30-24-6989

Naval and Military Committee Merger Is Backed by Mrs. Smith

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—(AP) Representative Margaret Chase Smith (R-Me) disagreed today with colleagues on the House Naval committee who oppose its consolidation with the Military committee under the congressional reorganization bill.

NIGHT

Opponents of the merger, however, indicated they will push their case, if possible carrying it to the House floor for debate before adoption of House rules for the 80th Congress.

Mrs. Smith made her views known in a letter to representative Cole (R-NY), present ranking minority member of the Naval committee, who circularized Republican members of the new Congress in opposition to merging the two groups.

"I feel," Mrs. Smith wrote, "that there has not been any change in vital aspects and conditions of national security to warrant a reversal of this (merger) provision in the reorganization law. A great majority of Congress voted for this measure and I feel we are honorbound to follow through on the reorganization of Congress and at least give it a fair trial."

Mrs. Smith expressed respect for Cole's "ability and opinions" and regret she could not agree on the advisability of "actively opposing the merger" of the committees.

"I value your views and position and resent the charges that your leadership in opposition to the merging of the committees is prompted by personal desire for chairmanship of the Naval Affairs committee," she wrote.

If the committees remain separated Cole would become chairman under seniority rule. If they are merged the combined committee will be headed by representative Andrews (R-NY).

On Dec. 5 Cole addressed House Republicans urging they join in the anti-merger fight on the contention "such a consolidation is definitely not in the national interest."

Cole's letter was approved by Representatives Bates (R-Mass), Hess (R-Ohio), Anderson (R-Calif) and Towe (R-NJ) of the Naval committee, as well as Representative Elston (R-Ohio) of the Military committee.

Bates, one of the active movers against merger, told a reporter today that every effort will be made to make the issue non-partisan. It is hoped, Bates said, to bring the controversy to the House floor rather than to attempt settlement in the Republican caucus.

"Our opposition was not more vigorous at the time of passage of the reorganization bill," Bates explained, "because Chairman Vinson (D-Ga) was out of the city. He joins with us now in opposing the consolidation."

Vinson, the retiring chairman, agreed in an interview that he is "unalterably against the union."

"One committee just couldn't handle the work," he declared. "If they are merged I'll almost guarantee that within a year the consolidated committee will report back to Congress that it can't cope with the volume of legislation referred to it."

The Georgian cited statistics quoted by Cole that during the last five Congresses the combined work of the two committees "represented from a high of 17.6 per cent in one Congress to a low of 9.6 per cent in another of all the work of the House. The next most active committee during that entire period did 6.1 per cent."

"We Democrats haven't a very big voice now," Vinson commented, "but I shall certainly vote against the merger."

Bates asserted that to merge the committees now would be to "get the cart before the horse." He agreed with Cole that "Congressional committee consolidation should await ultimate legislative action on departmental consolidation."

ARMY AND NAVY AGREE TO UNIFY SETUPS ABROAD

Joint Chiefs of Staff Leave Merger Row at Home Unsettled.

1946

SEVEN OVERSEAS COMMANDS

New Northeast Area Included—MacArthur Loses Some Domain

—Intelligence Units Joined.

Washington, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—The Army and Navy agreed today on unified command for armed forces abroad, but left unsettled the wrangle over merger at home.

DAY

The Joint Chiefs of Staff, with the bitter experience of Pearl Harbor's dual command in mind, climaxed a long series of negotiations by announcing a plan under which overseas forces will be under the operational command of a single man—Army, Navy or Air as the situation dictates. The plan was approved by President Truman.

The establishment of seven overseas commands among other things whittled away some of the domain of Gen. Douglas MacArthur and put under Navy jurisdiction areas of the Pacific he had controlled. It also re-established some pre-war commands and created a new Northeast Command, its details as yet undisclosed.

Concurrently with the announcement of the single command plan for overseas organizations came a congressional committee recommendation in another field of combined operation.

Intelligence Units Linked.

The House Military Committee proposed that permanent legal status be given to the National Intelligence Authority established by Mr. Truman last January. That agency was created to weave together the intelligence operations of various Government agencies, including the Army's G-2 section, the Navy's Office of Naval Intelligence and units of the State Department which include vestiges of the wartime Office of Strategic Services.

Members of the authority, the committee said, should be the Secretaries of the State, War and Navy Departments or deputies chosen by them for intelligence activities. The three Secretaries, along with a member appointed by the President, were named in the authority as created a year ago.

As a permanent setup, the committee said the agency should get its money directly from Congress and should have complete control of its personnel rather than receive its employees from the three departments.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff plan was variously interpreted by those interested in the service unification argument. Major-Gen. William H. Arnold, deputy chief of staff for operations and planning in the Army, replied to reporters' questions with a statement that "this is the closest approximation you could get without having unification" of the two departments. The Army has urged such a merger; the Navy has opposed it.

Navy Stand Unchanged.

In Navy quarters, the agreement was not viewed as promoting the Army's case.

Those in a position to know the trend of Navy thought said that as a matter of fact the new arrangement was largely the result of Navy effort. They noted that the Navy from the outset of the merger squabble had emphasized the desirability of a unified, single command for operating forces outside the country even while contending that such war-proven procedure was not necessary at home. The Navy argument on this score is that ample facilities exist for co-ordination between the two departments in this country.

The joint Army-Navy announcement last night said that each commander will be responsible for unified planning for defense and, in case of emergency, for the conduct of operations. It was not clear how this unified operational command would function in over-all planning involving other phases of defense and campaigning.

In answer to questions, Arnold said that it was purely an operational command, the responsibility for such things as administration and supplies being retained by the respective commanders of the individual forces in the area.

The unified command system in the field was used universally during the war, but survived V-E and V-J day in only a few areas. These include the zones under control of MacArthur in the Pacific and Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, chief of occupation forces in Europe.

Under the new system the seven commands will be: Far East, MacArthur; European, McNarney; Pacific, Admiral John H. Towers; Alaskan, Major-Gen. H. A. Craig; Northeast, commander to be named; Atlantic Fleet, Admiral Marc A. Mitscher; Caribbean, Lieut.-Gen. Willis D. Crittenberger.

Reduced Navy Held Ready.

Charleston, W. Va., Dec. 17 (A. P.).—"I think we are prepared to meet any emergency that might confront us," Admiral Chester W. Nimitz declared last night in reporting the Navy now is reduced to only one-seventh of its wartime strength.

1946

The Admiral of the Fleet told 650 West Virginia Chamber of Commerce guests that despite the big reduction it probably is more than we need. He added it was good national insurance.

"We look prayerfully to the success of the United Nations," the Admiral continued. "We do not know how it will work out."

Earlier in the day Nimitz and his party flew from Charleston to Beckley in southern West Virginia where he visited the village of Nimitz, named after the Navy leader during the war.

EXPORT PLAN LEADER PICKED

Conway Named To Direct Emergency Program

Washington, Dec. 17 (AP)—President Truman today appointed Capt. Granville Conway to be co-ordinator of emergency export programs.

Under the appointment, Conway, former war shipping administrator, will correlate the work of agencies concerned with export shipments of grain, coal and other products.

Conway, a native of Cambridge, Md., is president of the Cosmopolitan Shipping Company, of New York. He performed a task last year similar to his new post when he was chairman of the interagency committee on export transportation.

Obstacles Termed Different

"Once again," the President wrote Conway in a letter made public by the White House, "we are faced with the problem of achieving large export goals in spite of serious obstacles. These obstacles are different, but no less serious than last year.

"This year, for example, we have a surplus of grain; but the export program will not succeed unless it is given central direction. Whatever the problems, I am determined that our shipments of these critically needed products must be at maximum capacity for the coming months."

Authorized To Use Agencies

In recalling Conway to temporary Government service the President authorized him "to call on all agencies to use their full legal powers to take whatever steps are necessary."

He told Conway that under his leadership last year these agencies "succeeded in carrying out export programs of grain and coal of unprecedented magnitude."

Conway was appointed war shipping administrator last May after serving as deputy and acting administrator since March 28, 1944.

Son Of Sailing Skipper

Son of a sailing vessel captain, and always closely associated with the sea and shipping, Capt. Granville Conway, of Cambridge, Md., appointed yesterday as co-ordinator of emergency export programs, has had experience with shipping problems in two world wars.

During World War I he served with the Shipping Board and Maritime Commission. At the close of that conflict, he held many posts, including that of fleet captain of the reserve fleet division at Norfolk, fleet manager in New London and fleet master of the reserve fleet in New York in 1923.

When the Atlantic Coast district of the War Shipping Administration was set up in April, 1942, Captain Conway was made director. Three months later he was appointed a special expert and special assistant to the Maritime Commission.

Captain Conway was made deputy of the WSA when Lewis Douglas left that post. In January, 1946, he replaced Admiral Land as acting administrator, later to become administrator.

He resigned as head of the war agency last September and since has been living in New York, where he was with the States Marine Company.

HOUSING PLAN GETS GO-AHEAD SIGNAL

Liberalized Permit System for New Houses Goes Into Effect Dec. 24.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—(AP) The administration's revamped housing program got the go-ahead signal today with an order putting into effect December 24 the liberalized permit system allowing construction of new homes without priorities.

At the same time, Housing Expediter Frank Creedon and the Civilian Production Administration announced that all regulations of both CPA and the National Housing Agency "are being reviewed in the light of the new housing program and some amendments may soon be made in conformance with the President's announced policy."

NIGHT

Decontrol Policy Hit

Amid the controversy over housing methods, the OPA consumer's advisory committee resigned with a parting shot at the administration's decontrol policy. The group declared it was "dismayed at the recent relaxation of many of the controls which appear to be necessary in order to get houses built at anything approaching reasonable prices."

Amplifying the statement, Miss Caroline Ware, Va., chairman of the committee's executive group, said the committee felt that "allocation controls were none too strong" and added that the abandoned $10,000 sale price limit under the former housing program was "already high for the pocketbooks of veterans."

She told a news conference the committee was "particularly concerned that there will be increased diversion of materials" into non-housing construction such as amusement places.

The new program announced by the President removes the $10,000 sales ceiling and allows an adjustment of the $80 monthly rental ceiling for new houses. In addition, the program allows an increase in non-housing construction which had been held at about $35,000,000 per week. Some officials predicted this

HOUSING HEADS PUSH NEW PLAN

Work on Details Despite Wyatt Aid's Attack.

Washington, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Top housing officials, declining to take notice of the storm of controversy th[illegible]nt Truman's revamped home-building progam had aroused, went into a huddle

DAY

today to work out specific details.

Housing Expediter Frank R. Creedon and National Housing Administrator Raymond M. Foley of the National Housing Agency met in silence contentions by a retiring deputy and by a C. I. O. official that the new program would curtail the number of new homes for veterans.

Norton E. Long, a deputy administrator under Wilson A. Wyatt, who acted as both expediter and NHA boss, handed reporters a statement in which he challenged the administration "to show how the new program's so-called incentives to encourage rental housing are anything but a fraud perpetrated on veterans for political expediency."

Long Follows Wyatt.

Long resigned yesterday, ten days after Wyatt had quit in protest against what he termed "business-as-usual" methods.

A housing agency spokesman said that Creedon and Foley did not care to "dignify" Long's statement with a reply. Creedon declined to talk to newspaper men about details of the new program, which removes many controls over the building industry and puts added emphasis on rental housing, but he said that he might do so in a day or two.

Fresh industry support for the program came meanwhile from H. R. Northup, secretary-manager of the National Retail Lumber Dealers Association, who contended that rapid construction of new homes had been made practical and possible for the first time since the end of the war.

"If the present trend of decontrol is pushed to a conclusion," Northup said, "the critical shortage of homes can be eliminated by the building industry in 1947."

Expresses Contrary View.

A contrary view was expressed by R. J. Thomas, chairman of the C. I. O.'s housing committee, who declared that Mr. Truman has sounded "the death knell of the veterans' housing program" and that "the ex-G. I.'s will get no homes, but the generals and the well-to-do will."

Long assailed as a "complete phony" Mr. Truman's announced intention of making an additional billion dollars available for rental housing. A billion dollars of such funds has been available to the Federal Housing Agency under Foley, Long asserted, but only about $50,000,000 was used despite "urgent insistence" by Wyatt that loans be made on the basis of more liberal appraisals.

"I challenge Mr. Foley now," Long said, "to state publicly that he has any real intention to relax this penny-pinching policy and use his so-called 'new' billion dollars to stimulate rental construction for veterans."

Long contended that the rental housing plan outlined by Mr. Truman was contained in a "suppressed" report Wyatt submitted to the President on November 20.

House Inquires Into Disposal of War Shipyards

Committee Counsel Says U.S. Spent $2,500,000 to Restore Plant on Coast

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP).—The House Merchant Marine Committee started an investigation of shipyard disposal today with an assertion by its counsel that the government paid $2,500,000 to dispose of a $39,000,000 West Coast investment.

Marvin Coles, committee counsel, said the Maritime Commission paid that sum to the California Shipbuilding Corporation when it withdrew government operations from the California yard. Its total investment there had been $39,307,456.

The money was given to the California firm to restore the yards to their original condition, Mr. Coles said, adding that the company also got $5,093,647 from the sale of equipment and supplies and $221,419 from miscellaneous revenues.

The company's expenses in the proceeding, with the contract nearing completion, have amounted to $2,852,657, Mr. Coles said, leaving an excess of $5,962,409 in receipts over expenses.

In all, according to Mr. Coles, approximately $600,000,000 was spent in shipyard construction by the government and most of it now is surplus.

The current investigation, Mr. Coles said, is directed at the disposal of the California shipbuilding yard and the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyard, Inc., on the East Coast.

Among other things, Mr. Coles said, the committee want to know:

"Did the commission originally act in the best interest of the taxpayer in erecting yards on leased land?

"Were the procedures followed in the sale of these yards conducted properly or did they lower the return to the government by eliminating competition and public bids?

"What was used by the commission in valuing the property sold in the absence of adequate accounting records?"

Raymond McKeogh, a member of the Maritime Commission, told the committee he believes the California Shipbuilding Corporation transaction was "a fairly decent consummation of a very delicate and involved situation."

BANNER CROP YEAR REPORTED FOR U.S.

Wheat And Corn Top Production Record Of Nation 1946

Washington, Dec. 17 (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported today that its final tally confirmed earlier estimates that this year's crop production was the greatest in history, from the standpoint of both quantity and quality.

Topping the output were record crops of wheat and corn—grains which last winter's famine relief campaign an ddomestic livestock feeding operations had depleted to dangerously low levels. These crops put the country into a position to ship large amounts of cereals abroad this winter, to expand livestock production and to rebuild grain reserves.

7 Points Over Last Year

The aggregate volume of crops was 26 per cent above the pre-drought (1922-32) average, seven points above last year and two points above the previous record of 1942.

The department said major factors in agriculture's fine showing this year included a fairly large harvested acreage, high yield per acre, and generally good growing and harvesting weather.

Record crops also were reported for rice, potatoes, tobacco, soy beans, cherries, peaches, pears, plums and truck crops. Crops of near record size included oats, peanuts and grapes.

Better than average harvests were reported for hay, sorghum grain, pop corn, dry peas, sweet potatoes, apples, prunes, apricots, hops, sugar cane and sugar beets.

Some Crops Fall

The only crops falling below average production were cotton, cotton seed, barley, flax seed, buckwheat, rye, broom corn, dry beans, cow beans, pecans and maple products.

This year's harvested acreage totaled 345,773,000 compared with 346,482,000 last year and 334,823,000 for the ten-year (1935-44) average. Yields per acre reached new heights for corn, potatoes and tobacco. Except for cotton—which was plagued by poor weather—rye, rice and peanuts, virtually all crops yielded better than average.

Production of food and feed grains were the largest on record, amounting to 162,500,000 tons, or about 7,500,000 tons above 1942's previous record.

3,287,927,000 Bushels

The final figure for corn was 3,287,927,000 bushels. This compares with the 1944 record of 3,228,000,000, with the revised 1945 figure of 2,880,224,000 and with a ten-year average of 2,608,499,000.

Wheat production was reported at 1,155,715,000 bushels compared with 1,108,223,000 last year and the ten-year average of 843,692,000.

The department said sugar production from cane and beets is expected to reach 2,000,000 tons, raw value, or about one seventh more than last year.

Fruit production reached largest volume in history, turning out one sixth more than last year and nearly one third more than average.

More than 9,200,000 tons of commercial truck crops for the fresh market were produced this year, exceeding by nine per cent the previous record set in 1945.

Maryland Figures

The acreage harvested, the yield per acre and production, respectively, of major crops for Maryland follow:

CORN—456,000 acres; 38 bushels per acre and production 17,328,000 bushels.

TOBACCO — 45,000 acres; 900 pounds per acre and production 40,500,000 pounds.

POTATOES—17,000 acres; 132 bushels per acre and production 2,244,000.

Probers Turn Up Story of $15,000 Contributions; Donors Not Named.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 — (AP) Senators digging into the financial deals revolving about Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo today turned up a report of $15,000 allegedly earmarked for defeating him at the polls.

And the Senate War Investigating Committee was told that the custodian of the money—temporarily at least—was Edward Terry, the Mississippi senator's own private secretary at the time.

J. Marvin Quin, vice president of the Jackson State National Bank, Jackson, Miss., told about it.

He said Terry told him the plan was for Gov. Tom Bailey to run against Bilbo this year. Bailey did not make the race. He was talked of as a candidate but his health was not good. He died recently.

Source Not Revealed

Quin did not say [illegible] the money came from but indicated personal belief that Terry got it in New York. He said Terry wrote him about it from there.

Quin said Terry told him that the $15,000 had been raised to "get Gov. Tom Bailey to enter this race against Senator Bilbo."

He had ledger sheets to show that Terry deposited $14,300 in the Jackson State National Bank on Sept. 8, 1945, adding this amount to his previous balance, and withdrew $15,000 on July 10, 1946. Bilbo fired Terry as his secretary last Jan. 1.

The committee's latest excursion into politics as played by Mississippians came amidst detailed testimony about the financial history of the seven bedroom, five-bath Baptist parsonage he built on his farm.

It developed that since Bilbo previously had mortgaged the land for personal loans, the parsonage also was under these mortgages for years.

But since the senate committee began its investigation Bilbo has gotten his bankers to amend the mortgages and leave the parsonage part clear of them. Mortgages remain on his farm lands.

The committee previously has heard war contractors and others testify that Bilbo solicited them for funds to build Juniper Grove Baptist Church and the parsonage as a memorial to his parents. The senate investigation is based primarily on Bilbo's relations with business men who got large war contracts from the government.

Pastor Testifies

The Rev. D. Wade Smith, now the church's pastor, testified that "I hope to move in January first." He said he became pastor two years ago and at that time Bilbo told him he would turn the parsonage over to him when it was completed and furnished.

Quin related that Terry, in addition to a personal account, had a "special account" at his bank and once told him that the funds in it were actually Bilbo's.

He said that altogether $7,214.12 has been deposited in this account and all but $200 withdrawn.

Quin said he talked with Bilbo about the account two weeks ago and the Mississippi Democratic senator indicated then he had never heard of it before.

"He was astonished," Quin declared.

Terry is expected to take the witness stand tomorrow in what may be a climactic day of the committee's delving into Bilbo's financial affairs. Bilbo may follow him promptly.

Bilbo still holds title to the church property, but Forrest Jackson, his attorney, testified Bilbo had drawn a deed and has an oral understanding with the register of deeds that the deed is to be honored and the property conveyed to the deacons in event of his death.

Jackson also said it was Bilbo's plan, if death does not come first, to convey the title when work is completed on this project for which the senator solicited funds as a memorial to "my sainted father."

The story of the mortgages was developed in testimony from Robert M. Newton, president of the Bank of Commerce, Wiggins, Miss., and Herbert H. McLeod of the Federal Land Bank of New Orleans.

In brief it was this:

In 1935, Bilbo mortgaged his 3,600-acre farm for $15,500 with a first mortgage of $8,000 and a second of $7,500.

Then he built the parsonage on the mortgaged land and it consequently became part of the real estate subject to the mortgage.

Since current investigation began, Bilbo has gotten banks to amend the existing mortgages and remove from their coverage 8.35 acres including the land on which the parsonage stands.

The remainder of the farm (3,600 acres less 8.35) is still mortgaged. The amount of the first mortgage is now $5,954; the amount of the second mortgage is $4,138.

McLeod said the two mortgages are now $5,954 and $4,138 respectively.

Other major points in their accounts:

McLeod estimated the parsonage with outbuildings is worth $6,000 to $10,000.

Newton testified Bilbo had deposited about $28,000 in his bank in a special Juniper Grove church account and had withdrawn all but $1,285.38. Bilbo's project included the church as well as the parsonage.

The committee has received testimony that war contractors gave Bilbo funds for this church along with personal gifts of an automobile, and furniture, painted house, dug him a lake, managed his farm at a loss—acts which have cost them some $68,000 out of pocket.

Meeting To Pay Off Bilbo Loan Reported 1946

Washington, Dec. 17 (AP)—Forrest Jackson, attorney for Senator Bilbo (D., Miss.), testified today that friends of the lawmaker attended an emergency meeting in 1940 to raise funds to pay back $3,000 borrowed by Bilbo.

Jackson told a Senate War Investigating subcommittee that Bilbo had borrowed the money from Abe Shushan, New Orleans wholesale dry-goods merchant, and that Shushan had been threatening to disclose information about the loan.

Jackson testified that Edward P. Terry, former Bilbo secretary, called a meeting in Jackson, Miss., in August, 1940, to discuss a "matter of grave importance."

Says State Law Ineffective

The session was attended, Jackson said, by himself, Terry, the late Grant Stewart of New Hebron, Miss., and R. [illegible] Newton, Wiggins, Miss., naval stores merchant.

Previous witnesses have testified that Shushan loaned Bilbo $3,000 at the request of Stewart.

Earlier, Jackson expressed the

Fund Raised to Defeat Bilbo, Inquiry Reveals

NIGHT DAY

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opinion that "hundreds of thousands of dollars" can be spent in Mississippi political campaigns despite a State Corrupt Practices Act.

Reported Contributions

Under questioning by Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.), Jackson testified that he, Terry and Newton each put up $750 to pay Bilbo's loan and that it was understood Stewart would contribute a like amount.

Jackson at first indicated that, in the line of Shushan's testimony yesterday that the loan was repaid in July, 1940, he was under the impression that Terry had been collecting funds for a loan already paid.

He said later that he could be mistaken about the emergency meeting having been held in August of that year.

Believes Money Raised

"Chances are, then," asked Chairman Mead (D., N.Y.), "that the money actually was collected (by Bilbo's friends) to clear the note?"

"Yes," Jackson replied.

Jackson told the subcommittee that never put up $750 as agreed and that Terry eventually borrowed his share from Jackson.

The lawyer said Terry told Bilbo's friends that Shushan was about to deliver the $3,000 note into the hands of former Governor Hugh White, Bilbo's opponent in the 1940 Mississippi senatorial campaign.

He quoted Terry as saying that Shushan "was trying to embarrass Senator Bilbo by disclosing the note."

"We were good Democrats and we wanted to keep it quiet," Jackson testified.

Not Entered On Books

Jackson said he never had entered on his books the $750 he put up for Bilbo, nor the $750 he gave to Terry. He said also he never had told Bilbo that he put up the money.

Earlier, Jackson testified that he had collected $1,500 in fees from the Volz Construction Company, a war-contractor firm, and $435.38 in insurance fees.

"Did you use any part of that to pay the office expenses of Senator Bilbo?" Ferguson asked.

"I did pay some to Terry from time to time," Jackson said.

He added that he "couldn't guess the amount," but noted that the committee "has one check for $1,100" for that purpose.

"For The Campaign"

When Ferguson asked if that amount was paid "for the benefit of Bilbo," Jackson answered that it went "for the campaign."

Ferguson asked Jackson whether he had told committee investigators that "Terry called you and said he was in desperate circumstances" trying to meet Bilbo's office expenses.

Jackson said this was true, and that he had made contributions in reply to this appeal, but he could not recall the amount.

Jackson said he had never told Bilbo about Terry's calls. He said he did not think it would have been proper.

"Even though you believed the man was dishonest?" Ferguson inquired.

"I didn't say he was dishonest—maybe he was guilty of impropriety," Jackson said.

Parsonage Papers Presented

Just before the hearing recessed for lunch, Bilbo handed the committee a file of papers proposing that he convey title of a church parsonage and other buildings, and the land on which they stand, to the church deacons.

Earlier witnesses testified that the Senator had collected about $28,000 to build a parsonage for the Juniper Baptist Church on land he still owned and that he held title to the church.

Bilbo, sitting with his feet propped up on a chair, whispered to a reporter that the church parsonage and land would be conveyed to the church "as soon as the building was completed."

Ferguson questioned Jackson about these papers at length and noted that Bilbo still could withdraw the proposed title conveyance and retain both the land and the buildings.

Not Intended, He Says

Jackson agreed, but said this was not intended.

Jackson said the Senator planned to complete all the buildings and turn them and the land over to the church next July.

Newton, president of the Poplarville (Miss.) Bank, who said he is not related to F. L. Newton, contractor who gave Bilbo $25,000, testified he had been a "close, personal and political friend" of Bilbo since 1906.

Senator Ferguson asked if it was not true that Bilbo's friends had raised money to pay $3,000 to Shushan "to protect Senator Bilbo's name—you did not want the public to know he had borrowed money from Shushan, Huey Long's associate."

The banker said this was true and that Stewart had borrowed the money from Shushan to help the Senator pay "part of an alimony settlement."

Newton testified also that Senator Bilbo was the only person who could draw funds from ar account for the Baptist parsonage. He said the account had been as high as $28,000, but now was slightly more than $1,285.

Jackson was questioned about the Mississippi Corrupt Practices Act by Ferguson.

After asking about the alleged payment of $11,000 to former Representative Ross Collins's campaign manager after Collins lost his bid for a senatorial nomination in 1942, Ferguson queried:

"How did you get around the Mississippi Corrupt Practices Act? You did not report this as a campaign expenditure."

"Informal Groups" Exempt

Jackson replied that only the main committee of a candidate was required to report its expenditures. "Informal" groups were exempt, he said.

"What good is the State law then?" asked Ferguson.

"I don't think it's any good," Jackson replied. "It's like the Hatch Act (Federal law which limits political expenditures and contributions)."

Ferguson suggested that "thousands of informal committees could be set up and spend hundreds of thousands of dollars" under Jackson's idea of the State law.

"That's right," the lawyer replied.

Bilbo's Plans For Reply

Before today's session started Senator Bilbo told reporters he did not plan to answer testimony until it was completed, including that of his former secretary, Edward B. Terry.

When he does testify, Bilbo will have a chance to tell his side of the story of his relations with a dozen war contractors.

The committee would have preferred to wait for Bilbo's rebuttal until after examining Terry.

But Terry is not due to arrive here until tomorrow morning.

Lake Builder's Report

A. B. Friend, war contractor and former campaign manager for Senator Bilbo, told the Senate War Investigating subcommitee that he had designed an artificial lake on the Senator's farm in Mississippi. Other war contractors said they helped build the lake without cost to Bilbo.

Friend said it was "not an artificial lake but water held back by a dam."

Senator Ferguson estimated it cost $9,000 to move dirt for the dam and asked Friend if he had sought payment from Bilbo.

"I've been a guest in the Senator's home many days and many nights," Friend replied, tartly. "When he sends me a bill for that I'll bill him for my help."

Bilbo's Ex-Aide Off To D.C. To Testify 1946

Meridian, Miss., Dec. 17 (AP)—Edward B. Terry left here today for Washington, indicating he will report on financial dealings involving Theodore G. Bilbo during his seven years as secretary to the Mississippi Senator.

DAY

Terry is to testify before a Senate subcommittee investigating Bilbo's purported war-contract activities. He is due in Washington early Wednesday morning.

"I am prepared to testify," Terry declared, "if the committee will be patient with me. I'll review the entire seven years of my efforts in behalf of the people of Mississippi, regardless of political affiliation, where in the end, I have destroyed my health and Bilbo has greatly increased his financial resources through my efforts."

Doxey Campaign

Terry said he had made out the checks by which F. T. Newton, of Hattiesburg, Miss., contractor handling war contracts, donated $25,000 purportedly to the 1942 campaign of Wall Doxey, who ran unsuccessfully for the United States Senate against James O. Eastland.

"I was in the hotel with Senator Bilbo and Mr. Doxey," Terry added. "They asked me to make out the checks, and I did after asking to whom they should be made out. When the Senator told me 'Theo. G. Bilbo,' I was a bit surprised, but made them out accordingly."

LEGION WILL MEET IN FRANCE IN 1947

Washington, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Legionnaires will make their third mass pilgrimage to France next year.

Paul H. Griffith, national commander, said today that the American Legion had accepted an invitation from George Bidault, for a sentimental journey to the Legion's birthplace.

More than 25,000 members and their families crossed the Atlantic in 1927 to attend the first Paris convention. In 1937 the trip was made by 5,000 Legionnaires.

Griffith said Phil Collins of Chicago would head a committee to arrange for the 1947 Paris convention, which will be held concurrently with a session in the United States for Legion stay-at-homes.

METHANOL AID EXTENDED

OTC Continues Priority for Sulfa, Streptomycin, Penicillin Drugs

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP)—The Office of Temporary Controls said today that manufacturers will continue to receive through December priority assistance necessary to obtain methanol for the production of streptomycin, penicillin and sulfa drugs.

The Civilian Production Administration division of the OTC will issue authority upon application to draw against reserves of methanol which have been held under CPA direction since the beginning of the coal strike. Coal is a primary raw material for making methanol.

ATOMIC SCIENTIST WINS AIR TROPHY 1946

Washington, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—President Truman today presented the 1945 Robert J. Collier trophy for outstanding aviation achievement to Dr. Luis W. Alvarez, 35-year-old scientist.

Alvarez, professor of physics at the University of California, won the award for his part in the development of the ground-control approach system for all-weather safe landing of aircraft. The presentation, in behalf of the National Aeronautic Association, was made in a brief ceremony in the President's office.

Alvarez participated in the work on atom bomb development in Los Alamos, N. M. He rode in a B-29 which flew one-half mile behind the sister ship which dropped the atom bomb on Hiroshima, to observe and record the effects of the blast. He is now supervising construction of a radiation laboratory for advanced atomic energy research at Berkeley, Cal.

YULE GIFT TO 62 WOUNDED

ACC to Fly Wan Hospitalized GI's Home for Holidays

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP)—Sixty-two soldiers with crippling war wounds will spend Christmas at home rather than in military hospitals as a gift of the Army's Air Transport Command.

Maj. Gen. Robert M. Webster of the ATC said today that planes would be supplied and that some forty hospital attendants would give up their own holidays to accompany the patients on air trips to fields near their homes.

Each patient will leave before Christmas Day and return after New Year's, giving each man about two weeks at home.

The men are either amputees or are paralyzed because of spinal injuries. Many of them are unable to travel without attendants.

They will be selected from three hospitals: Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.; Percy Jones Hospital, Battle Creek, Mich., and Walter Reed, Washington, D. C.

Sees U. S. Relations Improved

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP).—Senator James E. Murray, Democrat, of Montana, said he told President Truman today that this country's international relations, as observed on a recent trip abroad, are "better than they have been in a long while." Senator Murray returned a few days ago from Europe, where he was a delegate to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. He expressed the belief there is "better understanding" in the world as a result of recent developments.

UPHELD FOR FIRING RED BUREAU HEAD

Washington, Dec. 17. (A. P.).—The United States Court of Appeals yesterday upheld the right of the Government to fire Morton Friedman of Queens, N. Y., from his War Manpower Commission job on grounds there was reason to believe he was associated with an allegedly Communist-dominated group and there was a reasonable doubt of his loyalty.

Friedman was classification director of the WMC. He was separated from his position in September, 1944, mainly because of his activity with the American Peace Mobilization Organization, which the Government told the court was Communist-dominated.

The Court of Appeals upheld a lower court action approving the discharge. It said:

"The United States has the right to prescribe the qualifications of its employees and to attach conditions to their employment."

First White House Dinner For the Cabinet Since '41

Margaret Truman Helps Her Parents Entertain 90

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP).—Twenty-two-year-old Margaret Truman helped her parents, President and Mrs. Truman, entertain ninety guests tonight at the first White House dinner in honor of the Cabinet since state entertaining was discontinued in 1941.

This was the first state function on the resumed social calendar that Margaret, who is studying voice in New York, has attended, although she came here for the reception that the President and Mrs. Truman held for the press, radio and photographers on Dec. 5.

All members of the Cabinet were present except Postmaster General Hannegan, who is in Florida.

Rocket Fired in Test To Create Meteorites

WHITE SANDS, N. M., Dec. 17—(AP) A German V-2 rocket streaked skyward towing a fiery tail for about 68 seconds tonight, but the Army would make no announcement on its experiment to create man-made meteorites.

A press representative stationed about six miles from the firing platform, however, said he saw no evidence of meteorites with his naked eyes.

The rocket was fired at 10:10 p.m. (Mountain Standard Time) and the all clear came at 10:23.

The flames from the rocket's jet engines lighted the desert brightly for about three miles.

They were visible for 68 seconds and the white hot rudders for about 52 seconds longer.

V-2 Rocket to Create 'Shooting Stars'

Dime-sized Bits of Iron Will Be Propelled Tonight for More Accurate Data on Size of Real Meteors.

White Sands, N. M., Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Unless scientists' calculations go awry, synthetic "shooting stars" will flash across Southwestern skies tonight in a scenic display visible over a wide area.

The man-made meteors—created by propelling dime-sized bits of iron through the atmosphere at speeds topping six miles a second—will be discharged in the first night-time launching of a German V-2 rocket in this country. The speed of the pellets will be sufficient to fuse them by friction with the air. Army ordnance experts will send the rocket aloft at 12 midnight, Eastern standard time, at the White Sands Proving Ground.

Allowing for curvature of the earth, it is estimated that the fiery spectacle may be witnessed over a 300-mile radius, and at even greater distances through high-powered observatory telescopes.

Half a dozen streams of metal pellets will be shot from the rocket, starting approximately twenty-two miles above the earth and continuing up to the forty-mile level. They will be launched from regular rifle grenades, thrust into space by a bazooka mechanism and set off by newly devised shaped explosives.

The experiment seeks information for more accurate computation of the size of real meteors. It is based on ideas advanced by Dr. Fred Zwicky of the California Institute of Technology.

PRISONER SEIZES GUNS, TERRIFIES TRAIN PASSENGERS

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 17 (AP)—An escaped army prisoner flourishing two pistols terrified passengers aboard a train, leaped to freedom and forced a farmer to drive him from rural Jackson County to Kansas City today before police ended his flight.

Two patrolmen captured the man, whom they identified as Pvt. John S. O'Brien of Rome, N.Y., as he waited for a street car in the downtown section. O'Brien surrendered without resistance although police said two .45 caliber pistols were found in his pockets.

Cpl. Gerrit Denbondt of Sioux City, Iowa, one of the guards returning O'Brien from Indiana to Ft. Leavenworth where he had escaped three months ago, told this story:

O'Brien seized Debondt's revolver early this morning as the train neared Sibley, Mo., and forced the guard to unlock the handcuffs. He took the pistol of the second guard, Cpl. Robert L. Stowers of Seth, W. Va. Gun in hand O'Brien paraded through the train admonishing passengers to "keep still and you won't get hurt." Taking an overcoat from a passenger, he leaped from the train.

While 16 cars of police officers searched the area, Mark Stoner, a farmer, said O'Brien forced him to drive to Kansas City where the escaped prisoner got out, taking Stoner's shoes with him.

Louis A. Johnson, a construction company employe, told police that O'Brien tried to force him to drive to St. Joseph, Mo.

"I told him I was on a job and couldn't leave town," Johnson said. O'Brien got out of the car.

"I told him to use his head instead of his gun and showed him where he could catch a street car."

Johnson called police when he read a newspaper story relating O'Brien's escape.

The FBI said the army prisoner was serving a five-year sentence for desertion.

3 TROOP SHIPS DUE

By The Associated Press

Three troop-carrying vessels are due at U.S. ports today with more than 450 service personnel and 146 war brides and children.

At New York: Gen. George W. Goethals from Bremerhaven with 37 troops and 146 war brides and children.

At San Francisco: Marine Jumper from Jinsen with 115 troops, 17 navy personnel; Gen. William F. Hase, no port given; 299 troops.

The following troop ships arrived yesterday.

At New York: Gen. Richardson, 2,981 troops; Marine Robin, 2,364 troops; both from Bremerhaven.

At Seattle: Fred C. Ainsworth from Yokohama, 642 troops; Henry Failing from Alaska, 721 troops.

Eire had 6,548,000 people in 1840, but only 2,992,034 peop'e in 1940.

LONDON, DEC.17-(AP)-THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY FLATLY DENIED TODAY A CHARGE BY THE SOVIET NAVY NEWSPAPER RED FLEET THAT A CONVOY OF WAR SUPPLIES TO ARCHANGEL WAS MISHANDLED BY BRITISH AUTHORITIES IN JULY, 1942.

"THIS ACCOUNT APPEARS TO IMPUGN NOT MERELY THE NAVAL TACTICS OF THE CONVOY, BUT ALSO THE COURAGE OF THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN SEAMEN WHO TOOK PART IN IT," JOHN DUGDALE, THE ADMIRALTY'S FINANCIAL SECRETARY, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

RED FLEET SAID THE ADMIRALTY DID NOT TAKE PAINS ENOUGH IN ORGANIZING THE CONVOY--ONLY 11 OF WHOSE 37 SHIPS REACHED THEIR DESTINATION--AND THAT CREW MEMBERS OF AMERICAN TRANSPORTS LEFT THEIR SHIPS "AT FIRST DANGER" OF A GERMAN RAID.

"THIS PARTICULAR CONVOY, CARRIED OUT IN THE MOST CRITICAL PERIOD OF THE WAR AT SEA, WAS ADMITTEDLY ONE OF THE LEAST FORTUNATE," DUGDALE SAID. "NOT ALL OPERATIONS OF WAR ARE SUCCESSFUL, BUT WE HAVE A RIGHT TO EXPECT THAT THE EFFORTS OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN THE COMMON CAUSE SHOULD NOT BE DECRIED."

DUGDALE SAID 75 CONVOYS CARRIED $1,224,000,000 WORTH OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT AND $480,000,000 WORTH OF OTHER MATERIALS FROM BRITAIN TO RUSSIA BETWEEN 1941 AND 1945.

"OVER THE WHOLE PERIOD 92.6 PERCENT OF THE MATERIAL DISPATCHED WAS FAITHFULLY DELIVERED TO THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT," HE SAID.

JP151PES

LONDON, DEC.17-(AP)-BITTER COLD NUMBED THE FINGERS AND TOES OF WESTERN EUROPE'S THINLY CLAD CHILDREN AND THEIR ELDERS BY THE MILLIONS TODAY.

FROM BELGIUM AND HOLLAND, WHERE FROZEN CANALS HALTED FREIGHT BARGES, TO ITALY, WHERE SHIVERING YOUNGSTERS PEELED "RECONSTRUCTION LOAN" POSTERS FROM WALLS FOR FUEL, THE COLD WAVE WHICH SWEPT IN FROM SIBERIA LAST WEEKEND HELD SWAY.

ONE MAN DIED OF EXPOSURE IN PARIS, AND OTHERS WERE TAKEN TO HOSPITALS. THE COLD DROVE HERDS OF WILD HOGS AND OTHER ANIMALS FROM THE PYRENEES MOUNTAINS INTO THE OUTSKIRTS OF FRENCH VILLAGES. SNOW AND ICE GAVE A WINTERY VENEER TO THE RIVIERA.

IN GERMANY, AUTHORITIES EXPRESSED FEAR THE SUB-FREEZING WEATHER WOULD INCREASE ILLNESSES AMONG PEOPLE BADLY HOUSED.

FREEZING TEMPERATURES WERE RECORDED IN VENICE.

ENGLAND AND WALES, THEIR ELECTRICITY SUPPLY CUT CUT FOR THE SECOND SUCCESSIVE DAY BY HEAVY DEMANDS ON THE NATION'S POWER SYSTEM, DUG IN FOR ANOTHER NIGHT OF HEAVY FROST.

LITTLE RELIEF WAS EXPECTED BEFORE THE WEEKEND. 1946

B1223PES

LONDON, DEC 17-(AP)-ADM.LORD MOUNTBATTEN, FORMER ALLIED COMMANDER FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA, SAID TODAY PRIDI PANOMYONG, FORMER SIAMESE PREMIER, DIRECTED THE SIAMESE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT DURING THE WAR AGAINST THE JAPANESE, AFTER THE INVADERS HAD NAMED HIM TO THEIR PUPPET COUNCIL OF REGENCY.

MOUNTBATTEN TOLD A LUNCHEON GATHERING THAT PRIDI, USING THE CODE NAME OF "RUTH," KEPT IN TOUCH BY RADIO WITH SEAC HEADQUARTERS. HE ORGANIZED SABOTAGE AND GUERRILLA UNITS TOTALING 60,000 MEN, THE FORMER SEAC COMMANDER SAID.

PRIDI WILL ARRIVE THURSDAY ABOARD THE QUEEN ELIZABETH FROM THE UNITED STATES. HE HAS BEEN INVITED TO LUNCHEON AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

JJ1106AES

30. 24 - 6993

LONDON, DEC 17-(AP)-A HOUSE OF COMMONS STANDING COMMITTEE OVERRODE FOOD MINISTER JOHN STRACHEY TODAY AND VOTED 23 TO 22 TO BAN THE SALE OF INTOXICANTS IN STATE-OPERATED RESTAURANTS FOR LOW-INCOME WORKMEN.

THE PROHIBITION ISSUE CAUSED A BITTER COMMITTEE FIGHT LAST WEEK. PROPONENTS OF THE BAN ARGUED THAT SCOTTISH TEETOTALLERS, WHO ARE IN THE MAJORITY IN SOME DISTRICTS, OBJECTED TO CONTRIBUTING PUBLIC FUNDS TO ESTABLISHMENTS SELLING INTOXICANTS.

V931AES 1946

LONDON, DEC 17-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THE RETIREMENT, EFFECTIVE JAN.1, OF GEN. SIR HASTINGS ISMAY, 69, FROM HIS WARTIME ~~POST AS LIAISON OFFICER TO THE CABINET AND THE JOINT CHIEFS OF~~ STAFF, AN ASSIGNMENT HE HAD FILLED SINCE BEING APPOINTED BY WINSTON CHURCHILL IN 1940.

SIR HASTINGS WAS PERSONAL CHIEF OF STAFF FIRST TO CHURCHILL AND LATER TO PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE IN THEIR ROLES AS DEFENSE MINISTER, A POST WHICH IS BEING ABOLISHED UNDER THE PEACETIME PLAN FOR A SEPARATE DEFENSE MINISTRY IN CHARGE OF THE THREE SERVICE MINISTRIES.

M334AES

THE AMERICAN PROPOSAL, STRESSING INTERNATIONAL CONTROLS AND INSPECTIONS, WAS TURNED DOWN FLATLY BY ANDREI A. GROMYKO OF RUSSIA LAST SUMMER. DURING THE RECENT GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSIONS, HOWEVER, SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M. MOLOTOV AGREED TO INTERNATIONAL INSPECTIONS AND CONTROLS, WHICH WOULD OPERATE OUTSIDE THE CONTROVERSIAL VETO BUT WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

IT REMAINED TO BE SEEN WHETHER, IN THE LIGHT OF THE DEVELOPMENT, GROMYKO NOW WOULD ACCEPT THE BARUCH PLAN, SEEK TO AMEND IT, OR AGAIN INSIST ON HIS OWN PROPOSAL.

GROMYKO'S ORIGINAL RESOLUTION, ALSO PUT BEFORE THE COMMISSION LAST SUMMER, WOULD BAN ATOMIC WEAPONS AND LEAVE CONTROL AND PUNISHMENT TO THE INDIVIDUAL NATIONS.

BARUCH, CONVINCED OF THE "IMPERATIVE NECESSITY FOR SPEED," HAS PRODDED THE COMMISSION CONTINUALLY AND NOW POINTS TO THE FACT THAT THE BODY MUST REPORT TO THE PARENT SECURITY COUNCIL BY DEC. 31.

BARUCH'S RESOLUTION CALLS FOR A STRONG INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM OF CONTROL OF ATOMIC EMERGY ESTABLISHED AND DEFINED BY A TREATY. THIS TREATY (CONVENTION) WOULD SET UP AN INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITY WITH FULL POWERS OF INSPECTION AND CONTROL OF THE TREATY REGULATIONS. THE ATOMIC BOMB WOULD BE OUTLAWED AND THE UNITED STATES WOULD REVEAL ITS SECRETS STEP BY STEP WITH THE SETTING UP OF EFFECTIVE SAFEGUARDS.

THERE ARE A SERIES OF SHARP DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIAN PLANS, BUT OBSERVERS GENERALLY AGREED THAT THE INTERNATIONAL INSPECTION BARRIER APPARENTLY REMOVED BY MOLOTOV WAS THE BIGGEST ONE.

DELEGATES EXPRESSED SOME PESSIMISM, HOWEVER, OVER AN EARLY VOTE AND INDICATED THEY EXPECTED SEVERAL SESSIONS OF SPEECH-MAKING.

ADD New York (day-UN) XXX States (Carpenter)

A15

THE OTHER U.N. BODY CURRENTLY ACTIVE--THE SECURITY COUNCIL--YESTERDAY HEARD REPRESENTATIVES OF BULGARIA, ALBANIA AND YUGOSLAVIA JOIN IN A DEMAND THAT THE COUNCIL INVESTIGATE CONDITIONS INSIDE GREECE.

STRONGLY DENYING CHARGES OF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT THAT THE THREE NATIONS HAD FOMENTED GUERRILLA WARFARE WITHIN GREECE FOR THEIR OWN ENDS, THE THREE IN TURN LAID THE BLAME AT THE DOOR OF THE ROYALIST-DOMINATED ATHENS GOVERNMENT.

HYSNI KOPO, ALBANIAN MINISTER TO YUGOSLAVIA, CHARGED THAT GREECE WAS TRYING "TO PROVOKE WAR AGAINST ITS NEIGHBORS" AND SAID A CIVIL WAR ALREADY WAS UNDER WAY AS A RESULT OF "THE UPRISING ON THE PART OF THE GREEK PEOPLE AGAINST THEIR GOVERNMENT."

GREEK PREMIER CONSTANTIN TSALDARIS RENEWED HIS COMPLAINT VIGOROUSLY AND TOLD THE COUNCIL THAT ONLY A FRACTION OF THE "PROOFS" HE HAD OFFERE "WOULD HAVE SUFFICED TO JUSTIFY ONE IN APPLYING THE TERM OF AGGRESSOR TO THOSE STATES WHICH LEND THEIR SUPPORT TO THE (GUERRILLA) BANDS IN QUESTION."

AFTER HEARING ALL THE CHARGES AND COUNTER-CHARGES, THE COUNCIL RECESSED UNTIL WEDNESDAY MORNING, WHEN IT WILL BEGIN GENERAL DEBATE.

OTHER U.N. DEVELOPMENTS:

1- SIAM BECAME THE 55TH MEMBER OF THE WORLD PEACE AGENCY WHEN PRINCE WAN WAITHHAYAKON SIGNED ARTICLES OF ADHERENCE TO THE CHARTER FOR HIS GOVERNMENT. SIAM WAS VOTED IN BY THE ASSEMBLY SUNDAY NIGHT IN ITS CLOSING HOURS.

2- THE MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED IT HAD BEGUN DISCUSSIONS OF THE PRINCIPLES GOVERNING COMPOSITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL FORCE IT WILL SET UP FOR THE SECURITY COUNCIL. IT WAS LEARNED THAT THE COMMITTE WHICH HAS MADE LITTLE PROGRESS IN ALMOST A YEAR OF WORK, ALREADY HAD STALLED IN A SUB-COMMITTEE OVER PROCEDURE IN DRAFTING THE UNITS FROM MEMBER NATIONS.

JR324AES

PARIS 1ST ADD NIGHT LEAD FRENCH XXX ECONOMY 1946

JACQUES DUCLOS, COMMUNIST PARTY SECRETARY GENERAL, THREW THE ASSEMBLY INTO A BRIEF UPROAR AS HE ACCUSED OTHER PARTIES OF THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FAILURE TO FORM A COALITION GOVERNMENT.

TURNING TOWARD THE BENCHES OF THE MRP, HE SHOUTED "YOU HAVE THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE RENEWAL OF THE CLASS STRUGGLE."

DUCLOS SAID THE CENTERISTS AND RIGHTISTS HAD PREVENTED THE COMMUNISTS FROM BEING APPOINTED TO THE DEFENSE MINISTRY, AND DECLARED:

"WE CAN ASSURE YOU WE WILL NOT RENOUNCE GETTING THIS POST."

RW3PES

ADD PARIS (DAY-French) XXX Seneca Case (Goldberg

THE 74-YEAR-OLD BLUM WAS CALLED BACK TO HEAD THE GOVERNMENT A THIRD TIME IN THE FACE OF A DEADLOCK IN THE ASSEMBLY, WHERE COMMUNISTS RANK FIRST, THE MRP SECOND AND THE SOCIALISTS THIRD IN REPRESENTATION BUT NONE HAS A MAJORITY. PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL GEORGES BIDAULT, MRP, AND HIS COALITION MINISTERS HAD RESIGNED AND BOTH HE AND THOREZ HAD FAILED TO BE ELECTED PREMIER-PRESIDENT.

BLUM HEADED COALITION CABINETS IN 1936 AND 1938 AND FELIX GOUIN, ANOTHER SOCIALIST, A LIKE PROVISIONAL SETUP EARLY THIS YEAR. BLUM IN 1942 WAS A DEFENDANT IN THE VICHY GOVERNMENT'S RIOM WAR-GUILT TRIALS, FINALLY SUSPENDED WITHOUT A DECISION. LATER HE WAS A PRISONER IN GERMANY.

MK602AES

LE HAVRE, DEC. 17-(AP)-MRS. E.H. WHARTON OF OLD LYME, CONN. WHO WAS TURNED BACK AT SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, LAST NIGHT WITH AN EIGHT-MONTHS-OLD FRENCH ORPHAN, WHOM SHE HOPED TO ADOPT AND TAKE BACK TO THE UNITED STATES, RETURNED TO FRANCE TODAY TO ATTEMPT TO REGULARIZE THE INFANT'S POSITION.

MRS. WHARTON AND HER TRAVELING COMPANION, MRS. MARY BATSELL OF LOS ANGELES, BOARDED A TRAIN WITH THE INFANT, JEAN ROMELOT, AFTER DISEMBARKING FROM THE U.S. LINER, JOHN ERICSSON, THIS MORNING. THEY HAD BEEN PUT ABOARD THE ERICSSON IN ENGLAND AFTER THE INFANT WAS TAKEN OFF THE U.S.-BOUND LINER AMERICA FOR LACK OF PAPERS NECESSARY FOR HIS LANDING IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE TWO WOMEN TOLD FELLOW PASSENGERS THAT THEY WERE TAKING JEAN, WHOSE FATHER FOUGHT WITH THE FRENCH MAQUIS, BACK TO THE CANNES CRECHE, WHERE MRS. WHARTON HOPED TO COMPLETE ADOPTION PROCEEDINGS.

MEANWHILE IN PARIS, AMERICAN EMBASSY OFFICIALS SAID THAT MRS. WHARTON HAD MADE SEVERAL ATTEMPTS TO OBTAIN A U.S. ENTRY VISA FOR THE BOY. THEY SAID SHE HAD BEEN INFORMED THAT THE APPLICATION WOULD HAVE TO GO THROUGH REGULAR CHANNELS, IF HE WERE TO ENTER AS A FRENCH CITIZEN, WITHOUT ADOPTION, AND MIGHT TAKE AS LONG AS SIX MONTHS.

JR715AES

BERLIN, DEC 17-(AP)-DR. RACE L. MCCANN MORLEY, DIRECTOR OF THE SAN FRANCISCO MUSEUM OF ART, AND MRS. HENRY POTTER RUSSELL, ALSO OF SAN FRANCISCO, BOTH MEMBERS OF THE U.S. DELEGATION TO THE UNESCO MEETING IN PARIS, ARRIVED HERE TODAY TO CONFER WITH MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ON PROBLEMS RELATING TO MONUMENTS AND FINE ARTS IN THE AMERICAN ZONE OF GERMANY.

DR. MORLEY AND MRS. RUSSELL WILL SPEND APPROXIMATELY A WEEK IN GERMANY, VISITING THE WIESBADEN AND MUNICH ART COLLECTION CENTERS.

1946

COL. JOHN H. ALLEN, CHIEF OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT'S RESTITUTION BRANCH, SAID THEIR VISIT CONCERNED "THE GREAT GERMAN PROBLEM OF TRAINING MUSEUM AND LIBRARY PERSONNEL NEEDED IN RECONSTRUCTION OF THE COUNTRY'S CULTURAL LIFE." HE SAID THE INFORMATION OBTAINED WOULD BE PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF UNESCO, THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION.

MK835AES

BERLIN, DEC 17-(AP)-THE SOVIET MILITARY ADMINISTRATION'S OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER, TAEGLICHE RUNDSCHAU, TODAY ATTACKED WHAT IT DESCRIBED AS "MALICIOUS LIES CLAIMING THERE IS CEASELESS AND EXCESSIVE DISMANTLING OF GERMAN INDUSTRIES IN THE SOVIET ZONE."

THE PAPER - IN ITS SECOND ARTICLE THIS WEEK EXPLAINING SOVIET REPARATIONS DEMANDS AND POLICIES TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE -- CONTENDED THAT DESPITE REMOVALS FROM THE RUSSIAN ZONE PRODUCTION CAPACITY THERE STILL SUBSTANTIALLY EXCEEDS THE GERMAN LEVEL OF INDUSTRY AGREED UPON BY THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL.

IN ITS FIRST ARTICLE SUNDAY, THE RUNDSCHAU MAINTAINED THAT GERMANY WAS WELL ABLE TO PAY, IN ADDITION TO INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT, THE $10,000,000,000 REPARATIONS STILL DEMANDED BY RUSSIA.

OBVIOUSLY REPLYING TO REPORTS WHICH HAVE APPEARED IN PAPERS LICENSED BY THE WESTERN POWERS CONCERNING NEW SOVIET DISMANTLINGS, THE PAPER ASSERTED TODAY THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE FOLLOWING A "SENSIBLE" ECONOMIC POLICY WHICH FOSTERED REVIVAL OF CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION EVEN WHILE DISMANTLINGS WERE PROCEEDING.

DN755AES

THE HEARING STARTED LAST WEEK WITH A DECLARATION BY THE TRIBUNAL THAT FURTWAENGLER NEVER HAD BEEN A MEMBER OF THE NAZI PARTY OR ITS AUXILIARIES BUT THAT IT WOULD INVESTIGATE WHETHER HE HAD ALLOWED NAZI PROPAGANDA TO MISUSE HIS PERSONAL FAME.

AMERICAN CULTURAL AUTHORITIES IN THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT, IN REFUSING TO PERMIT THE CONDUCTOR TO RESUME HIS CAREER WITHOUT A DENAZIFICATION TRAIL, SAID THE NAZIS HAD USED HIS FOREIGN TOURS AS A SOURCE OF PROPAGANDA. ADD BERLIN (ADD FURTWAENGLER) XXX FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS SOON

THE RUSSIANS, ON THE OTHER HAND, HAD SHOWN PARTIALITY TO FURTWAENGLER AND HAD GIVEN SUPPORT TO LOCAL CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS DEMANDING THAT HE BE PERMITTED TO RESUME HIS WORK.

THREE JEWS TESTIFIED TODAY THAT FURTWAENGLER RISKED HIS LIFE TO SHIELD THEM FROM PERSECUTION. ONE OF THE WITNESSES WAS PAUL HERZBERG, A FORMER OPERATIC DIRECTOR. TWO OTHERS WERE MEMBERS OF THE PHILHARMONIC.

FURTWAENGLER TESTIFIED THAT HE FLED BERLIN IN JANUARY, 1945 AFTER HE HAD BEEN WARNED HE WAS SUSPECTED OF COMPLICITY IN THE BOMB PLOT AGAINST HITLER, AND IN AN IMPASSIONED PLEA DECLARED "ART MUST STAND ABOVE POLITICS."

W247PES

EDITORS:

ATHENS--INSERT FIRST LEAD GREEK (A96) AFTER FOURTH GRAPH X X X TEN CAPTURED.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT JOSEPH C.GOODWIN REPORTED FROM SALONIKA THAT 39 GUERRILLAS HAD BEEN KILLED, 20 CAPTURED AND THAT 83 OTHERS "VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERED" DURING THE FIRST TWO DAYS OF A GREEK ARMY MOPUP IN WESTERN THRACE.

A SHARP UPSWING WAS REPORTED IN THE NUMBER OF GUERRILLAS SURRENDERING TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE AMNESTY ORDER WHICH WILL EXPIRE DEC.21. PLANES SCATTERED LEAFLETS THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS REPEATING THE GOVERNMENT'S OFFER.

GREEK ARMY X X X ETC., FIFTH GRAPH.

1946

--DASH--

(EDS: FIRST GRAPH MAY BE CHANGED TO READ "NEWSPAPER AND OTHER REPORTS SAID AT LEAST 72 GUERRILLA FOES X X X ETC.)

JP233PES

ZIONISTS

BASEL, SWITZERLAND, DEC.17-(AP)-AN AUTHORIZED SPOKESMAN OF THE WORLD ZIONIST CONGRESS SAID TODAY DR.CHAIM WEIZMANN, OF LONDON, NOW HAD A MAJORITY IN FAVOR OF WEIZMANN'S REELECTION AS PRESIDENT OF THE ORGANIZATION.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IS EXPECTED IN ABOUT FIVE DAYS, WITH WEIZMANN AND RABBI A.H.SILVER, OF CLEVELAND, RUNNING.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID HE HAD BEEN ASKED TO MAKE THE STATEMENT AFTER HE SAID YESTERDAY THAT WEIZMANN DID NOT HAVE A MAJORITY, BUT THAT NO OPPOSING CANDIDATE HAD, EITHER.

THIS SOURCE, AN EMPLOYEE OF THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION UNDER WEIZMANN, SAID WEIZMANN WOULD NOT ACCEPT A SECONDARY OR HONORARY POST IN THE ZIONIST ORGANIZATION AND WOULD STAND OR FALL ON HIS ANNOUNCED POLICY OF CONTINUING NEGOTIATINS WITH BRITAIN FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A JEWISH STATE IN PALESTINE.

N1PES

30 24 - 6995

WARSAW, DEC. 17-(AP)-NINE AMERICAN WIVES AND THEIR CHILDREN LEFT BY PLANE FOR BERLIN TODAY ON THE FIRST LEG OF A JOURNEY TO REJOIN THEIR HUSBANDS FROM WHOM THEY HAVE BEEN SEPARATED SINCE BEFORE OR DURING THE WAR.

THEY INCLUDED MRS.FELIKSA PETRYKOWSKA AND SON, KAZIMIERZ, 3901 IRONBRIDGE, HAMTRAMCK, MICH.; MRS.ZOFIA FELDY AND DAUGHTER, CZESLAWA, 4126 BERNARD STREET, CHICAGO; MRS.BRONISLAWA SANEK, 5328 SANFIELD AVENUE, CHICAGO; MRS.KAZIMIERZI BATORSKI, 3034 WEST CERMAK ROAD, CHICAGO, AND MRS.ANTONINA MYDLO, 9651 DEQUINCHE, HAMTRAMCK, MICH.

JJ949PES

VERDICTS ARE EXPECTED ABOUT JAN.15.

MK653AES

add warsaw (bay-wa715) xxx ward

rome, dec. 17-(ap)-the italian cabinet decided tonight to postpone reduction of the ~~it~~ daily bread ration from 8.8 ounces to 7 ounces after receiving a report from the italian mission in argentina that prospects for import of grain from that country had improved.

1946

the report said that shipping probably would be available soon to transport wheat purchased from or donated by argentina to italy.

ap-mcknights 3rd 2335/1935

INGOLSTADT, BAVARIA, DEC.17-(AP)-FOUR OF THE LARGEST POWDER PLANTS IN BAVARIA, CAMOUFLAGED AND HIDDEN IN A FOREST, WERE BLOWN UP TODAY IN THE PROGRAM TO ELIMINATE GERMANY'S WAR POTENTIAL.

THE PLANTS FORMERLY WERE PART OF THE EBENHAUSEN MUNITIONS WORKS.

N1257PES

MOSCOW, DEC 17-(AP)-IZVESTIA ASSAILED RUSSIA'S REVIVED COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT TODAY FOR FAILING AS YET TO SHOW "THE REQUIED INITIATIVE AND RESOLUTION IN DEVELOPING TRADE IN THE CITIES."

THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER POINTED OUT IN ITS LEADING EDITORIAL THAT IN MOSCOW, WHERE THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT WAS DESIGNED TO COMPETE WITH THE BIG STATE STORES, ONLY TWO STORES AND 15 STANDS, ALL POORLY ORGANIZED, HAD BEEN OPENED.

THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT WAS REVIVED WITH THE AIM OF BRINGING MORE PRODUCE AND MORE CONSUMER GOODS TO CITY DWELLERS.

DN711AES

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, DEC. 17-(AP)-A CERTAIN TYPE OF SOVIET OFFICIALS IS ON THE SPOT.

THE MAGAZINE PARTY LIFE, PUBLISHED BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, HAS CRITICIZED OFFICIALS IN THE PARTY, MINISTRIES AND GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS FOR FAILING TO CARRY OUT THEIR DUTIES IN A RESPONSIBLE FASHION.

ACCUSATIONS BY THE MAGAZINE INCLUDED THE CHARGE THAT OFFICIALS WERE SURROUNDING THEMSELVES WITH "YES MEN" AND FLATTERERS.

E.ANDREEV, DEPUTY CHIEF OF PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION, SAID IN THE ARTICLE THAT AN EXECUTIVE TRANSFERRED FROM ONE JOB TO ANOTHER OFTEN TOOK HIS ENTIRE RETINUE OF COLLEAGUES WITH HIM.

"IT HAS HAPPENED," ANDREEV SAID, "THAT WEAK-WILLED, UNPRINCIPLED PEOPLE WHO DO NOT COPE WITH THEIR WORK, DO NOT HAVE THEIR OWN OPINIONS AND ARE AFRAID TO CRITICIZE THE BOSSES HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO EXECUTIVE POSTS IN CERTAIN SOVIET AND ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS. THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE HAS PROPOSED THAT THE PRACTICE OF SELECTING PERSONNEL ON A 'DOMESTICITY' BASIS BE STOPPED."

ANOTHER ARTICLE IN THE MAGAZINE, WRITTEN BY M.MEDVEDEV, DEPARTMENT CHIEF IN PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION FOR THE PARTY, SAID THAT THERE WERE STILL OFFICIALS WHO WERE AFRAID TO TAKE THE CHANCE OF PURSUING A BOLD ACTION. IT ADDED:

"THERE ARE STILL MANAGERS WHO HOLD BACK ABSOLUTELY FABULOUS RESERVES OF EQUIPMENT AND RAW MATERIALS, EVEN SPECIALISTS AND WORKERS, 'JUST IN CASE.'"

AN EDITORIAL IN PARTY LIFE STRUCK OUT AT OFFICIALS WHO PUT LOCAL INTERESTS ABOVE STATE INTERESTS.

THE EDITORIAL REVEALED THAT A MAN NAMED ORLOV WAS DISCHARGED AS FIRST SECRETARY OF THE STAVROPOL AREA COMMITTEE FOR NEGLECTING GRAIN COLLECTIONS.

REFERRING TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S ORIGINAL DIRECTIVE ON SPEEDING UP GRAIN DELIVERIES, THE EDITORIAL SAID:

"THIS DECREE SHOULD SERVE AS A SERIOUS WARING TO ANYONE WHO THINKS

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"THIS DECREE SHOULD SERVE AS A SERIOUS WARNING TO ANYONE WHO THINKS HE CAN IGNORE THE STATE'S INTERESTS WITH IMPUNITY. NO TOLERANCE CAN BE SHOWN TO THOSE WHO ALLOW LOCALISM. IT IS NECESSARY RESOLUTELY TO SUPPRESS ANY MANIFESTATION OF ANTI-STATE TENDENCIES TO IMPEDE GRAIN DELIVERIES."

RW129PES

1946

CAIRO, DEC 17-(AP)-PREMIER MAHMOUD ~~FAHMY~~ NOKRACHI PASHA RECEIVED A 155 TO 21 VOTE OF CONFIDENCE FROM THE EGYPTIAN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES LAST NIGHT, AFTER HE HAD TOLD THE BODY THAT HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD STAND "FIRM IN ITS RESOLVE TO ACHIEVE THE PERMANENT UNITY OF EGYPT AND THE SUDAN UNDER THE EGYPTIAN CROWN."

"WE EGYPTIANS HAVE NO DESIRE TO DOMINATE THE SUDANESE AND WE ARE NOT IMPERIALISTS," THE NEW PREMIER ASSERTED.

LAST WEEK THE SUDANESE GOVERNOR-GENERAL ANNOUNCED THAT PRIME MINISTER CLEMENT ATTLEE OF GREAT BRITAIN HAD AUTHORIZED HIM TO ASSURE THE SUDANESE THAT NOTHING WOULD BE ALLOWED TO DEFLECT THE SUDANESE GOVERNMENT FROM ITS PREPARATION OF THE POPULATION FOR SELF GOVERNMENT.

DN713AES

TEHRAN, DEC 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT GOVERNMENT TROOPS, DISPATCHED TO OIL-RICH AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE FOR THE ANNOUNCED PURPOSE OF SUPERVISING PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS, HAD OCCUPIED THE CASPIAN SEAPORT OF ASTARA NEAR THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER.

THE SEMI-AUTONOMOUS AZERBAIJAN PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT AT TABRIZ, WHICH HAD OPPOSED ENTRY OF THE TROOPS, COLLAPSED LAST WEEK AFTER A BRIEF FLURRY OF FIGHTING.

MK549AES 1946

SHANGHAI, DEC. 17-(AP)-THE EXECUTIVE YUAN AT NANKING IS REPORTED HERE TO HAVE ISSUED AN ORDER BARRING FOREIGN SHIPS FROM LOADING AND UNLOADING CARGOES AT THE NORTH CHINA PORTS OF TSINGTAO AND CHINWANGTAO. NO REASON WAS GIVEN FOR THE ACTION WHICH CREATED DISMAY IN REVIVAL OF CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

ONE THEORY IS THAT THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT INTENDS TO CHANNELIZE ALL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THROUGH SHANGHAI AS A MEANS OF EXERCISING GREATER CONTROL.

UNITED STATES MARINES PRESENTLY ARE STATIONED IN CHINWANGTAO BUT ARE SCHEDULED TO WITHDRAW SHORTLY, POSSIBLY OVER THE WEEKEND, WHICH PRESUMABLY WOULD PLACE THE PORT IN DANGER OF AN ATTACK FROM CHINESE COMMUNISTS. TSINGTAO ALSO IS A MARINE BASE BUT PART OF THAT GARRISON LIKELY WILL REMAIN FOR SOME TIME BECAUSE THE AMERICAN NAVY HAS A SCHOOL THERE TO TRAIN OFFICERS AND MEN OF CHINA'S NAVY.

SD1219PCS

CALCUTTA, DEC 17-(AP)-PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TOLD THE ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE LAST NIGHT THAT A PLACE EXISTS FOR ENGLISHMEN IN AN INDEPENDENT INDIA "BUT NOT AS THE CHILDREN OF A COLONIAL ECONOMY, CONSIDERABLE TRACES OF WHICH STILL LINGER AS THE HERITAGE OF 200 YEARS OF BRITISH RULE."

"THE RELATIONSHIP OF FREE INDIA IS BOUND TO BE GOOD BECAUSE OF 200 YEARS OF VISIBLE AND INVISIBLE CONTACTS," THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT SAID, "UNLESS THE FINAL BREAK COMES IN SUCH A WAY TO POISON THE FUTURE."

NEHRU SAID HE DID NOT DESIRE INDIA TO DEVELOP "AGGRESSIVE, POLITICAL, ECONOMIC OR TRADE POLICIES."

"AGGRESSION OF ANY TYPE LEADS TO WAR," HE SAID. "I WANT MY COUNTRY TO BE JUST AN ADVANCED COUNTRY WITH FRIENDLY HANDS EXTENDING IN ALL DIRECTIONS."

THE VICE PRESIDENT TOLD THE ASSOCIATION THAT "AT THIS STAGE NO QUESTION OF LAYING DOWN THE FUNDAMENTALS OF A CONSTITUTION CAN BE CONSIDERED," AND ADDED THAT NO CONSTITUTION PASSED BY THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY AT NEW DELHI WOULD BE BINDING ON THE MOSLEM LEAGUE AND INDIAN STATES, "WHICH HAVE MADE IT CLEAR THAT THEY WILL NOT PARTICIPATE IN A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY COMPOSED OF ONE PARTY."

(DISPATCHES FROM BOMBAY LAST NIGHT SAID NEHRU HAD DENIED A STORY PUBLISHED EARLIER IN THE TIMES OF INDIA QUOTING HIM AS SAYING IN A BENARES SPEECH THAT "IN TWO OR THREE DAYS TIME INDIA IS TO DECLARE HERSELF OUT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.")

MK554AES

PRECEDE LONDON BROOKE

MANILA, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18-(AP)-ANTHONY BROOKE, FORMER CROWN PRINCE OF SARAWAK AND PRETENDER TO THAT THRONE, SAID TODAY HE HAD BEEN BARRED FROM THE RICH NORTH BORNEO KINGDOM UNDER THE UNDESIRABLE PERSONS ACT.

THE NEPHEW OF THE RETIRED "WHITE RAJAH" OF SARAWAK, SIR CHARLES VYNER BROOKE, SAID HE RECEIVED FORMAL NOTIFICATION FROM THE BRITISH LEGATION UPON HIS ARRIVAL IN MANILA MONDAY.

"I'VE BEEN GIVEN NO EXPLANATION WHATEVER FOR THIS ACT," THE 34-YEAR-OLD CLAIMANT TO THE KINGDOM OF OIL, GOLD, DIAMONDS, COAL AND TIMBER TOLD NEWSMEN.

BROOKE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT HE PRESUMED THE BAN WAS DUE TO HIS ANNOUNCED INTENTION OF FIGHTING THE LEGALITY OF THE STATE'S ANNEXATION BY GREAT BRITAIN AS A CROWN COLONY.

(HIS ATTORNEY IN LONDON SAID THE BAN PRESUMABLY WAS ENFORCED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNOR OF SARAWAK.)

BROOKE PLANNED TO FLY TO SINGAPORE LATER TODAY TO SEEK CLARIFICATION OF HIS STATUS.

DV1002PCS NM

LONDON, DEC 17-(AP)-ANTHONY BROOKE, FORMER CROWN PRINCE OF THE NORTH BORNEO DOMAIN OF SARAWAK, SAYS HE HAS BEEN BARRED FROM THAT EAST INDIE REALM SINCE IT WAS CEDED TO THE BRITISH CROWN LAST SPRING, AND HE WANTS TO KNOW THE REASON WHY.

BROOKE'S ATTORNEY SAID TODAY THE BAN PRESUMABLY WAS ENFORCED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNOR OF SARAWAK. — Foto Davila —

THE ATTORNEY SAID BROOKE WAS REFUSED PERMISSION TO RETURN BY THE BRITISH CONSULATE AT SAN FRANCISCO, WHO GAVE NO REASON FOR THE ACTION. BEFORE BROOKE LEFT ENGLAND ORIGINALLY TO FLY TO SARAWAK, HE SAID HE HAD BEEN URGENTLY INVITED TO DO SO BY THE MALAY NATIONAL UNION AND THE DAYAK ASSOCIATION OF SARAWAK TO DISCUSS POSSIBLE ATTEMPTS TO REGAIN THE BOMAIN'S INDEPENDENCE.

BROOKE IS A NEPHEW OF SIR CHARLES VYNER BROOKE, 71-YEAR-OLD FORMER WHITE RAJAH OF SARAWAK, WHOSE FAMILY RULED THE COUNTRY FOR MORE THAN 100 YEARS UNTIL HE PROPOSED THE CESSION AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ACCEPTED IT. ANTHONY BROOKE AND MEMBERS OF THAT BRANCH OF THE FAMILY OPPOSED CESSION.

DY845PES 1946

MANILA, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18-(AP)-THE PEOPLES COURT DISMISSED TREASON CHARGES AGAINST JOSE P. BAUTISTA, EDITOR OF THE MANILA TIMES, THE PHILIPPINES LARGEST DAILY NEWSPAPER, FOR KACK OF EVIDENCE TODAY.

THE PROSECUTOR TOLD THE COURT AN ARTICLE PRAISING JAPAN, APPEARING UNDER BAUTISTA'S BYLINE IN OCTOBER OF 1944, WAS NOT WRITTEN BY HIM. BAUTISTA MANAGED THE MANILA TRIBUNE DURING THE OCCUPATION.

DV958PCS

TOKYO, DEC. 17-(AP)-CYRIL CHAMBERS, AUSTRALIAN MINISTER FOR THE ARMY, IS DUE HERE BY AIR THURSDAY TO INSPECT CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH AUSTRALIAN TROOPS LIVE AND SERVE IN JAPAN. HE WILL BE GENERAL MACARTHUR'S GUEST WHILE IN TOKYO.

THE PARTY INCLUDES MR. F.R. SINCLAIR, SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR THE ARMY, MR. C.A. NICOL, PRESS SECRETARY, AND CAPT. D.G. WRIGHT. THEY EXPECT TO REMAIN IN JAPAN FOR A WEEK.

FJ511ACS

30 24 - 6997

FIRST LEAD JAPAN STEEL

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18-(AP)-JAPAN'S STEEL INGOT PRODUCTION WILL BE CUT MORE THAN HALF BY REPARATIONS AND ITS ROLLED STEEL OUTPUT BY NEARLY HALF, SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THIS STEP WAS IN LINE WITH A POLICY ADOPTED BY THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION DEC.6.

JAPAN'S INGOT STEEL CAPACITY WILL BE CUT TO 3,500,000 METRIC TONS ANNUALLY FROM A PEAK OF 7,800,000.

THIS, HEADQUARTERS ESTIMATED, WILL BE SUFFICIENT TO PROVIDE 2,775,000 METRIC TONS OF ROLLED STEEL ANNUALLY, COMPARED WITH A PEAK PRODUCTION OF 5,000,000 TONS.

J.Z.REDAY, WASHINGTON,D.C., CHIEF OF HEADQUARTERS' INDUSTRY DIVISION, SAID, HOWEVER, JAPAN WOULD BE ALLOWED TO KEEP SOME ELECTRIC STEEL FURNACES LONG ENOUGH TO TIDE IT OVER THE COAL SHORTAGE.

AS PART OF A "PUMP PRIMING" PROGRAM TO RESTORE JAPAN'S ECONOMY, THE COUNTRY WILL KEEP AN ADDITIONAL 300,000 METRIC TONS CAPACITY IN ELECTRIC STEEL FURNACES UNTIL JUNE 30, 1947. THE OUTPUT FROM THE ELECTRIC FURNACEX WILL BE USED FOR MINE MACHINERY, RAILS AND CABLES.

THE DEADLINE MAY BE EXTENDED BEYOND NEXT JUNE 30 BY THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION IF HEADQUARTERS PRESENTS EVIDENCE THAT THE FURNACES WILL BE NECESSARY FOR THE OCCUPATION.

(THIS DISPATCH MADE NO MENTION OF WHEN REMOVAL OF REPARATIONS PLANTS MIGHT BEGIN.)

(NO PICKUP) 1946

FJ1211ACS

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, DEC.18-(AP)-ONE SOLDIER WAS KILLED AND TWO WERE INJURED IN A FIGHT BETWEEN WHITE AND NEGRO SOLDIERS AT THE TOKYO CLUB, A JAPANESE NIGHT SPOT, THE EIGHTH ARMY PROVOST MARSHAL SAID TODAY.

THE DEAD SOLDIER WAS PVT.LON V.MILLS, BOONVILLE, MO. HE DIED IN AN ARMY DISPENSARY AFTER BEING TAKEN THERE BY MILITARY POLICE.

INJURED WERE SGT.JAMES A.ADE, HEADQUARTERS TROOP 16TH QUARTERMASTER SQUADRON, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION, (926 FRANKLIN ST., WILLIAMSPORT, PA., AND SGT.RICHARD R.QUARTZ, NEGRO TROOP A, FIRST MEDICAL SQUADRON, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION. (WALKER RIVER RESERVATION, SCHURZ, NEV.)

EIGHT NEGRO SOLDIERS WHO TRIED TO FLEE WHEN THE MILITARY POLICE APPROACHED THE CLUB SATURDAY NIGHT WERE APPREHENDED. BOTH THE INJURED MEN WERE REPORTED IN GOOD CONDITION.

JQ931PCS NM

TOKYO,WEDNESDAY,DEC.18-(AP)-NEARLY HALF OF JAPAN'S STEEL ROLLING CAPACITY WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR REPARATIONS, SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

J.Z.REDAY, WASHINGTON,D.C., CHIEF OF HEADQUARTERS' INDUSTRY DIVISION, SAID JAPAN WOULD RETAIN A CAPACITY OF 2,775,000 METRIC TONS ANNUALLY, COMPARED WITH PEAK PRODUCTION OF 5,000,000 TONS.

FACILITIES SCHEDULED FOR REMOVAL INCLUDE HEAVY ARMOR PLATE AND MUNITIONS PLANTS WHERE THEY ARE CAPABLE OF MAKING STEEL RAILS,RODS, BARS, TUBES, STRIPS AND SHEETS.

THE ORDER WAS MADE AT THE DIRECTION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO IMPLEMENT A DECISION REPORTEDLY ADOPTED DEC.6 BY THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION.

DV959PCS

BARNETT TOLD THE TRIBUNAL HE FOUND THE BODIES OF 180 SOLDIERS IN THE HOSPITAL, MANY OF WHICH WERE MUTILATED AND SEVERAL "WHOSE EARS, NOSES AND TONGUES HAD BEEN CUT AWAY."

BARNETT RELATED THAT THE JAPANESE REFUSED PERMISSION TO BURY THE BODIES AND FORCED SURVIVORS TO BUILD FIRES ON THE HOSPITAL GROUNDS, WHERE THE VICTIMS WERE CREMATED.

THE CHAPLAIN WAS CALLED TO THE STAND AFTER JUSTICE ALAN JAMES MANSFIELD OF AUSTRALIA, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, HAD INTRODUCED A DOZEN AFFIDAVITS DESCRIBING THE MISTREATMENT OTH OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND CIVILIAN INTERNEES IN SIAM. ADD TO TKYO (WAR-WAR Crimes) XXXground

MAJ.CHARLES BOXER, HUSBAND OF AUTHOR EMILY HAHN, AND THE BRITISH COMMANDER OF THE HOSPITAL WERE PUBLICLY BEATEN ON OCT. 25, 1942, BECAUSE BRITISH PRISONERS CHEERED WHEN THE AMERICANS STAGED THEIR FIRST AIR RAID ON THE CITY, BARNETT SAID.

ALL PATIENTS AT THE HOSPITAL WERE CALLED OUT TO WATCH THE JAPANESE MEDICAL OFFICER IN CHARGE ADMINISTER THE BEATING. THEN THE DOCTOR ENTERED THE HOSPITAL AND BEAT ALL THE BED-RIDDEN PATIENTS IN ONE WARD, THE CHAPLAIN TESTIFIED.

JQ1047PCS NM 1946

LT.COL.CHARLES HENRY KAPPE, AUSTRALIAN SENIOR OFFICER AT ONE CAMP, TESTIFIED BY AFFIDAVIT THAT THE JAPANESE OFFICER IN CHARGE REPLIED TO HIS PROTESTS THAT JAPANESE ENGINEERS WERE PREPARED TO SACRIFICE THEIR OWN LIVES TO FOLLOW OUT ORDERS TO COMPLETE THE RAILWAY AND "PRISONERS ALSO MUST BE PREPARED TO SACRIFICE THEIR LIVES FOR THE RAILWAY." ADD TO TKYO (WAR-WAR Crimes) XXX transpart

LT.COL.ST.CLAIR E.J.BARRETT, 4 CRESCENT GARDENS, BELFAST, NORTH IRELAND, DECLARED IN AN AFFIDAVIT THAT 1,400 MEN DIED IN SEVEN MONTHS IN 1943 WHILE HE WAS IN CHARGE OF THE CHUNGKAI SICK CAMP IN SIAM WHERE PRISONERS NO LONGER FIT FOR WORK WERE SENT. HE SAID THE DEATHS RESULTED FROM DIET DEFICIENCY, DISEASES AND TROPICAL ULCERS CAUSED BY INJURIES INFLICTED BY GUARDS OR RECEIVED IN WORKING ON THE RAILROAD.

MEDICALN SUPPLIES WERE VIRTUALLY NONEXISTENT AT THE CAMP, ALTHOUGH IT HAD AN AVERAGE OF 8,000 SICK PATIENTS, HE ADDED.

THE PROSECUTION CHARGES THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT IN TOKYO WAS DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR BARBARIC TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND CIVILIANS.

FJ525ACS NM

ottawa, dec. 17 - (ap) - prime mini[redacted] william lyon mackenzie king said today on his 72nd birthday that he was "very pleased about the possibilities of the future."

in a birthday interview, mackenzie king told newsmen that he was happy about the recent session of the united nations general assembly in

new york.

the canadian leader

"one can see a light on the horizon for the future," he declared "i believe we will work out a future that will be brighter. we must apply reason instead of force. reason is a sure guide."

lethbridge, alta., dec. 17 - (ap) - four german prisoners of war convicted of murdering a fellow captive, and a canadian army veteran who confessed the sex slaying of a six-year-old boy will go to the gallows in lethbridge jail early tomorrow in canada's largest mass execution in 60 years.

1946

the five are:

donald sherman staley, 29, of brandbridge, ont., who served in the canadian army.

staff sgt. willi mueller, 31.

staffsgt.maj. bruno porzuczki, 34.

sgt.maj. heinrich busch, 29.

sgt. walter wolf, 29.

the germans will go to twin scaffolds in pairs beginning at midnight (2 a.m., est) and staley will be hanged last. since none of their

bodies will be claimed, all five will be buried in a common grave.

the germans were convicted of murdering cpl. karl lehmann, in a prisoner-of-war camp 11 months ago.

his accused attitude.

staley was convicted of slaying dennis gee in calgary, alta., july 24, 1946

he also confessed, police said, killing 11-year-old gary billings in vancouver, dec., july 5.

the germans, who refused to regard themselves as murderers and declared they had merely executed a military order in "pursuing" lehmann for his "treachery," have had nothing to do with staley since the canadian entered death row, holding him to be a "common criminal."

a firearm hanging has been executed in canadian history only by a firing squad at battleford, sask., in the last century for their participation in louis rebellion.

30-24-6999

WASHINGTON,DEC.17-(AP)-DR.LOUIS A.ALVAREZ, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PHYSICIST, SAID TONIGHT IT "IS TECHNICALLY FEASIBLE" TO PROPEL AIRPLANES WITH ATOMIC POWER, BUT THAT IT PROBABLY WOULD NOT BE DONE WITHIN TEN YEARS.

1946

AT THE SAME TIME, DR.ALVAREZ SAID "THERE IS NO OBVIOUS OR SIMPLE WAY IN WHICH TO USE ATOMIC ENERGY FOR SPACE SHIPS.".

HE EXPRESSED HIS VIEWS IN AN ADDRESS AT THE WASHINGTON AERO CLUB'S ANNUAL DINNER IN OBSERVANCE OF THE WRIGHT BROTHERS' FIRST FLIGHT. EARLIER DR.ALVAREZ WAS PRESENTED THE ROBERT J.COLLIER TROPHY BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN FOR OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT IN AVIATION DURING 1945. THE AWARD WAS BASED ON THE SCIENTIST'S WORK IN DEVELOPING A RADAR METHOD FOR GUIDING AIRPLANES IN BAD WEATHER.

DR.ALVAREZ SAID AN IMPORTANT PROBLEM IN ATOMIC POWER FOR AIRCRAFT WAS THE WEIGHT OF SHIELDING, ESTIMATING THAT THIS SHIELD FOR AN ATOMIC UNIT GIVING 25,000 HORSEPOWER FROM A STEAM ENGINE WOULD BE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF 75 TONS.

WHEN PLANES GET TO SUCH A SIZE THAT THE WEIGHT OF THE FUEL EXCEEDS THE WEIGHT OF AN ATOMIC UNIT SHIELD, HE SAID, ATOMIC POWER COULD BEGIN TO COMPETE WITH CONVENTIONAL FUELS. HO EVER, HE ADDED, THERE ARE OTHER UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS, SUCH AS THE PROBLEM OF REPAIRING ATOMIC ENGINES. THE WHOLE ENGINE WOULD HAVE TO UNDERGO A PROCESS OF RADIO ACTIVE DECONTAMINATION BEFORE IT COULD BE REPAIRED, HE SAID.

AN AIRPLANE LARGE ENOUGH TO JUSTIFY THE WEIGHT OF THE ATOMIC SHIELD, DR.ALVAREZ SAID, PROBABLY WOULD BE THREE OR FOUR TIMES THE SIZE OF THE B-36 (WHICH WEIGHS ABOUT 270,000 POUNDS) AND WOULD BE CAPABLE OF FLYING NON-STOP AROUND THE WORLD.

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WASHINGTON, DEC 17-(AP)-SENATOR MURRAY (D-MONT) SAID HE TOLD PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY THAT THIS COUNTRY'S INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, AS OBSERVED ON A RECENT TRIP ABROAD, ARE "BETTER THAN THEY HAVE BEEN IN A LONG WHILE."

MURRAY RETURNED A FEW DAYS AGO FROM EUROPE WHERE HE WAS A DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION. HE EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THERE IS "BETTER UNDERSTANDING" IN THE WORLD AS A RESULT OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS.

ACCOMPANIED ON HIS WHITE HOUSE VISIT BY LEIF ERICKSON, DEFEATED DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR MONTANA SENATOR, MURRAY ALSO DISCUSSED THE HUNGRY HORSE DAM PROJECT IN THAT STATE. SOME FUNDS NOW ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF ACCESS ROADS AND WORK CAMPS AT THE PROJECT, AND MURRAY RECOMMENDED THAT ADDITIONAL MONEY BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THAT ACTUAL CONSTRUCTION MAY START SOON.

SU240PES

WASHINGTON,DEC.16-(AP)-THREE SCORE AMERICAN WAR HEROES TODAY RECEIVED DECORATIONS IN THE BRITISH EMBASSY FROM LORD INVERCHAPEL, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, ON BEHALF OF KING GEORGE VI.

LORD INVERCHAPEL, FLANKED BY CAPTAIN WOOTTON, BRITISH NAVAL ATTACHE, AND LT.COL.MOLLOY, BRITISH MILITARY ATTACHE, SAID HE WAS MAKING THE PRESENTATIONS AS RECOGNITION FOR "ACTS OF OUTSTANDING GALLANTRY."

THE SOLEMN CEREMONY WAS HELD IN THE BRILLIANTLY LIGHTED BALLROOM OF THE EMBASSY AS WIVES, PARENTS AND OTHER RELATIVES LOOKED ON.

MAJ.GEN.ROBERT M.LITTLEJOHN, NOW HEAD OF THE WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION, RECEIVED THE FIRST DECORATION--HONORARY COMPANION OF THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (C.B.)--FROM THE AMBASSADOR.

WASHINGTON,DEC 17-(AP)-A GRADUAL BUT CERTAIN INCREASE IN EXPENDITURES FOR WILDLIFE RESTORATION--CURTAILED DURING THE WAR--IS PLANNED BY THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE OFFICIALS TOLD A REPORTER THEY HAD HOPED TO RESUME THE WORK ON A PEACETIME SCALE THIS YEAR BUT BUDGETARY RESTRICTIONS CHANGED THE PROGRAM.

ASSURANCE THAT AN INCREASE WAS ON THE BOOKS COINCIDED WITH PROTESTS FROM VARIOUS STATES AGAINST A LIMITATION OF $2,500,000 FOR THE GOVERNMENT YEAR ENDING NEXT JUNE AND REPORTS OF A LIKE LIMITATION FOR THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

THE MONEY IS DERIVED FROM EXCISE TAXES ON SPORTING GOODS AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS SUPPOSED TO ALLOT PROPORTIONATE SUMS TO EACH STATE. WHILE WARTIME CURTAILMENTS HAVE NOT BEEN FULLY REMOVED, THE OFFICIALS SAID THE FUND IS BEING KEPT INTACT FOR FUTURE USE.

DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS ADDED THAT SECRETARY KRUG WAS ANXIOUS TO RESUME FULL-SCALE OPERATIONS BUT THOUGHT HE SHOULD ACCEDE TO BUDGETARY TRENDS IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE.

A SHARP PROTEST AGAINST RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF THE EAR-MARKED FUND CAME FROM H.A.RIDER, CONSERVATION COMMISSIONER OF OHIO. HE WROTE A LETTER DIRECTLY TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN SUGGESTING THAT THE CURRENT FEDERAL ALLOTMENT SHOULD BE AT LEAST $5,000,000, INSTEAD OF $2,500,000.

OFFICIALS ESTIMATED THAT THE SMALLER SUM PROVIDED ABOUT $87,000 FOR OHIO.

"I AM AT A TOTAL LOSS TO UNDERSTAND SUCH IMPROPER APPROPRIATIONS," SAID RIDER'S LETTER, WHICH WAS SENT ALSO TO SECRETARY KRUG AND ALL OHIO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

BY REQUESTING ONLY A PART OF AVAILABLE TAX COLLECTIONS, RIDER SAID, THE DEPARTMENT HAD BUILT UP THE FUND TO A POINT WHERE THERE WAS A SURPLUS OF $15,000,000.

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1946

(FOLLOW DAYTON

MANTEO,N.C., DEC.17-(AP)-WITH SEVERAL OLD TIMERS WHO WORKED WITH THE WRIGHT BROTHERS IN ATTENDANCE, THIS REMOTE, EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA COMMUNITY TODAY CELEBRATED THE 43RD ANNIVERSARY OF HISTORY'S FIRST SUCCESSFUL AIRPLANE FLIGHT.

KEYNOTE OF THE EXERCISES, WHICH BEGAN WHEN A FLIGHT OF ARMY AND NAVY PLANES ZOOMED OVERHEAD, WAS SOUNDED BY BRIG.GEN.JARRED V.CRABB, NINTH AIR FORCE COMMANDER, WHO DECLARED, "IF WE ARE UNFORTUNATE ENOUGH TO HAVE ANOTHER WAR, WE'LL STILL HAVE THE BEST AIR FORCE IN THE WORLD."

AMONG THOSE ATTENDING THE RITES, HELD AROUND THE MONUMENT ATOP SAND-DUNED KILL DEVIL HILL WERE THE SHORT BUT HISTORIC FLIGHT WAS MADE, WERE ALPHEUS W.DRINKWATER, WHO TELEGRAPHED NEWS OF THE FIRST FLIGHT, AND CAPT.JOHN T.DANIELS OF MANTEO, WHO BECAME THE FIRST CASUALTY OF AN AIRPLANE ACCIDENT WHEN HE WAS INJURED DURING THE EARLY EXPERIMENTS BY ORVILLE AND WILBUR WRIGHT AT KITTY HAWK.

MR914PES NM

FORT KNOX, KY., DEC. 7-(AP)-GEN.SALVADOR CESAR OBINO, CHIEF OF THE JOINT GENERAL STAFF OF THE BRAZILIAN ARMED FORCES, ARRIVED IN FORT KNOX TODAY FOR A WHIRLWIND 24-HOUR VISIT OF INSPECTION.

THE BRAZILIAN CHIEF WAS MET AT GODMAN FIELD HERE BY MAJ.GEN. JOHN W.LEONARD, COMMANDER OF THE ARMORED CENTER AND POST COMMANDER, AND BY LT.GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER, COMMANDER OF THE U.S.SECOND ARMY, WHO HAD ARRIVED ON AN INSPECTION VISIT EARLIER IN THE DAY. HE WAS HONORED WITH A 13-GUN SALUTE, A REVIEW AND A DINNER.

DURING THE AFTERNOON OBINO BEGAN AN INSPECTION TOUR OF THE POST, ESPECIALLY THE ARMORED SCHOOL, WHICH HE WILL COMPLETE TOMORROW, GOING ON BY PLANE TO FORT BRAGG, N.C., WHERE HE IS DUE AT 5:30 P.M. (EST).

MT547PCS

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 2 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME TUESDAY DEC.17)

(ADVANCE)...NEW YORK, DEC 17-(AP)-RUSSIAN OFFICIALS ARE INTERESTED IN DISCUSSIONS WITH UNITED STATES FIRMS LOOKING TO TRADE IN SOVIET PRODUCTS, AND IN OBTAINING AMERICAN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ON A CONTRACT BASIS, E.C. ROPES, CHIEF OF THE RUSSIAN SECTION OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, SAID HERE TODAY.

ROPES OUTLINED IN AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK THE RESULTS OF A DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE MISSION LAST SUMMER TO THE SOVIET UNION.

IN VIEW OF THE TASK OF RECONSTRUCTING RUSSIA'S WAR-DEVASTATED ECONOMY, HE SAID, THE SOVIET FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ESTIMATED IT WOULD BE "SEVERAL YEARS BEFORE THE U.S.S.R. WOULD BE IN POSITION TO IMPLEMENT THE ARRANGEMENTS WHICH WE PROPOSED TO PURCHASE SOVIET GOODS, IN QUANTITIES FAR EXCEEDING ANY PREVIOUSLY IMPORTED BY THE UNITED STATES."

ROPES SAID THE HEADS OF SOVIET EXPORT AGENCIES WITH WHOM HE TALKED "OBVIOUSLY WISHED, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, TO ENTER INTO CONCRETE DISCUSSIONS WITH AMERICAN FIRMS THAT WOULD BE, WHEN THE TIME COMES, THE ACTIVE FACTORS IN CARRYING OUT THE PROPOSALS WE MADE."

1946

HE PREDICTED PROGRESS TOWARD TRADE ARRANGEMENTS WOULD BE MADE IN A SOVIET-AMERICAN TRADE CONFERENCE HE SAID "WILL PROBABLY BE HELD IN WASHINGTON, PERHAPS IN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS."

CHANNELS FOR EXPORTS TO THE SOVIET ALREADY ARE BEING CLEARED, ROPES SAID, AND "AMERICAN BUSINESS MEN MAY LOOK F RWARD TO SELLING AND SERVICING THEIR GOODS IN THE SOVIET UNION FROM THEIR OWN OFFICES THERE." IN ADDITION, HE SAID, THE FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER "PROMPTLY ACCEPTED" A SUGGESTION FOR "THE ADMISSION INTO THE SOVIET UNION OF QUALIFIED AMERICAN BUYERS, TO WORK WITH THE RUSSIANS THEMSELVES TO SELECT, GRADE, EVEN MANUFACTURE THE PRODUCTS DESIRED."

ASIDE FROM STRICTLY COMMERCIAL FIELDS, ROPES SAID, "WE ARE CERTAIN THAT IN A YEAR OR TWO AT THE MOST, THE U.S.S.R. WILL BE OPEN TO FREE ACCESS BY AMERICAN TOURISTS AND STUDENTS."

PRESIDENT CALLS ON CHINA TO END ITS CIVIL STRIFE

Again Backs Chiang But Urges Reds Be Included in Nation's Cabinet.

'HANDS OFF' POLICY

Declares U.S. Armed Forces in China Have Been Drastically Cut.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 — (AP) President Truman called upon China today to quell its civil strife, served notice the United States stands firm in its recognition of Chiang Kai-Shek's national government, and pledged American aid in speeding Chinese economic recovery once peace returns.

In a lengthy exposition of this country's policy toward China, the Chief Executive formally expressed "deep regret" that peace and unity have not been achieved in that country and asserted that China "has a clear responsibility to the other United Nations to eliminate armed conflict."

Seen as Peace Move

Just what prompted issuance of the statement at this time was not spelled out officially, but it appeared likely that it constituted the groundwork for a newly concentrated—and perhaps last ditch—effort to bring Chiang's government and the Communist forces together.

President Truman told his news conference later that the United States all along has wanted Communists included in the Chinese cabinet. This would be in line with the year-old recommendation that the base of the Chiang government be broadened.

He minimized any special significance on the timing of the statement, saying that it had been a year since the last declaration of policy was set forth and that its issuance now was designed to let the American people know what the policy is.

Mr. Truman, in commenting on the formal statement, paid tribute to the work of Gen. George C. Marshall, his personal representative in China, and said he would remain there as long as necessary in the hope of getting things cleaned up.

Simultaneously, the statement stressed anew this nation's pledge of non-interference in China's internal affairs, and the size of United States armed forces in China is being reduced from a peak of 113,000 to "less than 12,000."

As he did just a year ago, Mr. Truman expressed conviction that a united and democratic China is essential to world peace, and that broadening the base of the national government "to make it representative of the Chinese people" would help achieve that objective.

The statement came just a day after Lin Tzu-Han, Communist leader and one-time finance minister in Chiang's government, declared in Yenan that it was "regrettable" that President Truman's suggestions of a year ago have not been fulfilled.

And it followed a demand by Senators Flanders (R-Vt.) and Murray (D-Mont) for an international conference to work out a solution of China's problems. There was no reference in the White House statement, however, to this proposal.

Puts Blame on Reds

The statement laid the blame for the breakdown in negotiations upon the shoulders of the Communists. It declared that Gen. George C. Marshall, the president's personal representative in China, had remained at his post seeking a solution "even though active negotiations have been broken off by the Communist party."

With plain words, Mr. Truman made it clear that the United States is seeking peace in China as its price for long range economic aid.

"When conditions in China improve," he said, " we are prepared to consider aid in carrying out other projects, unrelated to civil strife, which would encourage economic reconstruction and reform in China and, which, in so doing, would promote a general revival of commercial relations between American and Chinese businessmen."

In dealing with a ten-month old plan for military unification of the government and Communist forces, a basic part of Marshall's overall proposal for uniting the two factions, Mr. Truman conceded that its realization had been made difficult by the fighting since last April. At the same time, he contended that the "general principles involved are fundamentally sound."

The policy statement outlined in detail this country's help for China —both before and since Japan's defeat. Mr. Truman called attention, also, to the action of the export-import bank in earmarking $500,000,000 for additional credits to China.

In doing so, however, he made it clear that agreement to extend these additional credits would have to be based upon the policy as enunciated Dec. 15 of last year—the date upon which he urged a broader base for the national government.

"So far," he added in an obvious indication this government would stand upon that condition, "this $500,000,000 remains earmarked, but unexpended."

Truman State

ment on China

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP).—The complete text of today's statement by President Truman on "United States Policy Toward China":

1946

"Last December I made a statement of this government's views regarding China. We believed then and do now that a united and democratic China is of the utmost importance to world peace, that a broadening of the base of the national government to make it representative of the Chinese people will further China's progress toward this goal, and that China has a clear responsibility to the other United Nations to eliminate armed conflict within its territory as constituting a threat to world stability and peace. It was made clear at Moscow last year that these views are shared by our allies, Great Britain and the Soviet Union. On Dec. 27, Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Molotov and Mr. Bevin issued a statement which said, in part:

"The three Foreign Secretaries exchanged views with regard to the situation in China. They were in agreement as to the need for a unified and democratic China under the National government for broad participation by democratic elements in all branches of the National government, and for a cessation of civil strife. They affirmed their adherence to the policy of non-interference in

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the internal affairs of China."

The policies of this government were also made clear in my statement of last December. We recognize the National government of the Republic of China as the legal government. We undertook to assist the Chinese government in reoccupation of liberated areas and in disarming and repatriating the Japanese invaders. And finally, as China moved toward peace and unity along the lines mentioned, we were prepared to assist the Chinese economically and in other ways.

I asked General Marshall to go to China as my representative. We had agreed upon my statement of the United States government's views and policies regarding China as his directive. He knew full well in undertaking the mission that halting civil strife, broadening the base of the Chinese government and bringing about a united, democratic China were tasks for the Chinese themselves. He went as a great American to make his outstanding abilities available to the Chinese.

Pact on Training Army

During the war, the United States entered into an agreement with the Chinese government regarding the training and equipment of a special force of thirty-nine divisions. That training ended V-J Day and the transfer of the equipment had been largely completed when General Marshall arrived.

The United States, the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics all committed themselves to the liberation of China, including the return of Manchuria to Chinese control. Our government had agreed to assist the Chinese government in the reoccupation of areas liberated from the Japanese, including Manchuria, because of China's lack of shipping and transport planes. Three armies were moved by air and eleven by sea, to Central China, Formosa, North China and Manchuria. Most of these moves had been made or started when General Marshall arrived.

The disarming and evacuation of Japanese progressed slowly —too slowly. We regarded our commitment to assist the Chinese in this program as of overwhelming importance to the future peace of China and the whole Far East. Surrendered but undefeated Japanese armies and hordes of administrators, technicians, and Japanese merchants, totaling about 3,000,000 persons, had to be removed under the most difficult conditions. At the request of the Chinese government we had retained a considerable number of American troops in China, and immediately after V-J Day we landed a corps of marines in North China. The principal task of these forces was to assist in the evacuation of Japanese. Only some 200,000 had been returned to Japan by the time General Marshall arrived.

Communications Disrupted

General Marshall also faced a most unpropitious internal situation on his arrival in China. Communications throughout the country were badly disrupted due to destruction during the war and the civil conflicts which had broken out since. This disruption was preventing the restoration of Chinese economy, the distribution of relief supplies, and was rendering the evacuation of Japanese a slow and difficult process.

The war-time destruction of factories and plants, the war-induced inflation in China, the Japanese action in shutting down the economy of occupied China immediately after V-J day, and finally the destruction of communications combined to paralyze the economic life of the country, spreading untold hardship to millions, robbing the victory over the Japanese of significance to most Chinese and seriously aggravating all the tensions and discontents that existed in China.

Progress toward solution of China's internal difficulties by the Chinese themselves was essential to the rapid and effective completion of most of the programs in which we had already pledged our assistance to the Chinese government. General Marshall's experience and wisdom were available to the Chinese in their efforts to reach such solutions.

Events moved rapidly upon General Marshall's arrival. With all parties availing themselves of his impartial advice, agreement for a country-wide truce was reached and announced on Jan. 10. A feature of this agreement was the establishment of a unique organization, the Executive Headquarters in Peiping. It was realized that due to poor communications and the bitter feeling on local fronts, generalized orders to cease fire and withdraw might have little chance of being carried out unless some authoritative executive agency, trusted by both sides, could function in any local situation.

Headquarters

The headquarters operated under the leaders of three commissioners — one American, who served as chairman; one Chinese government representative and one representative of the Chinese Communist party. Mr. Walter S. Robertson, charge d'affaires of the American Embassy in China, served as chairman until his return to this country in the fall. In order to carry out its function in the field, Executive Headquarters formed a large number of truce teams, each headed by one American officer, one Chinese government officer and one Chinese Communist officer. They proceeded to all danger spots where fighting was going on or seemed impending and saw to the implementation of the truce terms, often under conditions imposing exceptional hardships and requiring courageous action. The degree of co-operation attained between government and Communist officers in the headquarters and on the truce teams was a welcome proof that despite two decades of fighting these two Chinese groups could work together.

Events moved forward with equal promise on the political front. On Jan. 10, the political consultative conference began its sessions with representatives of the Kuomintang or government party, the Communist party and several minor political parties participating. Within three weeks of direct discussion these groups had come to a series of statesman-like agreements on outstanding political and military problems. The agreements provided for an interim government of a coalition type with representation of all parties, for revision of the draft constitution along democratic lines prior to its discussion and adoption by a national assembly and for reduction of the government and Communist armies and their eventual amalgamation into a small modernized truly national army responsible to a civilian government.

Report by Marshall

In March, General Marshall returned to this country. He reported on the important step the Chinese had made toward peace and unity in arriving at these agreements. He also pointed out that these agreements could not be satisfactorily implemented and given substance unless China's economic disintegration were checked and particularly unless the transportation system could be put in working order. Political unity could not be built on economic chaos. This government had already authorized certain minor credits to the Chinese government in an effort to meet emergency rehabilitation needs as it was doing for other war devastated countries throughout the world. A total of approximately $66,000,000 was involved in six specific projects, chiefly for the purchase of raw cotton, and for ships and railroad repair material.

But these emergency measures were inadequate. Following the important forward step made by the Chinese in the agreements as reported by General Marshall, the Export-Import Bank earmarked a total of $500,000,000 for possible additional credits on a project-by-project basis to Chinese government agencies and private enterprises. Agreement to extend actual credits for such projects would obviously have to be based upon this government's policy as announced Dec. 15, 1945. So far, this $500,000,000 remains earmarked, but unexpended.

While comprehensive large-scale aid has been delayed, this government has completed its war-time lend-lease commitments to China. Lend-lease assistance was extended to China to assist her in fighting the Japanese, and later to fulfill our promise to assist in reoccupying the country from the Japanese. Assistance took the form of goods and equipment and of services. Almost half the total made available to China consisted of services, such as those involved in air and water transportation of troops. According to the latest figures reported, lend-lease assistance to China up to V-J Day totaled approximately $870,000,000. From V-J Day to the end of February, shortly after General Marshall's arrival, the total was approximately $600,000,000—mostly in transportation costs. Thereafter, the program was reduced to the fulfillment of outstanding commitments, much of which was later suspended.

A considerable quantity of civilian goods has also been made available by our agreement with China for the disposal of surplus property, which enabled us to liquidate a sizable indebtedness and to dispose of large quantities of surplus material. During the war the Chinese government furnished Chinese currency to the United States Army for use in building its installations, feeding the troops and other expenses. By the end of the war this indebtedness amounted to something like 150,000,000,000 Chinese dollars. Progressive currency inflation in China rendered it impossible to determine the exact value of the sum in United States currency.

China agreed to buy all surplus property owned by the United States in China and on seventeen Pacific islands and bases with certain exceptions. Six months of negotiations preceded the agreement finally signed in August. It was imperative that this matter be concluded in the Pacific as had already been done in Europe, especially in view of the rapid deterioration of the material in open storage under tropical conditions and the urgent need for the partial alleviation of the acute economic distress of the Chinese people which it was hoped this transaction would permit. Aircraft, all non-demilitarized combat material and fixed installations outside of China were excluded. Thus, no weapons which could be used in fighting a civil war were made available through this agreement.

The Chinese government canceled all but 30,000,000 United States dollars of our indebtedness for the Chinese currency, and promised to make available the equivalent of 35,000,000 United States dollars for use in paying United States governmental expenses in China and acquiring and improving buildings and properties for our diplomatic and consular establishments. An additional sum of 20,000,000 United States dollars is also designated for the fulfillment of a cultural and educational program.

Truce Disregarded

Before General Marshall arrived in China for the second time, in April, there was evidence that the truce agreement was being disregarded. The sincere and unflagging efforts of Executive Headquarters and its truce teams have succeeded in many instances in preventing or ending local engagements and thus saved thousands of lives. But fresh outbreaks of civil strife continued to occur, reaching a crisis of violence in Manchuria with the capture of Changchun by the Communists and where the presence of truce teams had not been fully agreed to by the National government.

A change in the course of events in the political field was equally disappointing. Negotiations between the government and the Communists have been resumed again and again, but they have as often broken down. Although hope for final success has never disappeared completely, the agreements made in January and February have not been implemented, and the various Chinese groups have not since that time been able to achieve the degree of agreement reached at the political consultative conference.

There has been encouraging progress in other fields, particularly the elimination of Japanese from China. The Chinese government was responsible under an Allied agreement for the disarmament of all Japanese military personnel and for the repatriation of all Japanese civilians and military personnel from China, Formosa and French Indo-China north of the sixteenth degree of latitude. Our government agreed to assist the Chinese in this task.

The scope of the job was tremendous. There were about 3,000,000 Japanese, nearly one-half of them Army or Navy personnel to be evacuated. Water and rail transportation had been destroyed or was immobilized. Port facilities were badly damaged and overcrowded with relief and other supplies. The Japanese had to be disarmed, concentrated and then transported to the nearest available port. In some instances this involved long distances. At the ports they had to be individually searched and put through a health inspection. All had to be inoculated. Segregation camps had to be established at the ports to cope with the incidence of epidemic diseases such as Asiatic cholera. Finally, 3,000,000 persons had to be moved by ship to Japan.

Helped Disarm Japanese

American forces helped in the disarmament of Japanese units. Executive headquarters and its truce teams were able to make the complicated arrangements necessary to transfer Japanese across lines and through areas involved in civil conflict on their way to ports of embarkation. American units also participated in the inspections at the port, while American medical units supervised all inoculation and other medical work. Finally, American and Japanese ships under the control of General MacArthur in Japan, and a number of United States Navy ships under the 7th Fleet transported this enormous number of persons to reception ports in Japan.

At the end of last year, approximately 200,000 Japanese had been repatriated. They were leaving Chinese ports at a rate of about 2,500 a day. By March of this year rapidly increased efforts on the part of the American forces and the Chinese authorities involved had increased this rate to more than 20,000 a day. By November, 2,986,438 Japanese had been evacuated and the program was considered completed.

Except for indeterminate numbers in certain parts of Manchuria, only war criminals and technicians retained on an emergency basis by the Chinese government remain. That this tremendous undertaking has been accomplished despite conflict, disrupted communications and other difficulties will remain an outstanding example of successful American-Chinese co-operation toward a common goal.

Much has been said of the presence of United States armed forces in China during the last year. Last fall these forces were relatively large. They had to be. No one could prophesy in advance how well the Japanese forces in China would observe the surrender terms. We had to provide forces adequate to assist the Chinese in the event of trouble. When it became obvious that the armed Japanese would not be a problem beyond the capabilities of the Chinese armies to handle, redeployment was begun at once.

Evacuation Chief Task

The chief responsibility of our forces was that of assisting in evacuation of Japanese. This task was prolonged by local circumstances. Provision of American personnel for the Executive Headquarters and its truce

teams has required a fairly large number of men, particularly since the all important network of radio and other communications was provided entirely by the United States. The Executive Headquarters is located at Peiping, a hundred miles from the sea and in an area where there was the possibility of local fighting. Hence, another responsibility was to protect the line of supply to and from headquarters.

Another duty our forces undertook immediately upon the Japanese surrender was to provide the necessary protection so that coal from the great mines northeast of Tientsin could reach the sea for shipment to supply the cities and railroads of Central China. This coal was essential to prevent the collapse of this industrial area. Our marines were withdrawn from this duty last September. Other units of our forces were engaged in searching for the bodies or graves of American soldiers who had died fighting the Japanese in China. Still others were required to guard United States installations and stores of equipment, and to process these for return to this country or sale as surplus property.

At peak strength a year ago we had some 113,000 soldiers, sailors and marines in China. Today this number is being reduced to less than 12,000, including some 2,000 directly concerned with the operations of Executive Headquarters and will be further reduced to the number required to supply and secure the American personnel of Executive Headquarters and the airfield and stores at Tsingtao.

Thus during the past year we have successfully assisted in the repatriation of the Japanese and have subsequently been able to bring most of our own troops home. We have afforded appropriate assistance in the reoccupation of the country from the Japanese. We have undertaken some emergency measures of economic assistance to prevent the collapse of China's economy and have liquidated our own war-time financial account with China.

It is a matter of deep regret that China has not yet been able to achieve unity by peaceful methods. Because he knows how serious the problem is, and how important it is to reach a solution, General Marshall has remained at his post even though active negotiations have been broken off by the Communist party. We are ready to help China as she moves toward peace and genuine democratic government.

The views expressed a year ago by this government are valid today. The plan for political unification agreed to last February is sound. The plan for military unification of last February has been made difficult of implementation by the progress of the fighting since last April, but the general principles involved are fundamentally sound.

China is a sovereign nation. We recognize that fact and we recognize the national government of China. We continue to hope that the government will find a peaceful solution. We are pledged not to interfere in the internal affairs of China. Our position is clear. While avoiding involvement in their civil strife, we will persevere with our policy of helping the Chinese people to bring about peace and economic recovery in their country.

1946

As ways and means are presented for constructive aid to China, we will give them careful and sympathetic consideration. An example of such aid is the recent agricultural mission to China under Dean Hutchison of the University of California sent at the request of the Chinese government. A joint Chinese-American agricultural collaboration commission was formed which included the Hutchison mission. It spent over four months studying rural problems. Its recommendations are now available to the Chinese government, and so also is any feasible aid we can give in implementing those recommendations. When conditions in China improve, we are prepared to consider aid in carrying out other projects, unrelated to civil strife, which would encourage economic reconstruction and reform in China and which, in so doing, would promote a general revival of commercial relations between American and Chinese business men.

We believe that our hopes for China are identical with what the Chinese people themselves most earnestly desire. We shall therefore continue our positive and realistic policy toward China which is based on full respect for her national sovereignty and on our traditional friendship for the Chinese people and is designed to promote international peace.

CHOU PREDICTS CHINA CHANGES

Says Kuomintang Elements Will Oust Extreme Right

J. RODERICK

[The following exclusive interview with China's chief Communist negotiator was obtained in Yenan by John Roderick, of the Associated Press. It gives an authoritative Communist viewpoint of China's future at a moment when President Truman has reiterated the policy of the United States toward China. It was given by Chou, however, before he had access to the President's statement.]

Yenan, Dec. 18 (AP)—Chou En-lai, China's No. 2 Communist and the party's chief negotiator, predicted today that new and vigorous elements in the Kuomintang (Chiang Kai-shek's Government party), now working unnoticed underground, would rise soon to throw off the yoke of extreme Right leadership.

When that time comes, Chou said, other democratic and Left wing elements of the nation would join together to achieve a solid, progressive front.

"The Communists will have broken the back of the Kuomintang military offensive in six months," Chou said, "and within a year there will be sweeping changes effective in China's overall governmental and economic structure."

Continued Four Hours

Chou, whose interview continued for four hours, said he had received no reaction either from Gen. George C. Marshall, President Truman's special envoy, or from Generalissimo Chiang to his recent telegram outlining the two points considered necessary by the Communists before resumption of negotiations. These are abolition of the National Assembly and return of troops to their January 13 position.

He expressed belief that the Government would be unable to start an effective offensive in Manchuria because of an insufficiency of reserves and the necessity of concentrating military efforts elsewhere.

He said the aim of Communist military campaigns within the next few months is to restore the January 13 positions, but that Yenan would not feel an obligation to be limited to this.

Would Evacuate Points

Chou declared that should the Government of Chiang accede to Communist wishes and form a coalition government, the Reds are "fully prepared" to evacuate their troops from Harbin, Tsitsihar, Chefoo and elsewhere.

Chou suggested that a close watch be kept on Shanghai this winter. Recent strikes there were "mere curtain raisers" to what will follow as thousands driven by desperation and hunger begin to protest, he said.

Chou declared that the civil war was not of the Communists' choosing but was "forced on us by the Kuomintang four families, Chiang, Soong, Chen and Kung, who have no other method of safeguarding their enormous wealth."

Munition Purchases

He said negotiations were in progress both at Nanking (capital of the Chinese Government) and Washington for a large Government purchase of munitions. The order would reach at least $200,000,000.

Chou expressed the viewpoint that America soon will be isolated among the family of nations if she persists in her present China policy.

Pauley Upset By Release Of Manchu Data

San Francisco, Dec. 18 (AP)—Edwin W. Pauley, United States reparations commissioner, said here that he was greatly disturbed by the disclosure of his secret report on Manchuria by an unnamed senator.

The report to President Truman and Secretary of State Byrnes, released this week, told of Russian wrecking of Manchuria's industrial economy for "long-range strategic reasons."

"I personally thought the report should be made public," Pauley said yesterday, "but Mr. Byrnes disagreed. He thought it should not be publicized at this time.

"But a Senate committee called for my report on Manchuria and I had no alternative but to give it to them."

Pauley conferred here with Paul V. McNutt before the Ambassador to the Philippines left for the islands.

PROBE IN BALKANS IS URGED BY U. S.

W. RYAN

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Dec. 18—(AP) The United States proposed today that the United Nations Security Council "at the earliest possible moment" send to the Balkans a seven-member commission to investigate conditions on both sides of the Greek frontier.

The council, after a session of more thon two hours on Greek complaints that Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria were fomenting guerrilla warfare in northern Greece, adjourned until tomorrow (10:30 a.m., E.S.T.) without taking action.

Britain Backs Proposal

The American proposal was hailed promptly by Britain, Australia and Brazil as a concrete step toward settling the differences between Greece and her neighbors.

If the American suggestion is adopted, it will be the first time the Security Council will have ordered investigators into any country involved in complaints before it. Adoption, however, will require unanimity of the five permanent members of the Security Council, since ordering an on-the-spot investigation of a dispute is a "substantive" matter.

1946

The session was put over until tomorrow on the insistence of Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko, after Chairman Herschel V. Johnson of the United States had asked for an afternoon session. Gromyko said another session today would be inconvenient for him.

Johnson's resolution proposed that the investigation commission be composed of the five permanent members of the council—the U. S., Britain, Russia, France and China—plus Brazil and Poland. The group, authorized in advance to seek out information from governmental authorities, would be dispatched to the Balkans not later than Jan. 15, 1947, under the terms of the proposal, and would report back to the council on its findings as soon as possible.

Asks Judgment Be Withheld

Johnson urged that until such a commission had reported back, the council withhold judgment on Greece's complaints and the counter-allegations of her three neighbor states. He said the United States believed an investigation would be "an essential first step" for deliberating the complaints.

"I shall, myself, avoid making any comments on the merits of the various allegations and counter-allegations unless forced to do so by the statements of other members," Johnson said.

Termed "Highly Dangerous"

Sir Alexander Cadogan, of Great Britain, hailed the Johnson resolution and urged its quick adoption. He characterized the Balkan situation as "highly dangerous" and one not to be solved by mere discussion at the council table.

Paul Hasluck, Australian delegate, also welcoming the proposal, said the statements here by the four nations involved in the dispute made it clear that the matter merited further investigation. He said the dispute was one of "considerable gravity."

Henrique de Souza Gomez, Brazilian delegate, said the deliberations on Greece's complaints would get nowhere without adoption of the proposal, and he urged that it be adopted unanimously.

Constantin Tsaldaris, Greek Prime Minister, has asked the Security Council to send an on-the-spot commission to investigate conditions on the Greek frontier. The three neighbor states countered with demands that a commission investigate conditions within Greece itself, where they charged that the royalist-dominated Government was responsible for conditions of poverty and unrest.

Kosanovic Assails Charges

Sava N. Kosanovic, Yugoslav Ambassador to the United States, making his third appearance before the Security Council in defense of his country, branded the Greek charges as absurd and unscrupulous, and accused Tsaldaris of wasting the Council's time with a "weak and irresponsible case."

"I must categorically affirm that it is untrue that Yugoslavia is menacing the territorial integrity of Greece," he said, replying to Tsaldaris's charge that Greece's neighbors planned a *coup de main* to sever Greek Macedonia.

Bulgarian and Albanian representatives once again were at the council table to participate in the debate without vote.

U.S. Asks Greek Probe On Spot, Silence Now

W. RYAN

Britain reveals its men in Spain have been inquiring into chances of interim regime to replace Franco pending election. [Page 3.]

DAY

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 18 (AP)—The United States proposed today that the United Nations Security Council send a commission to the Balkans to investigate conditions on both sides of the Greek frontier, and urged the Council to withhold judgment on Greece's complaints against her neighbor states until a report was at hand.

Herschel V. Johnson, chairman and American delegate to the Council, said the United States believed such an investigation "is an essential first step in the Council's deliberations on the Greek charges.

"I shall, myself, avoid making any comments on the merits of the various allegations and counter-allegations unless forced to do so by the statements of other members," Johnson said.

Seven Members Proposed

Johnson's resolution proposed that the five permanent members of the Council—the United States, Russia, Britain, France and China—plus Brazil and Poland, be represented on such a commission.

Greece has charged Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria with fomenting the guerrilla warfare now raging near the northern Greek frontier.

Johnson proposed that the commission proceed to the trouble area not later than January 15, 1947, and that it submit to the Council "at the earliest possible date," a report of its findings.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, British delegate, welcomed the Johnson proposal, saying it would be impossible for the council sitting here to arrive at a just conclusion.

Council Adjourns

Johnson's proposal also won prompt backing from Australia and Brazil.

The Council adjourned at 1.35 P.M. until 10.30 A.M. tomorrow after Soviet Delegate Andrei Gromyko objected to an afternoon session as inconvenient. Johnson urged that the resolution be disposed of before the Christmas holidays.

The proposal arose as the Council resumed its long debate on Greece's charge that Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia fomented the current bloody guerrilla warfare in northern Greece to further their own territorial aims.

Atomic Vote Put Off

Greece has asked an on-the-spot investigation, and the three neighbor countries have countered with demands for an investigation of conditions within Greece itself, blaming the Royalist-dominated Government of Greek Premier Constantin Tsaldaris for the strife.

Sava N. Kasanovich, Yugoslav Ambassador to the United States, making his third appearance before the Council in defense of his country against this complaint, branded the Greek charges as careless and unscrupulous.

He accused Tsaldaris of wasting

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the Council's time with a "weak and irresponsible" case, and repeated his demand for an investigation of conditions in Grece under King George II.

Bulgarian and Albanian representatives were at the Council table again. The Greek complaint has now been officially designated as a "dispute," and the neighbor nations, which are not United Nations members, will participate without vote in the debate.

AP Dispatches Cited

Kasanovich denied that Yugoslavia suppressed freedom of information for foreign correspondents, as Tsaldris had charged. He referred to dispatches of the Associated Press and other agencies from northern Greece to demonstrate that the northern partisans themselves sought an investigation by the Big Three powers into conditions there.

The United Nations Atomic Energy Commission meanwhile has deferred until Friday, at Russian insistence, its vote on the United States proposals for international control, for which United States Delegate Bernard M. Baruch sought immediate approval yesterday.

Soviet Delegate Andrei Gromyko, suggesting that the American control proposal was not entirely in conformity with the United Nations General Assembly's disarmament resolution voted last week, won agreement for his request for more time to study the plan.

Most of the commission members are already on record as approving the American proposal, but China and Poland supported Gromyko's contention that a quick vote might later produce a threat to unanimity.

Views Of Smuts

Pretoria, Transvaal, Dec. 18 (AP). Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts expressed disappointment in a broadcast tonight that the United Naticns had rejected his plea for incorporation of the former German colony of Southwest Africa into the Union of South Africa.

"The Union Government is determined to maintain at least the position which was given it under the (League of Nations) mandate and to discharge the trust it has undertaken to the inhabitants of Southwest Africa and to the Union itself, to whose security Southwest Africa is essential," he said.

"We found a solid wall of prejudice against the color policies of South Africa which not even the most efficient publicity could have broken down in the time at our disposal."

Asks Palestine Rule by U. N.

Lyttelton Asserts Britain Should Surrender Its Mandate

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 18 (AP).—Oliver Lyttleton, ranking member of the British Conservative party after Winston Churchill, said today that Great Britain should surrender the Palestine mandate to the United Nations.

Mr. Lyttleton declared in an interview that the average person in England feels the Palestine problem is "insoluble" and added it is one which properly should be worked out by the U. N. Mr. Lyttleton also addressed fifty representatives of the International General Electric Company.

Mr. Lyttelton headed Britain's war production from 1942 to 1945. His tour of General Electric's Schenectady works followed inspections of G. E. plants in Bridgeport, Conn.; Cleveland, Ohio, and Erie, Pa.

BRITISH REPORTED WORKING IN SPAIN TO OUST FRANCO

A. CAVSHVN

LONDON, Dec. 18. — (AP) An authoritative government source said today the British diplomatic mission in Spain was engaged in the unusual task of contacting various political groups with a view to supplanting Generalissimo Franco and that it would not be "surprising" if the United States were doing the same thing.

The State Department in Washington said the United States government was standing on its contention that the Franco problem is one for the Spanish people to work out, and that the government was not undertaking any study of the possibility of a new coalition government such as reported under discussion by British diplomats in Madrid.)

NIGHT

Say British Talks Failed

The informant, who requested that his name not be used, said British diplomats had talked with representative Spanish political groups ranging from "the right centrists to the left wing centrists" in "examining the possibility" of setting up a stable interim government which would replace the Franco dictatorship until elections could be held.

The informant did not discuss how the Franco regime might be deposed if Britain satisfied herself that an interim government could be set up, but he did say the diplomats' examination had included the possibility of gaining support from the army.

Asked whether activities of this kind by a diplomatic mission were unusual, the informant said British relations with Spain were so unusual that it made little difference.

"It is not diplomatically usual for one government to make it public, as we have done, that Britain would like to see a changed government in Spain," he said.

Meanwhile, the British Press Association reported that Eugenie Victoria, former Queen of Spain, would fly to Lisbon, Portugal, Saturday to spend the Christmas holidays with her son, Don Juan, pretender to the Spanish throne.

Don Juan, repeatedly connected with reports that Franco might step out and put him back on the throne abdicated years ago by the late King Alphonso XIII, is living in a villa on the outskirts of Lisbon.

The former queen is a granddaughter of former British Queen Victoria and came to England about a month ago from Switzerland where she lived during the war. The former queen lunched with King George VI and Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham Palace last Friday.

Seek Franco's Downfall

The disclosure of Britain's maneuvers was made after Labor Party Secretary Morgan Phillips had declared yesterday that Britain was the only power "working continuously both inside and outside Spain" for the Spanish leader's downfall.

Phillips was making a detailed reply to an attack on the government's foreign policy by the Spellthorne branch of the Labor party.

The Spellthorne branch had asserted, "Britain opposes any policy which threatens Fascism in Spain."

Sir Victor Mallet, British ambassador in Madrid, was making preparations to leave the Spanish capital in accordance with the terms of a United Nations General Assembly resolution for the withdrawal of top diplomats from Madrid.

Rome dispatches said Italian Foreign Minister Pietro Nenni informed the Spanish ambassador today that Italy also would follow the United Nations lead and withdraw her ambassador from Madrid.

The British informant said at one time it seemed Britain's efforts in Spain to change the government would be crowned with success, but foreign denunciations of Franco before the UN Assembly had strengthened him with the army, with the result that the prospects of ending the regime were impaired.

Diplomatic observers concluded that the British hoped that if a representative group of anti-Franco elements could be brought together the pressure on Franco would be intensified to the extent that he would be compelled to give up his leadership.

The British Trades Union Congress appointed a delegation to place before Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin a resolution calling for severance of all economic and diplomatic relations with the government.

British Studying Chance Of New Spain Regime

1946 DAY

London, Dec. 18 (AP)—A Government source said today that members of the British diplomatic mission to Spain had been "examining the possibility" of whether a coalition Government could be established in Spain to replace the Franco regime and carry on until elections could be held.

The source said the examination included talks with representative groups of Spaniards ranging from "the Right-wing centrists to the Left-wing centrists."

Asked whether activities of this kind by a diplomatic mission were not unusual, the spokesman said that British relationships with Spain were so unusual that it made little difference.

Perhaps U.S., Too

"It is not diplomatically usual for one government to make it public, as we have done, that Britain would like to see a changed government in Spain," he added.

The spokesman declared that while he could not speak for the United States Government it would not surprise him if the United States were examining the situation in Spain in the same way.

The informant did not discuss the method by which an end to the Franco regime might be accomplished.

Denunciations Denounced

He said it had seemed at one stage that prospects for the establishment of an interim government were bright, but that the denunciations directed against the Franco regime in the United Nations had enabled the Spanish leader to consolidate support for himself within the Army on the basis that Spain was being attacked by foreign elements.

Those denunciations, he said, have definitely impaired the prospects of ending Franco's rule.

The spokesman said that the British examination had included the possibility of deriving support for a new Spanish government from the Army—which, he said, did not appear to be solidly behind Franco.

Bevin Foe Asks British Denial Of U. S. Entente

Crossman Demands 'Clear' Statement by Government, Questions Arms Parleys

1946

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Richard H. S. Crossman, a leader of the Parliamentary Laborite rebellion against Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's foreign policy, appealed today for a "clear" government statement that Great Britain is "in no wise committed to a military entente" with the United States.

In a letter to "The London Times" on the eve of Bevin's return from the Big Four Council sessions in New York, Crossman reiterated that there was a possible connection between peacetime conscription in this country and proposals for a long-range standardization of British and American arms. "But my main contention," he wrote, "is that an Anglo-American entente, which many Americans ardently desire, so far from preventing war would make it more likely."

Declaring that Price Minister Attlee "gave ground to believe" in a recent speech that he "opposes the main proposals of the Fulton (Mo.) speech" of Winston Churchill, Crossman wrote that Attlee was "not completely unambiguous," and added: "It is to be hoped, in the interests both of this country and America, that the government will make it clear that we have no special partnership with the United States and are in no wise committed to a military entente."

Crossman's letter to "The Times" was in reply to a cable to that paper from Randolph Churchill (son of Britain's war-time Prime Minister, who is in America) expressing "surprise" that Crossman was worried over arms standardization and conscription.

Crossman wrote that he thought he was supported in his belief "by facts available to the public."

"War Office spokesmen have stated that standardization of British armaments to American patterns is being discussed," he wrote. He added that America, without plans for peace-time conscription, and Britain, with such plans but with only one-third the population of the United States, "are maintaining armies of approximately the same strength."

"Under present arrangements, therefore," he added, "in the event of a major war against a third power, our armies, supplied in part from American factories, would have to bear the brunt of the fighting while America mobilized."

Bevin Held Unlikely To Purge His Office

London, Dec. 18 (AP)—Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, is unlikely to pure the Foreign Office of its public school types mainly because he rejects a view that they, and not he, frames British policy in international affairs, an official source said today.

Critical of what they call Bevin's "pro-American line," members of the parliamentary Labor party's foreign affairs groups have called for a shakeup of Foreign Office personnel. They have demanded that Socialist sympathizers rather than the products of a "Tory public school system" evolve and administer international affairs for the Labor Government.

Almost Monotonous

The official source said this complaint aganist Bevin was becoming "almost monotonous."

Laborities probably would have been the first to complain if a Conservative government ousted Socialists from what was supposed to be a "nonpolitical civil service," he said.

Bevin, due back in London from New York Friday, will make a foreign affairs broadcast to the nation Sunday night.

Britain Forewarns Group

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Great Britain served notive on the Intergovernmental Refugee Committee today that it would not underwrite half of the organization's proposed $14,400,000 budget for the first six months of 1947. Sir George Rendel told the committee's sixth plenary session that, under arrangements made in 1943, Britain and the United States agreed to contribute 50 per cent each of the organization's operational funds in so far as they were not contributed voluntarily by other countries. He said Britain now felt she could not continue this pledge.

Britons To Get More Clothing

London, Dec. 18 (AP)—Next year will bring a slight increase in clothes coupons for Mr. and Mrs. John Bull, but the end to clothes rationing is "not yet in sight," Sir Stafford Cripps said today.

In the new rationing year which begins March 1, each Briton can expect 64 coupons, compared with approximately 60 for the current twelve months, Sir Stafford, president of the Board of Trade, told the House of Commons.

Eight Coupons For Dress

The additional coupons will be enough to buy eight pocket handkerchiefs or one pair of full-fashioned hose and two handkerchiefs. A woman's dress still takes from eight to twelve coupons.

Bed sheets, previously available only to bomb victims and newly married couples, will be rationed for the first time and the extra four coupons will be enough to buy one single-sized sheet.

"Owing to the continued shortage of labor and the shorter working week in the cotton and wool industries," Sir Stafford said, "supplies are not likely to increase and may, in fact, decrease."

AUSTRIA OBTAINS BRITISH GRANTS

London, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—Great Britain has made a grant of $34,000,000 to Austria, along with a $6,000,000 credit earmarked for financing wool purchases, Minister of State Hector McNeil told the House of Commons today. He assured a questioner "no political strings" were attached.

Britons To Get Meat Gift From Argentina

London, Dec. 18 (AP)—Each of Britain's 40,000,000 citizens will receive a gift of meat from Argentina valued at 5 pence (about 10 American cents).

The Ministry of Food announced that in the week beginning January 12, each purchaser will be given a rebate of 5pence when he buys his weekly ration of 1 shilling 4 pence (about 28 American cents).

President Perón of Argentina announced at the signing of the recent Anglo-Argentine agreement that his country would send a meat gift to the British people as a gesture of friendship. Prime Minister Attlee responded with a formal expression of thanks.

Blum Puts Lid On Statements

Paris, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Socialist Government of Leon Blum ordered today that no civil servant of France give interviews or press conferences without first receiving authorization from the Premier himself.

The measure was believed adopted because of statements given out by members of the preceding Bidault Government that were later denied when the public reaction was unsatisfactory.

The Cabinet meanwhile discussed eliminating certain Government subsidies, a Foreign Office source said, but then decided to grant indemnities to French industries that had suffered a loss of production because of the coal shortage.

Franc Rallies

The pledge of the 74-year-old Premier that he would defend the franc bolstered "black Bourse" values at about 300 francs to the dollar, as against 350 last week. The British pound stood at about 850, as against 900 two days ago. The official rates are 119 francs to the dollar and 480 to the pound.

One of Bidault's Cabinet members, interviewed by Robert Wilson of the Associated Press last month, said at the conclusion: "It is all right with me if you put all of that in print, but, of course, I may have to deny some points tomorrow."

He did.

Vote Of Confidence

Similar incidents were experienced by other newspaper correspondents whose stories were printed in the Paris press.

The Blum edict signifies that the new Premier plans to guard against the issuance of any embarrassing statements during the few weeks his interim Government holds office. A regularly constituted Government is scheduled to take office my mid-January.

The Cabinet won its five-week tenure by a 544-2 vote as Communists, Radical-Socialists and Popular Republican Movement (MRP) combined in a compromise.

The Communists served notice, however, that they would continue to demand the important Ministry of National Defense.

Giral Silent On Report Of Cabinet Reshuffle

Paris, Dec. 18 (AP) — Dr. Jose Giral, president of the Spanish Republican Government in exile, arrived by plane tonight from New York, but declined to comment on reports that he expected to reshuffle his Cabinet within a few days to avoid an internal crisis.

It was known, however, that Socialists and Syndicalists of the National Labor Conference (CNT) were protesting their "incompatibility" with Communists in the Cabinet.

Followers of the Socialist leader, Indaleció Prieto, said they believed that the exile government must be recast in order to be considered satisfactory by Britain, the United States and France.

JUDGES ANTI-FEMINIST

PARIS—(AP) Although the recently-ratified French constitution guarantees equality of rights to men and women, French magistrates stubbornly remain anti-feminists.

At a recent meeting they voted a motion protesting an eventual nomination of women to posts other than judges of children's courts, objecting to planned nominations of women to posts of district attorneys, public prosecutors and judges.

74 Fliers' Bodies Taken To France From Rumania

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Dec. 18—The bodies of seventy-four American airmen who died in bombing raids from 1943 to 1945 on the German-controlled oil fields at Ploesti have been brought from Rumania for temporary burial in France, the American Graves Registration Command said today. Almost 600 bodies are expected to be recovered, the command said.

Maj. Charles Jorgensen of Harrisburg, Ill., and seven enlisted men of a searching unit that has been working in Rumania served as guard of honor when the first bodies were dispatched in a special car recently.

3 French Soldiers Killed In Clash

Paris, Dec. 18 (AP)—A French Press Agency dispatch from Hanoi, French Indo-China, said today that three French soldiers and fifteen Viet-Namese were killed yesterday after a French military truck carrying food was fired on by a Viet-Namese defense post near Grand Lac.

The dispatch said that after the shooting French reinforcements shelled houses in which Viet-Namese snipers were believed to be hiding. This incident, the French press said, cost the lives of two Frenchmen and fifteen Viet-Namese.

The report said a third French soldier was killed later while sporadic shooting was still in progress. It added that French authorities in Hanoi ordered the "immediate destruction" of the Viet-Namese post.

A French press agency dispatch from Saigon said that ten French soldiers were killed yesterday near Cuchi, 18 miles northwest of Saigon, during a clash of four French companies and some 300 Viet-Namese.

U.S. To Beam Radio At Russia

Berlin, Dec. 18 (AP)—The United States State Department has begun using powerful transmitters erected at Munich to push its radio broadcasts into the Balkans and the Soviet Union, officials in the American Military Government's political division said today.

The four Munich transmitters, relaying broadcasts originating in New York, will replace State Department operations from Radio Algiers, scheduled to end December 31 at request of the French Government.

A relay point on European soil is necessary because broadcasts from New York cannot now reach into the Soviet Union, officials here said, although Radio Moscow, because of technical and topographical advantages, can penetrate into the United States.

Balkan Sending Begun

Relays to the Balkans began last Sunday. Soviet officials here have been notified that programs for Russia will begin shortly. The Russians indicated no objection to this use of German facilities.

"And so," commented an official here, "if later there arises a Russian objection to anything contained in the broadcasts, it will be a matter between Moscow and Washington and New York.

The Balkan and European relays which began Sunday go out in Czechoslovak, French, English, Yugoslav, Hungarian, Austrian, Bulgarian, Romanian and Polish languages.

News Included

They contain the regular "Voice of America" content of news and cultural programs which officials say, is designed to present and clarify the American point of view on foreign policy.

The French Government, proded by leftist elements, terminated permission for the use of Algiers facilities on the ground that it was "unable to prolong indefinitely an arrangement growing out of wartime agreements, the continuance of which is considered abnormal in time of peace."

Reds Keep Berlin Control

Meanwhile, inside Germany, the Russians still retain their unilateral control of the powerful Radio Berlin, despite repeated requests from the western powers that it be placed under quadripartite control.

The Russians retain not only the frequency and the name of Radio Berlin but its broadcasting house, which is locted in what now is the British sector of the city and its transmitter, in the French sector. These facilites were taken by the Russians when they were occupiers of the city.

U.S. Troops Raid Polish Displaced Persons Camp

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 18 (AP). More than 1,000 American troops raided a Polish displaced persons camp today and arrested at least twelve persons suspected of illegal traffic in currency.

Tanks, armored cars and armed constabulary soldiers searched the Wildflecke area, 30 miles southeast of Fulda, half a day in one of the largest raids undertaken by the American Army law-enforcement agency. About 15,000 Poles were in the camp, one of the largest in the United States zone.

9th Division to Be Deactivated

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, Dec. 18 (AP)—The United States Army Ninth Division will be deactivated by Jan. 15, 1947, Army headquarters here said tonight. The division landed in North Africa in November, 1942, participated in the Normandy landings and fought also in Northern France, the Ardennes, the Rhineland and Central Europe. It suffered 33,864 casualties and captured 113,324 prisoners.

AMG To Bar 'Smokes' At German Barter Mart

Berlin, Dec. 18 (AP)—The American Military Government moved today to take Berlin off the "cigarette standard" of exchange.

After January 1, it was announced, cigarettes will not be accepted at the officially sanctioned barter market where American men and women have been trading their "smokes" for furs, gowns, silverware and other articles offered by Germans.

The announcement carried no explanation, but it is known that Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy military governor, has been investigating the barter market with a view to eliminating or reducing the trading value of cigarettes.

In black markets, cigarettes still bring 1,200 marks per carton ($120 by the military exchange rate.)

Grain Is Rushed to Naples As Rioting Spreads in Italy

ROME, Dec. 18—(AP) The Italian government rushed a portion of its rapidly diminishing grain supply to hungry Naples today, amid new reports of food riots in that strike-bound city and elsewhere in southern Italy.

Unless grain arrives from abroad, Italian granaries will be swept bare within eight weeks—leaving Italians without bread until the 1947 harvest.

Premier Alcide de Gasperi, taking cognizance of strikes in protest against food shortages and high prices, broadcast an appeal to southern Italians to return to their jobs and maintain discipline. He said that Italy was "standing in line at Washington, Buenos Aires, Ottawa and London," and promised that grain would be diverted from the better-supplied northern Italy.

"We will obtain more if we show ourselves disciplined," De Gasperi said. "The moment is one of nervousness and general agitation."

Rome newspapers called for a "Christmas truce" on rising prices.

The general strike in Naples, called two days ago by the city's Chamber of Labor, left only essential public utilities in operation. Naples dispatches said that police drove off a mob which attempted to break into an UNRRA warehouse.

Other reports said that stores were sacked by bread-seeking crowds in Naples and Salerno, and that it was feared the strike would extend to Reggio Calabria and Bari.

The Italian government deferred last night a cut in bread rations from 8.8 ounces to seven ounces, on the basis of last-minute word from Argentina that ships might soon be available there to bring grain to Italy.

UNRRA officials said they were waiting word from the International Emergency Food committee in Washington on Italy's winter food allotments.

Naples Gripped By General Strike

Rome, Dec. 18 (AP)—All Naples province was gripped by a general strike today in protest against rising prices and a scarcity of bread. Premier Alcide de Gasperi appealed to the strikers to return to work, promising that conditions would be better next month.

Stores were reported sacked in Naples and Salerno and reports were that the general strike might extend to Reggio Calabria. Demonstrations against living costs occurred in Bari. Rome newspapers asked a "Christmas truce" on rising prices.

The strike was called two days ago by the Naples Chamber of Labor. Only esschtial public utilities were operating and these at a minimum and only a few stores remained open. Dispatches said a crowd attempting to break into an UNRRA warehouse in Naples was dispersed by police last night.

Santa Wears G. I. Garb in Bremen

6000 U. S. Soldiers Give Parties and Contribute Toys for 110,000 German Children.

Bremen, Dec. 18 (A. P.)—Christmas stated today, a week ahead of schedule, for 110,000 German children in the Bremen Enclave.

The Santa Clauses are approximately 6,000 American G. I.'s who garrison this port. They have contributed $44,000 and built thousands of toys in their spare time to insure that every one of the children in the area has something for Christmas.

Each unit is entertaining several thosand children in a series of Christmas parties. Those living in outlying areas will be served by Santa Clauses traveling in Army trucks.

The movement started voluntarily and then was taken up by the entire garrison. Enlisted men's and officers' clubs donated most of the money. Two bargeloads of gifts were ordered in Holland and Belgium. Toy assembly lines were set up in soldier' clubs. Candy was donated over a period of weeks from each soldier's post exchange ration.

Guerrillas Surrendering

ATHENS, Dec. 18 (AP).—A summary of official reports today disclosed that more than 350 guerillas had surrendered in northern Greece in the last forty-eight hours, coming down from snow-laden mountains where they said scores of their fellows were dying from sub-zero weather and lack of food.

The sharp increase in the number of reported surrenders followed an intensive leaflet-dropping campaign by 3d Army Corps planes. The leaflets emphasized that the deadline for surrender under an amnesty offer was Dec. 21.

A delayed dispatch from Joseph C. Goodwin, Associated Press correspondent, said 3d Army units were taking prisoners in mopping up operations around the foot of Mount Olympus, on the Gulf of Salonika.

17 Ships Returned to Hungary

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Dec. 17 (Delayed) (AP)—Seventeen ships belonging to the Hungarian River and Sea Shipping Company were returned to the Hungarian Government today. They had been held in the United States zone since the war ended.

30.24-7005

3,000 in Budapest Protest

Striking Building Workers Stone Parliament, Denounce Reaction

BUDAPEST, Dec. 17 (Delayed) (AP).—More than 3,000 persons, shouting such slogans as "Out with the reactionaries," demonstrated before the Hungarian Parliament today, breaking some windows and kicking in the building's double doors.

Most of the demonstrators were striking building workers. Members of the group said the workers wanted to set up work and food co-operatives and were denouncing the Small Holders party for its opposition.

U.S. Prisoner Of Slavs Found Well-Treated

Belgrade, Dec. 18 (AP) — Miss Myrtis Coldtharp, Red Cross nurse from Turnersville, Texas, said today that she had visited William Wedge, former United States Embassy employé, at his prison cell in Croatia, where he is serving eight years for a May Day jeep accident involving the death of a Yugoslav officer, and had found the 21-year-old American in good health and spirits.

Miss Coldtharp and Florence Burrows, secretary to the American Consul in Zagreb, traveled to Lep Glava, north of Zagreb, where Wedge is imprisoned, and were permitted to spend two hours with the former Newton (Mass.) resident in what they described as a modern, clean and comfortable prison.

Requests Sweets, Books

Miss Coldtharp said that Wedge, who is a World War II veteran, wears his own army uniform and does not do any work. He needed no supplementary food rations, she said, but asked for sweets and books.

The Red Cross nurse said he told her that he was receiving good treatment.

Wedge, who was working as night watchman at the United States Embassy in Belgrade at the time the incident occurred, was sentenced by a Yugoslav court on September 10 to eight years' imprisonment and ordered to pay $8,000 indemnities.

Food Main American Problem

VIENNA, Dec. 18 (AP)—The critical food situation dominated every other problem of the occupation authorities in the American zone during November, Gen. Mark W. Clark's monthly report to the Joint Chiefs of Staff said today.

The food ration was raised on Nov. 11 from 1,220 to 1,550 calories a day to equal the German ration. Tuberculosis remained a grave threat, although there was no increase in the number of new cases reported during the month.

NAZI PURGE CRITICIZED

Moscow, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—A. Alexandrov, commentator for Trud, Soviet trade union organ, asserted today that denazification in the British and United States zones of Germany "either is not carried out at all or is handled so that former Nazis, big industrialists and Fascists prosper under the protection of an Anglo-Saxon program for the rehabilitation of Germany."

The writer said that certain political circles abroad had found it expedient to assail the Potsdam decisions, and he asserted that Robert Murphy (political adviser to the United States military commander in Germany) had made an "emotional" radio address to the German people in which he employed such words as "wonderful" to describe the efforts of the Germans to restore democracy.

Polish Woman's Term Upheld

WARSAW, Dec. 17 (delayed) (AP).—A military tribunal today reaffirmed the sentence of five years' imprisonment pronounced Nov. 12 against Mrs. Irena Dmochowska, formerly of Chicago, after her conviction of conspiring against the Polish government. The tribunal also denied her motion for a new trial. She testified during the trial that she had used her position as a translator in the United States Embassy in trying to help two killers of a Polish political leader escape from Poland.

Royalty Asked To Defer Visit

Johannesburg, South Africa, Dec. 18 (AP)—The African National Congress has sent a message to Great Britain's King and Queen asking them to stay away from the Union of South Africa so long as non-Europeans do not enjoy freedom here, it was revealed at a meeting of 500 Africans and Indians tonight.

Dr. Y. I. Dadoo, Indian leader, said "the Indian delegation at the United Nations proved that a new India was coming. Not only for India, but for all other oppressed peoples of the world."

A royal visit to South Africa early next year has been announced from London. The King and Queen are to be accompanied by the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose.

The Transvaal Indian Congress has joined the Natal Indians in agreeing to boycott the royal visit. These groups represent 90 per cent of South Africa's Indian population, whose charges of racial discrimination against the South African Government were indorsed by the United Nations General Assembly in New York after presentation of the case by India's delegation.

Split Urged In Jerusalem

Jerusalem, Dec. 18 (AP)—Chief Justice Sir William Fitzgerald published today an eighteen-month-old civic study commission report which recommended that Jerusalem be divided into three administrative sections for Jews, Arabs and British.

The commission was made up of five Britons, headed by Fitzgerald. It was appointed by the Palestine Government. Both Jews and Arabs, unrepresented, opposed the appointment.

Holy Places In British Zone

The report recommended that the British zone include the holy places and that the Jewish and Arab sections be included under British supervision under an "administrative council," which would be appointed by the British.

The report recommended that each section hold elections for councillors which would elect district mayors, but specified that the high commissioner, Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham, could depose any elected mayor by decree.

Arabs Protest Taxation

The Arab Executive, which is to leave Friday for a meeting in Cairo, met today and sent a note to the high commissioner protesting the report by the British Colonial Secretary, Sir Arthur Creech-Jones that illegal immigration to date had cost $7,600,000, which was being charged against the Government of Palestine.

"The fact that this sum is being charged against the Government of Palestine, which means that Arab workers pay a part, amounts to making Arabs pay for illegal immigration of Jews," said Dr. Hussein F. Khalidi. "This situation is so ludicrous as to be utterly unheard of."

In Jerusalem, police said a Jew was shot dead by guards at RAF headquarters when he alighted from a taxi and opened fire when challenged. The taxi drove away, but stopped a block from the scene, where the driver was arrested. The body of the dead Jew was found in the rear seat along with leaflets and a grenade, the police reported.

ANOTHER JEW SENT TO WHIPPING POST

Jerusalem, Dec. 17 (Delayed) (A. P.).—A Jerusalem military court today sentenced a 17-year-old Jew to a month's imprisonment and twelve strokes at the whipping post after convicting him of possessing a leaflet bomb.

Two days ago, after a military court had sentenced another Jew to receive eighteen strokes and a year's imprisonment, the Jewish underground organization, Irgun Zvai Leumi, broadcast a warning that "we will treat British soldiers the same way," and military spokesman asknowledged that they were "taking the business seriously."

It was also learned that a Lancaster bomber yesterday returned an unrevealed number of Jews to Palestine from Eritrea, where they had been detained. On landing at Lydda, the police said, two Jews were wounded when one of four guards accidentally discharged a Sten gun. Government spokesmen said there may be a statement later in the week about the return of the Eritrea detainees.

INDIANS TO DELAY SOVEREIGNTY VOTE

Deferment of Action on Nehru's Resolution Gives Chance for Appeal to Moslems

NEW DELHI, India, Dec. 18 (AP)—V. Acharya Kripalani, president of the Congress party, said tonight that it was "quite unlikely" that the Constituent Assembly would vote before January on a resolution declaring India an independent sovereign republic. The resolution was written by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress party's leading representative in the Interim Government.

Such delay in the voting would allow time for another effort to bring the Moslem League into the Assembly. Some Congress party sources believe there is still room for negotiations with the League, and that immediate adoption of the resolution might block such negotiations.

There have been unconfirmed reports that Mohandas K. Gandhi, spiritual leader of the Congress party, favors the Nehru resolution but believes that postponement of action might have its advantages.

The Congress party's Working Committee is expected to map the party's strategy tomorrow.

Debate On Proposal By Nehru Resumed

New Delhi, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Constituent Assembly resumed debate today on a proposal to delay, until the Moslem League and the Indian States end their boycott of the Assembly, passage of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's resolution to declare India an independent, sovereign republic.

There were indications that those supporting the postponement had gained some ground in the last two days, but it appeared doubtful they could rally sufficient strength to block early passage of the resolution.

NEHRU IS BACK IN NEW DELHI

To Participate In Acrimonious Independence Debate

P. GROVER

Bombay, Dec. 18 (AP)—Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress party's leading minister in the interim government, cut short his stay in eastern India and was back in New Delhi today to participate in the increasingly acrimonious debate by the Constituent Assembly over the timing of a "declaration of independence" for India.

His own general position has been made clear. While he declined to clarify confused reports of one section of a speech he made at a recent mass meeting in historic Benares, his secretary, Mathai, said today that there was no change in the position.

"You can quote me as stating that the intention is to have India an independent nation as soon as a constitution is drafted," Mathai said.

Sunday Statement Quoted

To that could be added the statement Nehru was quoted as making in Benares last Sunday:

"We have not entered the Constituent Assembly to place our decisions on a silver dish and dance attendance on the British Government for acceptance."

One Indian reporter, who believed Nehru had said at Benares that India would announce herself out of the British Empire in two or three days, was declared by Nehru to be wrong in his report. But the incident itself was significant.

[The account of the Indian reporter, who represented the *Times of India*, was carried Sunday by the Associated Press.]

Final Turning Point

Congress-minded Indians believe that a resolution by Nehru, now before the Constituent Assembly, is intended to be akin to a declaration of independence. The Indian reporter's "misquotation," when published in Bombay, did not excite special attention by Indian readers. Nehru was believed to be referring to possible early adoption of his resolution by the Assembly. To Indian Congress followers, eager for independence, the resolution is almost the final turning point in the long struggle.

The main paragraph of Nehru's resolution says:

"This Constituent Assembly declares its firm and solemn resolve to proclaim India as an independent sovereign republic and to draw up for her future guidance a constitution."

Try To Avert Passage

Some independents in the Assembly are trying to avert immediate passage of the resolution in order to give the Moslem League an opportunity to reconsider its present decision to boycott the Assembly.

[The Moslem League has declined to participate in the Assembly on grounds that the predominantly Hindu Congress party will override Moslem demands for home rule. Britain has, in effect, served notice on the Congress party that it will not recognize the new constitution unless the Moslem League collaborates in its writing.]

These independents also assert that the immediate adoption of the resolution would be unfair to the princely states which, under terms of the British Cabinet mission's independence plan, do not get a chance to sit in the Constituent Assembly until a later date.

Driving Toward Crisis

But Congress party leaders have indicated their intention to have the Assembly adopt the resolution at once.

Clearly their intention is to drive ahead with the constitution-making, regardless of whether the Moslem League participates and regardless of the British Government's indication that such a constitution will be frowned upon.

Thus the Assembly is driving toward a crisis which many observers feel may bring even sharper conflicts among the Moslems, the British and the Congress than have heretofore occurred in troubled India.

India Gets More Gold.

Bombay, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—India will import from the United States forty thousand ounces of gold ($1,400,000) this month, according to an Indian news agency report from Karachi. The consignment is expected to be flown shortly from the United States through Karachi to Bombay.

Iran-Russ Oil Pledge Renewed

Tehran, Dec. 18 (AP)—Prime Minister Ahmed Qavam said in an interview today he would keep his promise to Russia to submit to Parliament a proposal for oil concessions in five northern provinces, and expressed the hope that national elections could begin Sunday.

Expressing the view that his recently organized National Democratic party was "growing stronger every day," that the Leftist Tudeh party was "getting weaker and weaker" and that the Azerbaijan Democratic party no longer exists, Qavam said, however, the election of the new Parliament might not be completed before three months.

He explained that it would take time to select election commissions and organize the voting machinery.

Azerbaijan Forced Delay

In earlier pronouncements Qavam had proposed to complete the elections by December 21 under the supervision of troops of the Central Government. A delay was

caused, however, when the pro-Soviet Azerbaijan Democrat regime refused to admit the troops until several border engagements were fought.

Qavam said he believed that Jafar Pishervari, leader of the Azerbaijan regime at Tabriz, had gone back to Russia. Gholam Yahya Daneshian, commander of the Azerbaijan Army, was disarmed when he crossed into Soviet territory after fighting a last engagement at the border town of Astera on the Caspian, the Premier said.

He added that Iran was undecided whether to seek the return of Azerbaijan officials who fled to Russia.

Under House Arrest

Sallamollah Jacil, former Communist governor general of Azerbaijan, and Haji Mirza Ali Shabastari, former president of the provincial council, have been brought to Tehran and placed under house arrest, Qavam explained, for their own protection. Their case will be examined by the Government, he added.

About twenty members of the Leftist Tudeh party in Tehran have been arrested on unexplained charges.

Qavam relinquished his portfolios of Foreign Minister and Interior Minister yesterday to two under secretaries in the departments after Tudeh criticism that his direct occupation of those posts gave his party an unfair advantage in the elections.

Telegram To Stalin

A committee of Azerbaijanis who fled the province during the Pishevari regime sent a telegram to Generalissimo Stalin today thanking him for Russian forbearance in Iran's two-day civil conflict of last week.

The telegram praised the "peaceful and friendly policy of our neighboring country" while Central Government security forces were going into the province.

Qavam, in an agreement with Russia when that country withdrew her troops from northern Iran several months ago, promised oil concessions in Azerbaijan, Gilan, Mazandaran, Goran and part of Khorassan provinces, with Iran having 49 per cent of the shares in the enterprise for the first 25 years and 50 per cent for the next 25 years.

Denies Reports On U.S. Firms

Qavam, questioned about recurring reports in the Leftist press, denied that American oil companies had sought a similar oil concession in Southeast Iran.

"Up to now no proposal," he said.

Central Government detachments are being sent to all the main towns of Azerbaijan and Kurdistan, including those close to the Soviet border.

Iran Yields To Reds On Oil Concessions

Tehran, Iran, Dec. 18 (AP)—Premier Ahmed Qavam said today that a proposal to grant Russia oil concessions in the five northern Iranian provinces, including Azerbaijan, would be placed before the new Parliament for ratification.

"According to talks with the Soviet Government, we are going to take the proposal to Parliament," he said in an interview. "We have not gone into detail, but the principal question has been decided and it will be left to Parliament to decide on conditions."

Terms Of Basic Notes

Basic notes were exchanged between Qavam and Russian Ambassador Sadchikov stipulating that ran would receive 49 per cent of the shares and Russia 51 per cent for 25 years and a 50-50 division for the second quarter century. The concession includes Azerbaijan, Gilan, Mazandaran, Gorgan and part of Khorassan provinces.

The British hold the leases in the developed oil regions of southern Iran.

Relinquishes Two Portfolios

Qavam has relinquished the portfolios of Foreign Minister and Interior, apparently in response to criticism of the leftist Tudeh party which contended the positions allowed him to control the approaching parliamentary elections.

Asked if American companies had sought a concession in southeast Iran, Qavam replied:

"Up to now, no proposal."

Expects Slow Elections

Concerning the elections, the Premier said he believed they would begin next Sunday "*insha Allah* (if God is willing)."

He said the actual elections might take months, as commissions must be selected and voting machinery established, but "I hope to be finished after three months."

The Premier said his recently formed Democratic party of Iran was "growing stronger every day," while the Leftist Tuden party was "getting weaker and weaker."

As for the provincial "Democrats" of Azerbaijan, he declared: "I do not believe such a party exists any more."

Central Government officials will be sent to Azerbaijan to administer the province, in view of the collapse of the provincial regime and the Iranian Army's occupation, he said.

Deposed Leaders In Tehran

Dr. Salamollah Javid, former Azerbaijan governor general, and President Shbostari of the Azerbaijan Provincial Council are living in a house in Tehran, pending an investigation which will determine the Government's attitude toward them, Qavam said, adding:

"The people are against them, so they are unde rsupervision."

Jaffar Pishevari, secretary of the provincial "Democratic" party, is believed to have fled to Russia, but Tehran has no official knowledge of it, the Premier said.

Daneshian Reported In Russia

He reported, however, that Gholam Yahya Daneshian, commander of the Azerbaijan Army, made his last stand at Astera, on the Caspian Sea, then fired the town and fled to Soviet territory, where he was disarmed."

Qavam said it was not decided whether Iran would ask the return of provincial officials who entered Russia. He also said no action was contemplated before the United Nations Security Council.

Two under secretaries were named temporarily to the posts until after the elections.

It was reported, meanwhile, that approximately twenty members of the Tudeh party had been placed under arrest, but Government sources declined to comment.

At the same time the Tehran newspaper *Etelaat* printed a dispatch from Tabriz, capital of Azerbaijan province, saying that the Russian consul there had requested that the Iranian Army assign guards to the Soviet consulate and other Russian property.

Future Of Reds In Turkey Seen As Dubious

Istanbul, Dec. 18 (AP)—Foreign observers in Istanbul expressed belief today that the future of Communism in Turkey had been rendered dubious by yesterday's army crack-down against Left-wing organizations and publications in Turkish Thrace.

Informed quarters, reviewing with increasing interest the sudden cleanup in the Istanbul state of siege zone, which extends to the Greek and Bulgarian borders, said little apparently remained of any Leftist leadership.

Gone with them, these sources said, were two political parties—the Workers and Peasants Socialist party and the Turkish Socialist party—their labor union affiliates and eight publications. An uncounted number of persons was reported arrested in the so-called purge.

"An Expressive Sign"

Although demonstrations which wrecked two newspapers and two bookstores December 4, 1945, were more spectacular, observers viewed yesterday's sweep as infinitely more important and described it as an expressive sign of official displeasure with an external political philosophy.

Oldtime observers said they could not recall when any Government pronouncement had been so outspoken against "Communists" as yesterday's army communiqué.

"Communism" is a word seldom used in Turkey. However, the communiqué used it three times in 250 words. It openly accused the two banned parties and their labor affiliates of being directed by Communists and "people having extremist Communist tendencies."

Permission Required

The eight publications were accused, in general, of "propagating opinions" of the two banned parties, which had headquarters here. In order to start again, the parties must apply to Government-appointed governors in any other province.

A communique "warmly" approving the action here was issued in Ankara following a meeting of the reigning Peoples party last night.

The closed-labor syndicates were among the first in Turkey under a recent law permitting organizations along class lines, and one important observer said the action against them seemed to deal a blow, at least temporarily, to the organized labor movement.

British Bar 'Pretender' In Sarawak

Singapore, Dec. 18 (AP)—The British Government in Sarawak announced today that Anthony Brooke, former crown prince and pretender to the throne, had been prohibited from entering Sarawak to "ensure the present peaceful state of the country."

Brooke, 34, is a nephew of the last white rajah, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, who ceded the rich territory on Borneo recently to the British Crown. He was in Manila yesterday, preparing to fly to Singapore.

The official statement from Kuching said Anthony Brooke "openly and frequently expressed the intention of changing the form of government and restoring the Brooke regime" and that he was barred to "protect the people against the danger of disorder."

The statement said Brooke's presence in Sarawak "would influence popular feeling by exploiting the affection and prestige attached to the Brooke name."

Chinese Reds Attack Manchurian Land Lines

Peiping, Dec. 18 (AP)—Chinese Communist troops waged guerrilla warfare today against the Government's main land lines to Manchuria and, by Government accounts, heavy casualties were experienced by both sides in a four-hour fight.

Against this military backdrop, the commanders of Chiang Kai-shek's troops in North China wound up an extraordinary conference at which they agreed on "conerete measures for defense" of threatened areas. Chiang's troops have been under cease-fire orders for more than a month, conditioned by the proviso they are to defend themselves if attacked.

Reports told of Communist attacks on the Peiping-Mukden railway and at points along the Tientsin-Mukden rail connection. The latter included a bloody fight near the coal center of Tangshan, northeast of Tientsin.

The guerrilla-type assaults became so widespread that the Government even included the famed Marco Polo Bridge, 10 miles west of Peiping, in its defense zone.

Reds In China Open Shansi Corridor

Peiping, Dec. 18 (AP)—Victorious Chinese Communist forces today opened a corridor connecting Communist-held areas of southwest and northwest Shansi provinces as Government commanders concluded an extraordinary military conference at the provincial capital, Taiyuan.

The generals of Government armies in Shansi, Suiyuan, Shensi and Ninghsia provinces, all threatened by a Communist offensive had conferred more than a week at Gen. Yen Hsi-shan's headquarters. Government sources said an agreement had been reached on "concrete measures for defense."

Seize Ferry Points

The Communists captured six districts, including most of the large cities and towns and numerous villages, in southwestern Shansi while the conference was in progress.

They gained control of two or three principal ferrying points across the Yellow River boundary line between Shansi and Shensi provinces. Meanwhile, they have not slackened their Shansi offensive, the main objective of which is Taiyuan.

Other Communist bands launched an offensive against the Peiping-Mukden railway.

More than 2,000 troops struck at the Government garrison defending an important bridgehead a mile northeast of Tangshan, largest coal-mining center in North China. Gen. Shankuan Yun-hsiang's headquarters reported his troops had repulsed the Communists after a four-hour battle. Government sources said both sides suffered heavily.

Closer To Peiping

The attack was synchronized with assaults on points 25 to 75 miles north and northeast of Tientsin. Tangshan is 60 miles northeast of Tientsin.

The Government military organ, *Hsin Sheng Pao*, said the Communists had 20,000 troops in eastern Hopeh province.

As the Communists pushed closer to Peiping, headquarters announced it had broadened its defense zone to include the famed Marco Polo bridge, 10 miles west, and the Tahsin district, 15 miles south. Communist guerrillas have been especially active in this region the past week.

Chiang Risks Revolt In Party To Gain Unity

Nanking, Dec. 18 (AP)—Chiang Kai-shek is pinning his hopes of a negotiated peace with the Chinese Communists on adoption of a democratic constitution based on inter-party recommendations in which the Communists joined about a year ago.

That is why the Generalissimo recently risked insurrection within his own Kuomintang (Government party) and slapped down extreme rightists who sought to control the future government by jockeying the specified powers of the president and the Executive Yuan in the new document. Ultra-conservative members had attempted in committees to increase the presidential powers and maintain the Executive Yuan's independence of the legislative Yuan.

Chiang countered with orders to push through the draft in the original form, based on decisions of the Political Consultation Conference at Chungking last January, limiting presidential powers and making the Executive Yuan responsible to the legislative body.

The constitution, if adopted fundamentally as written, will permit Chiang to tell the Communists, "Here is practically everything you asked—now let's talk peace."

Chinese Traitor Executed

NANKING, Dec. 18 (AP).—General Tsih Sieh-yuan, sixty-seven, former commander of the Japanese puppet pacification army in China, was executed today a few hours after Generalissimo Chiang Kais-hek confirmed a death sentence pronounced by the high court. Tsih's body was dumped into a traitor's unmarked grave.

Profiteering Charge By Moscow Derided

Tokyo, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—Allied informants today scoffed at Moscow radio reports that United States business men were engaged in profiteering manipulations in Japan. They said that such operations would violate Federal laws forbidding trading with the enemy.

The Moscow radio was reported to have charged that Americans were lending money to Japanese to buy shares in monopolies and to establish independent firms so they could acquire monopoly control of Japanese industry. Informed persons expressed doubt that Americans would, if they could, invest in Japanese industry, large sections of which will go for reparations.

Convict 123 Japanese, Free 4

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 18 (AP).—The trials of minor Japanese war criminals accused of prison camp atrocities passed the one-year mark today with 123 defendants convicted and four acquitted, the United States 8th Army reported.

M. P. Slain in Philippines

Manila, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—Military Police Headquarters reported today that one policeman was wounded, one Hukbalahap was killed and nine Huks were captured in M. P.-Huk engagements in Nueva Ecija and Laguna Provinces.

MILLION NEW HOMES IN 1947 PREDICTED

1946

Enough Materials for 300,000 More Than This Year, Fleming Says.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming estimated today there will be enough materials to build at least 1,000,000 homes in 1947—300,000 more than this year.

The chief of the new office of temporary controls offered this prediction to a Senate small business sub-committee which also heard a CIO official and a Pennsylvania mayor vigorously challenge administration junking of most construction curbs.

Both John W. Edelman, CIO legislative representative, and Mayor John H. Snyder of York, Pa., told the Senate group that lacking controls the prospect is for a serious shortage of materials.

Raps Control Lifting

Edelman termed President Truman's elimination of most restrictions in his revised housing program a "real disaster" and predicted "chaos" in the building field.

Fleming appeared before the subcommittee along with Housing Expediter Frank R. Creedon and Housing Administrator Raymond M. Foley.

They joined in declaring the "big push for 1947 will be for rental housing."

Addressing Creedon, Chairman Stewart (D-Tenn) appealed for an end of "red tape" in the housing program and added:

"Someone has got to be a czar in this thing and build houses—and quick."

In his statement to the lawmakers, Fleming promised to wind up controls "as quickly as possible." But he said he wanted to serve notice that "while we shall remain attentive to the legitimate needs of business, we do not intend to sway in every passing breeze kicked up by special interests and by selfish interests."

In line with the stripped-down control program outlined by Mr. Truman, Fleming said he was prepared to increase "somewhat" by January 1 the amount of non-residential construction which may be carried on.

This will be gradually further stepped up, he added, "as the season advances and materials come into more plentiful supply."

But Fleming, whose agency has jurisdiction over commercial construction, emphasized that it will be his policy "to maintain a sizeable margin of materials in favor of housing."

He said his estimate of material for 1,000,000 homes in 1947 will leave enough to take care of about $6,000,000,000 worth of maintenance work, as well as a "considerable excess" for non-residential construction.

Housing Chiefs Expect To Push Rental Housing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP).—Housing Expediter Frank R. Creedon told a Senate subcommittee that the government's "big push for 1947 will be for rental housing."

He was joined in fixing this as the goal by Raymond N. Foley, chief of the National Housing Agency, who testified that "it will be our objective to back up this drive for rental housing by all available means."

The two top housing officials appeared before a small business subcommittee after Senators had been told by John W. Edelman, C. I. O. legislative representative, that removal of most housing controls by President Truman was a "real disaster."

Creedon said Congress will be asked to "provide further aids and incentives" for rental housing, but did not elaborate.

U. S. Ship Control Extended

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP).—The Interstate Commerce Commission today extended the Maritime Commission's authority to operate as a common or contract carrier by water from Jan. 1 to March 1, 1947. This authority permits resumption of peace-time shipping pending return to owners of vessels seized during the war.

Army Maps Its Demands For Rebuilding Manpower

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 — (AP) A highly placed government official said today that if the United States were faced tomorrow with hostilities, its forces overseas would be over-run except in a few isolated spots.

He was one of a group of authorized officials who presented the picture of a precarious situation in event of a crisis and then described War Department plans to be submitted to the new congress to rebuild army manpower.

To Push Training Bill

The officials detailed these plans as follows:

1. To push a universal training bill to cost about $1,000,000,000 a year. The Navy part of the program on the same basis would add nearly $400,000,000. The Army hopes that enough men who have gone through this training would enlist in the regular army to maintain that force at the currently desired level of 1,070,000 without use of selective service.

2. To seek passage by the next congress of a bill for unification of the armed forces. One high ranking officer said he believed a unification bill of some form would be passed at the next session.

3. To procure a revision in law to provide for regular army enlistments of two, three or five years, ending the present short-term option.

Discussing the allocation of troops under the 1,070,000-man army contemplated by next July 1, the department spokesmen said the allocation of strength by combat units, aside from service troops would include:

Europe—one division, two regimental combat teams, ten constabulary regiments, eleven air groups (an air group is normally the equivalent of a regiment of infantry.)

Japan — Six divisions, six air groups.

Alaska—two infantry battalions, two air groups.

Pacific area—1 and 2-3 divisions, 16 air groups.

Cite Dwindling Forces

The United States domestic force of effective troops next July 1 is due to include four divisions and 31 air groups. Currently it consists, however, of one air borne division on the east coast, an infantry division on the west coast and part of an armored division in Texas.

The regular army force would be scaled down further to 375,000 with the end of the overseas occupation.

But, it was emphasized, in this atomic age the nation must consider the possibility of sudden and total war and must be entirely prepared to put a big force into action quickly. A mobilization target of 5,500,000 men within 12 months is aimed at.

Without universal military training, the War Department contends, it would be impossible to fill the ranks of the national guard and organized reserve units which would supply the bulk of the emergency defense force.

Rocket Soars 114 Miles Above Earth; Also Sets Speed Record

White Sands, N. M., Dec. 18 (AP). United States Army ordnance experts in charge of Tuesday night's V-2 rocket test rechecked their instruments today and found the missile reached an altitude of 114 miles and a speed of 5,450 feet per second—3 miles higher and 100 feet a second faster than the record figures announced shortly after the shoot.

Ordnance spokesmen called it the "most perfect rocket yet fired," but said it probably would be several days before any information would be available on the artificial meteorites which the fourteen-ton rocket expelled during its ight and which some 300 cameras attempted to photograph.

Smoke Bomb Fails

Only sour note among the early reports on the test was the failure of a smoke bomb to go off marking the spot where the rocket landed. Air observers searched in vain today for the smoke signal to guide them to the rocket head, which was filled with scientific instruments to record cosmic ray and upper atmosphere data. The signal bomb was timed to go off about ten hours after the shoot.

Although the exact spot where the warhead landed had not been found, one Army observer said, "we have a pretty good fix on the approximate impact point," estimated to be about 27 miles north of the launching platform.

No Reports On Cameras

The army public relations office said no reports had been received from any of the telescopic cameras which were trained on the rocket to catch the dime-sized, man-made meteorites.

But Dr. Fritz Zwicky, of the California Institute of Technology, here for the shoot, said the rocket itself probably was recorded 650 miles away at the Palomar Mountain Observatory in California.

BILBO'S EX-AIDE REFUSES TO TALK OF $15,000 FUND

Probe Session in Uproar as Terry Declines to Say What He Did With It.

FACES CONTEMPT

Testifies Doctor Paid $1,500 to Senator for Narcotic Permit.

1946

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—(AP)—Edward P. Terry, self-declared custodian of a $15,000 "beat Bilbo" fund, refused today to tell Senate investigators what he did with it and was threatened with contempt and perjury prosecution.

His stand threw into an uproar a Senate War Investigating Committee hearing. It had been startled a few minutes earlier by an assertion from Terry that a physician told him Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo accepted $1,500 to get a narcotics "prescription or license" for a constituent.

Terry is a former secretary to the Mississippi Democratic senator and had been called as a key witness in the committee's inquiry into Bilbo's relations with war contractors.

Tells of Death Threats

Twitching nervously, he reiterated previous assertions that he had received warnings of death if he told what he knew about Bilbo.

Then, under questioning, he told of favors done Bilbo by war contractors. He said Bilbo went "all out" to get contracts for Mississippi friends.

Terry said he never heard of any understanding that these contractors were to make any payments to Bilbo but he told of incidents where, he said, the senator indicated anticipation that the contractors do favors for him.

Earlier in the hearings, the committee had obtained bank records showing a $14,300 deposit was added to Terry's account in a Jackson, Miss., bank on Sept. 7, 1945, and $15,000 was withdrawn on July 10, 1946.

At the time of the deposit, Terry was Bilbo's secretary. They had frequent quarrels and he left the senator's employ last Jan. 1.

Terry testified that $15,000 was given him by Simon Liberman of Park Ave., New York, to be used in financing a campaign by some Mississippian who could oust Bilbo from the senate.

He approached Gov. Tom Bailey about becoming a candidate against Bilbo, Terry related, but the governor would not commit himself because of poor health.

Couldn't Find Candidate

When Bailey finally decided against making the race, Terry went on, he approached speaker Walter Sillers of the Mississippi house who also turned him down.

Terry said he held on to the fund with the intention of throwing it against Bilbo in the Mississippi run-off primary, but Bilbo won in the first primary and there was no run-off. So he said he took the money from the bank in cash and returned it to Liberman.

Liberman is now dead, Terry added.

The committee took a short recess and when it reconvened Senator Ferguson (R-Mich) tore into Terry.

The senator said he had learned Liberman died in January, or five months before Terry withdrew the money from the bank.

Terry protested that "I returned it to where his estate would get it."

Ferguson demanded that he say precisely what he did with it.

"I'm not going to involve other people," Terry replied.

He mumbled that sentence twice more as Ferguson pressed him.

"You refuse to answer the question?" Ferguson demanded.

Refuses to Answer

"I do," Terry replied.

"Your own integrity is at stake," Chairman Mead (D-NY) interjected.

Paul Dillon, St. Louis attorney representing Terry, protested that the matter was not pertinent to the investigation.

"Whether Mr. Terry took some money that did not belong to him is irrelevant to this inquiry," he declared.

But Ferguson and Mead insisted that the question must be answered and when Terry remained adamant announced they would refer to the Justice Department the question of whether there was perjury and to the committee itself the question of contempt proceedings.

Terry was summarily dismissed as a witness.

A contempt proceedings must be approved by the Senate's presiding officer when the Senate itself is not in session and then transmitted to the U. S. District Attorney for possible grand jury action. Conviction is punishable by up to a year's imprisonment and $5,000 fine.

An hour after this uproar, Terry was recalled to the stand and given a second chance to reveal to whom he had repaid the money, but refused.

"Have you changed your mind?" Ferguson asked.

"No sir," Terry replied.

Quizzed on Missing Files

Terry then replied to a score of questions prepared in written form by Senator Bilbo's attorney. In these Terry denied any knowledge of "42 files from Senator Bilbo's office which disappeared about the time you (Terry) left."

Committee attaches said the Simon Liberman to whom Ferguson referred lived on Fifth Ave., instead of Park Ave., New York city.

They said their information was that he was a native of Russia and was associated with Lenin in the early days of the Soviet Republic. He was described as the author of a book, "Building Lenin's Russia."

Terry said the Liberman he knew was introduced to him by the late Senator Pat Harrison and was in the lumber business.

News accounts published on Jan. 6 told of the death in New York on Jan. 5 of one Simon Liberman, who was described as a former leader of the Russian Social Democratic Party. His book "Building Lenin's Russia" told how he stayed on to advise the Lenin regime after the Russian revolution. It described Liberman as "the only capitalist in the Kremlin."

It said he served as director of a timber trust under the Soviets. He left Russia in 1926 for England and later France, and in 1938 came to this country. Besides his interests in lumber production, he was active as a philanthropist.

His son, Alexander Liberman,

told reporters in New York tonight that he knew of no such $15,000 contribution by his father. He said his father did not engage in politics.

He added that he is the executor of his father's estate and thus could state with certainty that Terry had not returned any $15,000 to it.

Tells Narcotics Story

The story Terry told about narcotics was this:

He said he was ill and under treatment by Dr. A. J. Pedesta, Vicksburg, Miss., and Pedesta told him of giving $1,500 to Bilbo for a man in Natchez.

Terry said the Natchez man wanted Bilbo to get him a "prescription" from "Dr. Anslinger of the narcotics bureau." When Ferguson questioned the term "prescription," Terry said it might have been a "license."

Terry went on to say that he recalled that Bilbo had him telephone Anslinger to come to the senator's office and remembered Anslinger's being there.

H. J. Anslinger is head of the Narcotics Bureau of the Treasury Department. Committee members said he would be called as a witness. Forest Jackson, attorney for Bilbo, asked that Doctor Pedesta be called. Action on the request was deferred.

Bilbo is to take the stand tomorrow. He told reporters he has prepared a statement "that will show up all these lies for what they are."

Terry, during his testimony, said that A. B. Friend, a Bilbo associate, had told him he would be killed if he divulged what he knew about Bilbo.

Friend, who managed Bilbo's re-election campaign this year and shared in war contracts, went on the stand and said he did not "recall" saying that to Terry.

Plump and grinning, Friend described himself as a man of strictly peaceable disposition. He said he hadn't been in a fight since he was a boy.

"A fellow sharpened his knife on a stovepipe to cut my throat," he reminisced. "But that was 16 years ago—something about a land deal."

Terry depicted Bilbo as going "all out" to help his friends get war contracts and indicating supreme confidence that they in turn would do favors for him.

But he testified that he never heard any conversation between Bilbo and contractors indicating any understanding that there were to be payments to the Mississippi senator.

Nor did Bilbo ever suggest that he, Terry, could get money from contractors for the help the senator's office was giving them, Terry said, adding:

"Too Smart," He Says

"Bilbo was always too smart to bring out anything like that."

He related two instances, however, where he said Bilbo anticipated aid which war contractors later extended.

One was after the 1942 Mississippi primary when the senator and his associates campaigned unsuccessfully for the election of Wall C. Doxey to the senate. Terry said he was out about $4,000 personally and was threatening to resign as Bilbo's secretary. He said Bilbo told him:

"Be calm, stay on the job and don't say anything to these boys until they get well on the way on the jobs."

Terry said he took the reference to be the war contractors getting under way with big profits in Mississippi.

And again, Terry said, Bilbo told him about his plans to construct a lake on his Mississippi farm. He quoted the senator as saying his friends would do it for him.

The committee has heard testimony that Michael T. Morrissey, a contractor, did the work, and later sent Bilbo a bill for $3,670 which has never been paid.

Morrissey's story was that he happened by, saw the senator puttering at the work with the aid of a one-armed Negro and two boys, so volunteered to do the job with his power machinery.

The committee has calculated that the lake job was worth over $9,000 based on the same scale as the charges Morrissey made for work done for the government.

War contractors have testified to other benefactions to the senator—a gift of a Cadillac automobile, furniture, painting his house, donations to his Juniper Grove Baptist Church fund, and contributions for the Doxey campaign in excess of $30,000.

The big question the committee still is picking at is whether these were "payments" for war contracts aid. All the contractors deny that. They said it was because they like Bilbo.

Terry Visibly Upset

Terry, a gaunt man in his 40's, told of serving as Bilbo's secretary from Jan. 1, 1939, until last Jan. 1.

He was so visibly upset that Chairman Mead (D-NY) once advised him to relax "be calm and at ease."

Terry advised the committee last week of receiving anonymous telephone threats against his life and those of his wife and daughter if he testified.

Under a fire of questions from Mead and Senator Ferguson (R-Mich), only committee members present, Terry declared:

That Bilbo said he had borrowed $3,000 from Abe Shushan, New Orleans merchant and associate of the late Huey Long, with the understanding that it would not have to be repaid if Bilbo could "help" Shushan with an income tax case.

(There has been testimony that Bilbo called the revenue bureau "four or five" times about the case and suggested a compromise at about half the $80,000 the government claimed Shushan owed. The bureau failed to follow Bilbo's suggestion. Shushan eventually collected the $3,000 from the senator's friends.)

That M. T. Reed, a contractor, told him (Terry) that he gave Bilbo a check for $3,500 for the Juniper Grove Church parsonage with the understanding that $1,000 was to be returned. He quoted Reed as saying this would have permitted him to charge off $3,500 on his income tax and make the $2,500 gift cost nothing.

But Bilbo never gave him the $1,000, he quoted Reed, and the income tax people disallowed the $3,500 deduction and "said it was a racket."

Terry related that he personally got $3,750 from B. L. Knost, a contractor, but declared that was "on a legitimate bet."

TWO TREASON CASES GO TO BOSTON COURT

1946

Forced Landing In Massachusetts Brings About Legal Technicality

Washington, Dec. 18 (AP)—Treason cases involving Douglas Chandler and Robert Best will be transferred to Federal Court in Boston because of a legal technicality, the Justice Department announced today.

A department official said the Government would ask a Federal grand jury there to return new indictments against the two men.

Chandler and Best were indicted here in 1943 on charges of broadcasting Nazi propaganda over the Berlin radio. They arrived here from Europe Saturday on an army plane and were arraigned in District Court the same day.

Importance Of Case Noted

The Justice Department official said "because of the importance of this case, we think it is better legal judgment to try the case in the Boston area rather than have questions arise as to the legality of the charges."

The possible illegality, he added, arises from "the fact that the plane carrying Best and Chandler from Germany to Washington made a forced landing at Westover Field, Mass., last Saturday morning."

"The law sets forth that such cases must be tried in the district where the defendant first land. We want to expedite this trial and avoid any legal technicality that might arise."

The official said Tom De Wolfe and Clyde E. Gooch, special assistants to Attorney General Clark, have been assigned to the case.

Editors Planning To Train German Newsmen In U.S.

San Francisco, Dec. 19 (AP)—A plan to bring German newspapermen to the United States, to learn democracy by working on American newspapers, has been disclosed by Paul C. Smith, editor of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, who recently returned from an Army-sponsored trip through Europe.

A number of American editors who visited Germany and other European countries on the Army trip have agreed "informally," to the plan, he declared. Among them, Smith said, were Palmer Hoyt, of the Denver *Post;* Barry Bingham, of the Louisville *Times;* James Kearney, Jr., of the Trenton *Times;* Philip Parrish, of the Portland *Oregonian*, and Manchester Boddy, of the Los Angeles *Daily News*.

He has discussed the project with American Army commanders in Germany, Smith said, adding they were enthusiastic about its potentialties for assisting in the re-education of the German people.

"They would be the foundation stones in the creation of a free press, once they returned to Germany," Smith said.

86 Veterans Get Farms In Government Drawing

One Girl Among Recipients of Homestead Grants

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore., Dec 18 (AP).—Eighty-five men and one girl—all veterans of World War II—received $2,000,000 worth of rich farmland from Uncle Sam today.

The eighty-six veterans were among 1,305 ex-service men whose names were contained in an old glass pickle jar for the government's first post-war homestead drawing.

The first name drawn was Robert L. Smith, of Banks, Ore., who will have first choice of the eighty-six homesteads. The farms, bared after sprawling Tule Lake was drained, range from 69.8 to 141.3 acres. The most valuable land is on the smallest units.

The list of candidates had been whittled from 2,029 applicants, with 1,305 pasing the Reclamation Bureau's requirements on war service, farm experience, integrity and financial resources of $2,000. The fifty-eighth name drawn was that of a woman, Eleanor Jane Bolesta, an ex-Wave from Everett, Wash., and wife of a disabled veteran. Mrs. Bolesta wasn't there.

MRS. ROOSEVELT APPROVES STATUE

NEW YORK—(AP) Now that Britain has settled its domestic controversy over the Roosevelt statue for London's Grosvenor Square, and will depict the late President in a standing position, the person closest to the late President will find no objection.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, between busy sessions at the United Nations, said she considered sitting a "more natural position," but she added diplomatically "many remember him standing."

The important thing, she said, was that "the British should have the kind of statue they want."

End Of Mexican Price Control Urged

Mexico City, Dec. 18 (AP)—The National Chambers of Commerce plan to appeal to President Miguel Aleman and Secretary of National Economy Antonio Ruiz Galindo for the removal of price controls which have continued in effect since the end of the war.

A free market, the chambers said in a statement, is the only way to rid the nation of black-market operations.

Black markets are operating in corn, rice, beans, raw materials used in the textile industry, construction materials such as corrugated iron, water pipe, wallboard, plaster and durable goods, the statement said.

Canadian, 4 PW's Hanged

Lethbridge, Alta., Dec. 18 (AP)—Four German prisoners of war and a Canadian Army veteran were hanged for murder early today in Canada's largest mass execution in 60 years.

Three of the Germans unsuccessfully attempted to commit suicide a few hours before the hangings.

The Canadian veteran, Donald Sherman Staley, 29, of Bracebridge, Ont., was convicted of the sex slaying on July 24 of Donnie Goss, 6, in Calgary, Alta. Police said he also confessed killing Garry Billings, 11, in Vancouver, B.C., on July 5.

Fellow-P.W. Killed

The German prisoners—Sergt. Maj. Willi Mueller, 31; Staff Sergeant-Major Bruno Perzenowski, 34; Sergt. Maj. Heinrich Busch, 29, and Sergt. Walter Wolf, 29—were convicted of murdering Corporal Karl Lehmann in a prisoner-of-war camp at Medicine Hat, Alta., on September 10, 1944, because of Lehmann's purported anti-Nazi attitude.

Prison sources said Mueller, Perzenowski and Busch attempted suicide a few hours before going to the gallows by cutting their wrists, but were detected almost immediately by guards. The five men are to be buried in a common grave, since there was no one to claim the bodies.

The executions were carried out by provincial authorities on twin gallows at the Lethbridge Jail.

BARUCH: CLEARLY DISAPPOINTED AT THE DELAY, SAID: "HOLIDAYS -- DELAYS AND DELAYS; TIME GOES BY, AND NOTHING IS DONE." ABOLITION OF VETO (DAY) - XXX YEARS (DAY)

THE AMERICAN PROPOSAL WOULD PROHIBIT THE MANUFACTURE, POSSESSION AND USE OF ATOMIC WEAPONS, REQUIRE DESTRUCTION OF EXISTING STOCKS AND MAKE MANDATORY REPORTS OF VIOLATIONS BY A CONTROL AUTHORITY TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND TO NATIONS SIGNING THE TREATY CREATING THE CONTROL AUTHORITY. PUNISHMENT FOR VIOLATION OF THE PROHIBITION WOULD NOT BE SUBJECT TO SECURITY COUNCIL VETO.

1946

A19

THE INTERNATIONAL CONTROL AUTHORITY WOULD ADMINISTER PROVISIONS

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OF THE TREATY AMONG U.N. MEMBERS CREATING IT AND WOULD DEAL WITH ALL ASPECTS OF THE ATOMIC PROBLEM. THE TREATY WOULD GUARANTEE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE AUTHORITY UNHAMPERED ENTRANCE TO AND DEPARTURE FROM ANY COUNTRY IN INSPECTIONS OF REPORTED VIOLATIONS.

BARUCH DECLARED THAT THE COMMISSION HAD DEBATED LONG ENOUGH AND NOW MUST ACT WITH "AN IMMEDIATE, A PRACTICAL AND A REALISTIC PROGRAM."

THE COMMISSION'S POLITICAL COMMITTEE WILL MEET IN CLOSED SESSION THIS MORNING TO CONTINUE DRAFTING THE REPORT DUE FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL BY DEC.31.

MK33AES

OTTAWA, DEC. 18-(AP)-M.J.COLDWELL, MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS, SAID TODAY THAT RUSSIA WAS "SO AFRAID" OF THE ATOM BOMB THAT SHE WAS "UNABLE TO CONCEIVE THAT A NATION POSSESSING THE WEAPON WAS WILLING TO SHARE IT WITH other COUNTRIES ON ANY TERMS."

COLDWELL TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT HE WAS SURE RUSSIA WANTED A PERMANENT PEACE, EVEN THOUGH THEY "MAY HAVE GONE THE WRONG WAY ABOUT IT."

1946

HE ADDED THAT HE BELIEVED THE RUSSIANS COULD JUSTIFY THE CLAIM THAT DISARMAMENT PLANS SHOULD INCLUDE A CENSUS OF ARMS AS WELL AS ARMIES.

FIRST LEAD MC COW RADIO

LONDON, THURSDAY, DEC. 19-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO CHARGED TODAY THAT IRANIAN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TROOPS HAD SHOT "HUNDREDS" OF PERSONS IN AZERBIAJAN PROVINCE AND HAD INSTIGATED "ATTACKS" ON SOVIET CITIZENS IN THE PROVINCIAL CAPITAL OF TABRIZ.

THE BROADCAST CONTENDED THAT THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS HAD BROKEN IRANIAN PREMIER AHMED QAVAM'S AGREEMENT TO ENTER THE PROVINCE, WHICH BORDERS ON THE SOVIET UNION, PEACEABLY.

"IN THE COURSE OF THE PAST FEW DAYS OVER 600 AZERBAIJAN DEMOCRATS HAVE BEEN MURDERED AND ABOUT 300 ARRESTED IN TABRIZ," A TASS DISPATCH QUOTING THE TEHRAN NEWSPAPER DAD DECLARED.

"BODIES OF KILLED DEMOCRATS ARE SCATTERED THROUGH THE STREETS" OF THE PROVINCIAL CAPITAL, THE RUSSIAN NEWS AGENCY'S OWN CORRESPONDENT IN TABRIZ WROTE IN A SECOND DISPATCH BROADCAST BY MOSCOW.

"UNBRIDLED BANDITS INSTIGATED BY ANTI-SOVIET ELEMENTS" AND "WITH THE CONNIVANCE" OF THE IRANIAN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT COMMANDER "ARE ALSO RAIDING SOVIET INSTITUTIONS AND ATTACKING SOVIET CITIZENS," THE TASS CORRESPONDENT ADDED.

"BANDIT ELEMENTS AND DETACHMENTS UNDER COL.HASHEMI IN TABRIZ HAVE FOR SEVERAL DAYS PAST BEEN BRUTALLY SUPPRESSING DEMOCRATIC ELEMENTS, ARRESTING HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE AND SHOOTING THEM ON THE SPOT," THE TASS DISPATCH SAID.

"THE BODIES OF KILLED DEMOCRATS ARE SCATTERED THROUGH THE STREETS OF THE CITY. THE PREMISES OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF AZERBAIJAN, THE OFFICES OF LOCAL NEWSPAPERS, THE NATIONAL MUSEUM AND OTHER CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS OF AZERBAIJAN HAVE BEEN SMASHED UP."

THE BROADCAST CONSTITUTED THE FIRST MAJOR CHARGE BY MOSCOW AGAINST THE CENTRAL IRANIAN GOVERNMENT SINCE THE SOVIET-SUPPORTED SEMI-AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENT OF AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE AGREED LAST WEEK TO ALLOW THE ENTRY OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TROOPS TO SUPERVISE ELECTIONS. THE AZERBIAJAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY WAS A MOVING FORCE IN THE PROVINCE'S SEMI-AUTONOMOUS REGIME WHICH NOW HAS COLLAPSED.

THE SOVIET MONITOR, WHO DISTRIBUTED THE TWO DISPATCHES QUOTED IN THE BROADCAST, SAID THIS TRANSMISSION BY THE MOSCOW RADIO SERVED ONLY TASS BUREAUS OUTSIDE THE SOVIET UNION.

HE SAID THE TWO DISPATCHES HAD NOT BEEN CARRIED ON ANY OF THE TRANSMISSIONS TASS BEAMS DAILY TO NEWSPAPERS AND RADIO STATIONS INSIDE THE SOVIET UNION, AND THEREFORE APPARENTLY WOULD NOT BE PUBLISHED IN RUSSIA TODAY.

HJ12AES

LONDON, DEC 18-(AP)-"ANALYZER," MOSCOW RADIO COMMENTATOR AND FREQUENT CRITIC OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH POLICIES AT UNITED NATIONS MEETINGS, SAID IN AN ENGLISH LANGUAGE BROADCAST TODAY THAT THE RECENT U.N. MEETING IN NEW YORK "DID SOME WORTHWHILE WORK."

HE ADDED THAT "THE ISSUE OF A GENERAL ARMAMENTS CURTAILMENT, RAISED ON THE INITIATIVE OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION, WAS UNDOUBTEDLY THE PRINCIPAL ITEM ON THE AGENDA."

MG03AES

1946

LONDON, DEC.18-(AP)-MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY THAT YUGOSLAVIA HAD DEMANDED AN ALLIED PURGE OF "NAZI ELEMENTS" WITHIN THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA PRIOR TO CONCLUSION OF ANY PEACE TREATY WITH THAT COUNTRY.

"AUSTRIA HAS NOT YET TAKEN THE PATH OF DEMOCRACY," THE BROADCAST SAID, QUOTING REMARKS OF A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN AT A PRESS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY IN BELGRADE.

MK34OAES

PARIS, DEC. 18-AP)-PREMIER LEON BLUM'S NEW SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT, AN INFORMED SOURCE SAID TONIGHT, PLANS TO ASK ASSEMBLY BACKING FRIDAY IN A PROGRAM DISCHRGING 50,000 FRENCH GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES AND RAISING TAXES ON STOCK EXCHANGE OPERATIONS IN A MOVE TO STRENGTHEN THE GOVERNMENT'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

IN ADDITION, THIS SOURCE SAID, FINANCE MINISTER ANDRE PHILIP PROPOSED TO THE CABINET TO INCREASE FIXED INCOME TAXES PAID BY INDUSTRIALISTS, BUSINESSMEN AND FARMERS WHO HAVE STABLE INCOMES.

HJ1142PES

PARIS, DEC. 18-(AP)-MARIUS MOUTET, COLONIAL MINISTER IN PREMIER LEON BLUM'S NEW SOCIALIST CABINET, SAID TONIGHT THAT HE WOULD FLY TO INDOCHINA TO MAKE A STUDY OF THE SITUATION IN THAT COUNTRY.

ADM.GEORGES THIERRY D'ARGENLIEU, HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDOCHINA, LEFT TODAY TO RETURN TO HIS POST THERE AFTER SEVERAL WEEKS OF CONFERENCES WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN PARIS.

MOUTET AND D'ARGENLIEU WILL TRAVEL SEPARATELY BUT ARE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN HANOI SIMULTANEOUSLY.

THE FRENCH ADMINISTRATION'S DIFFERENCES WITH THE VIET-NAM REPUBLIC, UPRISINGS IN COCHIN CHINA AND UNREST IN CAMBODIA HAVE BROUGHT A STATE OF AFFAIRS IN INDOCHINA WHICH IS REGARDED HERE AS SERIOUS AND ESPECIALLY DAMAGING TO FRENCH PRESTIGE.

W819PES

WITH BREMEN (130)

BERLIN, DEC.18-(AP)-AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS, BUSY ORGANIZING CHRISTMAS PARTIES FOR MANY THOUSANDS OF GERMAN CHILDREN, WERE EXHORTED TODAY BY A U.S. ARMY CHAPLAIN TO "GIVE UNTIL IT HURTS."

"WHAT'S MOST IMPORTANT OF ALL," HE ADDED "MAINTAIN A LOVE AND INTEREST IN THE GERMAN CHILDREN THAT CONTINUES AS LONG AS WE ARE IN GERMANY."

THE PRELUDE-TO-CHRISTMAS MESSAGE WAS PRINTED IN AN AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER AT MUNICH BY CHAPLAIN (CAPTAIN) GORDON HUTCHINS. IT WAS THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE WAR THAT AMERI AN PERSONNEL HAD BEEN TOLD PUBLICLY TO DISPLAY "LOVE" TOWARD GERMANS.

1946

IT FOLLOWED BY A FORTNIGHT AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ARMY'S EUROPEAN HEADQUARTERS THAT THE "HATE THE GERMANS" POLICY WAS OFFICIALLY ABOLISHED.

MUNICH, GERMANY, DEC 18-(AP)-THE CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST UNION ITSELF TODAY BLASTED THE HOPES OF ITS CHAIRMAN, DR.JOSEPH MUELLER, TO BECOME MINISTER-PRESIDENT OF BAVARIA.

THE CSU'S 104 DELEGATES TO THE BAVARIAN LEGISLATURE REJECTED MUELLER IN FAVOR OF DR.ANTON PFEIFFER, THE PRESENT MINISTER FOR DENAZIFICATION, BY A VOTE OF 54 TO 40.

MUELLER WAS GIVEN PERMISSION LAST SUNDAY TO RUN FOR THE POST BY THE U.S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT, WHICH HELD THAT HE COULD BE A CANDIDATE EVEN THOUGH HE IS AWAITING TRIAL BEFORE A DENAZIFICATION BOARD.

MUELLER SERVED IN THE GERMAN INTELLIGENCE CORPS UNDER HITLER, BUT WAS CLAIMED THAT HE ATTEMPTED TO OVERTHROW THE NAZIS AND OBTAIN PEACE TERMS THROUGH THE VATICAN.

C1152AES

AMSTERDAM, DEC.18-(AP)-THE NETHERLANDS CATHOLIC LABOR MOVEMENT ADOPTED A RESOLUTION YESTERDAY TERMING THE 16-YEAR SENTENCE PASSED AGAINST YUGOSLAV ARCHBISHOP STEPINAC "A VIOLATION OF JUSTICE AND OF IMPARTIAL JUDICATURE AIMED AT THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN YUGOSLAVIA."

DECLARING THE ARCHBISHOP COULD NOT BE CHARGED WITH "COLLABORATION OR HIGH TREASON," BUT THAT ON THE CONTRARY HE HAD DISPLAYED "HEROIC RESISTANCE," THE RESOLUTION PROTESTS STRONGLY AGAINST THE "CRIMINAL SENTENCE." THE ARCHBISHOP WAS CONVICTED ON COLLABORATION CHARGES ON OCT.11 BY A YUGOSLAV COURT.

MK847AES

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, DEC. 18-(AP)-PFC.DANIEL P.WALCZAK OF 13721 SPARLINO AVE., DETROIT, WENT ON TRIAL TODAY ON A CHARGE OF MURDERING A GERMAN GIRL. EARL CARROLL, SHARP CRITIC OF THE U.S.ARMY'S SYSTEM OF MILITARY JUSTICE, WAS HIS ATTORNEY.

THE CASE MARKED CARROLL'S FIRST COURTROOM APPEARANCE SINCE HEM

THE CASE MARKED CARROLL'S FIRST COURTROOM APPEARANCE SINCE HE RETURNED TO GERMANY AS A CIVILIAN WITH THE ANNOUNCED INTENTION OF CHALLENGING WHAT HE CALLS INEQUITIES IN COURT MARTIAL PROCEEDINGS. CARROLL, FORMER AIR CORPS CAPTAIN FROM SAN BRUNO, CALIF., WAS ACTIVE IN THE LICHFIELD GUARDHOUSE CASES. WHILE STILL IN UNIFORM, THE ARMY BANNED HIM FROM DEFENDING SOLDIER DEFENDANTS.

HIS LEGAL ASSOCIATE, THOMAS FOLEY OF HAYWARD, CALIF., RECENTLY WITHDREW FROM THE CASES OF WALCZAK AND THREE AMERICAN CIVILIANS, ASSERTING THAT "IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO SECURE A FAIR TRIAL IN THIS COMMAND" AN OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARGE HAS BEEN ORDERED.

AT THE OUTSET OF THE TRIAL, CARROLL ATTEMPTED TO INTRODUCE A MOTION CHARGING THAT WALCZAK, 23, HAD BEEN DENIED A FAIR OPPORTUNITY TO PREPARE HIS DEFENSE. THE COURT RULED THE MOTION OUT OF ORDER UNTIL THE COURT MEMBERS WERE SWORN IN.

SHARP EXCHANGES OCCURRED BETWEEN CARROLL AND THE PROSECUTOR, LT. COL.JAMES GLEASON OF CLEVELAND. THE COURT WARNED THAT A CONTINUATION OF "THIS PERPETUAL BICKERING" MIGHT LEAD TO CONTEMPT CITATIONS.

CARROLL WAS DRAWN INTO THE WALCZAK CASE LAST AUGUST WHEN HE ANSWERED AN APPEAL FOR LEGAL HELP WHICH THE SOLDIER SMUGGLED FROM AN ARMY GUARDHOUSE. AS A RESULT, IT WAS DISCLOSED OFFICIALLY THAT WALCZAK AND 12 OTHER AMERICANS HAD BEEN IMPRISONED IN THE GUARDHOUSE FOR MORE THAN A MONTH WITHOUT HAVING CHARGES FILED OR LEGAL COUNSEL PROVIDED. CARROLL ALSO IS REPRESENTING THREE OTHERS IN THE GROUP.

RQ308PES

Athens, Dec. 18--(ap)--Greeks suspended mail business

in both private and public institutions, including communications

and transport agencies, for four hours today in a national protest

against refusal of the four-power foreign ministers council

to grant greece's demands for revision of the bulgarian-greek

frontier. No disorder was reported.

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BUDAPEST, DEC. 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER JANOS GYONGYOSI TOLD THE HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT TODAY THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAD "ARBITRARILY AND INHUMANELY" BROKEN ITS GREEMENT WITH HUNGARY FOR EXCHANGE OF POPULATIONS.

IT WAS THE FOREIGN MINISTER'S FIRST PUBLIC STATEMENT SINCE RECEIPT OF A CZECHOSLOVAK NOTE ACCUSING HUNGARY OF BREAKING THE AGREEMENT. THIS NOTE WAS IN ANSWER TO A HUNGARIAN PROTEST THAT MAGYARS FLEEING FROM THE CZECHOSLOVAK LABOR LAW HAD BEEN FIRED ON A THEY CROSSED THE BORDER INTO HUN

FLEEING FROM THE CZECHOSLOVAK LABOR LAW HAD BEEN FIRED ON AS THEY CROSSED THE BORDER INTO HUNGARY.

GYONGYOSI SAID HUNGARY WAS WILLING TO CONTINUE THE EXCHANGE OF POPULATIONS IF CZECHOSLOVAKIA WOULD "STOP CONFISCATION OF MAGYAR PROPERTY, PAY SOCIAL RELIEF TO MAGYARS WHO LOSE THEIR CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT JOBS AND CEASE INHUMANE DISPERSAL OF MAGYARS WITHIN CZECHOSLOVAKIA."

HJ1140PES

THE ARTICLE SAID THE DEMOCRATIC WORLD EXPECTS PROMPT ENACTMENT OF THE POTSDAM DECISIONS AND THE LIQUIDATION FOREVER OF THE "MILITARY-ECONOMIC APPARATUS AND IDEOLOGY" WITH THE AID OF WHICH GERMANY MANAGED TO ACCOMPLISH AN ACT OF AGGRESSION UNPARALLELED IN HISTORY.

MEANWHILE A COMMENTATOR FOR IZVESTIA, SOVIET GOVERNMENT ORGAN, VOICED CONCERN OVER THE CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION IN HUNGARY AND SAID THAT "HUNGARIAN REACTION, WHICH HAS REARED ITS HEAD, IS STRIVING TO CHANGE THE COUNTRY'S DEMOCRATIC POLICY, LIQUIDATE THE DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM AND ALTER HUNGARY'S FOREIGN POLICY."

MK845AES

1946

400 MOSCOW-(NAZI PURGE)-DEMOCRACY

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, DEC 18-(AP)-THE ARMY NEWSPAPER RED STAR CHARGED TODAY THAT THE SEPTEMBER SPEECH OF U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES AT STUTTGART AND ITS APPROVAL BY THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE CONSTITUTED A THREAT TO THE EXISTENCE OF POLAND.

(SPEAKING OF POLAND'S NORTHERN AND WESTERN FRONTIERS, WHICH RUSSIA ADVANCED TO COMPENSATE FOR THE TWO-FIFTHS OF POLAND ANNEXED TO THE SOVIET UNION, BYRNES SAID: "THE UNITED STATES WILL SUPPORT REVISION OF THESE FRONTIERS IN POLAND'S FAVOR. HOWEVER, THE EXTENT OF THE AREA TO BE CEDED TO POLAND MUST BE DETERMINED WHEN THE FINAL SETTLEMENT ON GERMANY) IS AGREED UPON.")

"ALL THESE SPEECHES SOUNDED TO THE POLISH PEOPLE LIKE AN OBVIOUS THREAT TO THEIR VERY NATIONAL EXISTENCE, AS AN INSPIRATION TO ALL KINDS OF ADVENTURERS AGAINST POLAND AND THE DEMOCRATIC ORDER ESTABLISHED THERE," A RED STAR COMMENTARY SAID.

"THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT NUMEROUS ATTEMPTS BY THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN TO INTERFERE IN POLISH INTERNAL AFFAIRS PURSUE IN THE FINAL STANZA THE TASK OF RELEASING A REVISION OF THE FRONTIERS OF POLAND FOR THE BENEFIT OF GERMANY."

G929AES

WARSAW, POLAND, DEC. 18-(AP)-A FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN DENIED TODAY ON BEHALF OF THE ARMY HIGH COMMAND [redacted] REPORTS THAT SOLDIERS HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED TO [redacted] CAMPAIGN FOR [redacted] GOVERNMENT-ENDORSED PARTIES IN THE FORTHCOMING NATIONAL ELECTIONS.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THAT ORDERS [redacted] PURPORTEDLY ISSUED BY THE ARMY FOR SOLDIERS TO HOLD POLITICAL MEETINGS [redacted] WERE "FAKE." [redacted] HIS STATEMENT WAS MADE AFTER NEWSMEN REPORTED [redacted] THEY HAD SEEN SUCH ORDERS.

1940

FBe530PES/

JERUSALEM, DEC.18-(AP)-JEWS THROUGHOUT THE HOLY LAND JOINED TODAY IN OBSERVING THE ANCIENT FETE OF HANUKKAH, THE EIGHT-DAY "FEAST OF LIGHTS." JEWISH SOURCES SAID THIS YEAR'S FEAST PROMISES TO BE THE GAYEST IN YEARS.

ALTHOUGH PALESTINE HAS ENJOYED COMPARATIVE QUIET FOR THE PAST 10 DAYS BECAUSE OF A TRUCE BY JEWISH UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATIONS PENDING THE OUTCOME OF THE WORLD ZIONIST CONGRESS AT BASEL, SWITZERLAND, BRITISH AUTHORITIES MAINTAINED A PRECAUTIONARY GUARD.

CELEBRATION OF HANUKKAH COMMEMORATES A VICTORY OVER THE SYRIANS NEARLY 200 YEARS BEFORE CHRIST.

MK403AES

ASOFX

NANKING, DEC. 18-(AP)-WANG PING-NAN, COMMUNIST SPOKESMAN, TODAY SAID U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES' SATURDAY SPEECH TO THE UNITED NATIONS "ONCE MORE SHOWS AMERICA IS AN IMPERIALISTIC NATION WHICH WANTS CHINA AS A COLONY."

QUOTING BYRNES AS SAYING "WE CANNOT OVERLOOK OR PATIENTLY WATCH ANY STATE INTERFERING IN CHINA'S FREEDOM OF INTERNAL DEVELOPMENT," WANG SAID "THAT IS AN INSULT TO CHINESE INDEPENDENCE FROM A NATION WHICH ENJOYS UNLIMITED FREEDOM OF ACTION IN CHINA."

X330APS NM

YENAN, DEC.18-(AP)-CHINESE COMMUNISTS MADE PUBLIC TODAY A LETTER FROM THE WIDOW OF GEN.JOSEPH W.STILWELL WHICH SAID THE LATE CHINA-BURMA COMMANDER "NEVER WAS REALLY HAPPY" AFTER HE LEFT CHINA AND HAD HOPED TO RETURN.

GENERAL STILWELL, WHO DIED RECENTLY IN SAN FRANCISCO, WAS RECALLED IN 1944 BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AFTER PERSONAL DIFFERENCES AROSE BETWEEN THE GENERAL AND GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

THE LETTER FROM MRS.STILWELL WAS SENT TO CHU TEH, COMMUNIST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, WHO HAD EXTENDED CONDOLENCES. 1946

"I REALIZE HOW MUCH YOU AND THE CHINESE PEOPLE ADMIRED MY HUSBAND AND I WOULD LIKE FOR YOU TO KNOW THE ADMIRATION IS MUTUAL," MRS.STILWELL WROTE.

"AFTER HIS RETURN FROM CHINA IN 1944, HE NEVER WAS REALLY HAPPY AGAIN. HIS HEART ALWAYS WAS IN CHINA, HOPING AGAINST HOPE THE DAY WOULD COME WHEN HE COULD RETURN AGAIN AND TRY TO TURN EVIL TO GOOD.

"STRANGELY ENOUGH, THAT DAY HAS COME AND AT LAST HIS COURAGEOUS SPIRIT, UNHAMPERED BY RESTRICTIONS, NOW IS FREE TO RETURN TO CHINA. BELIEVE ME, IF YOU WILL THINK OF HIM, CONSTANTLY REMEMBERING HIS HIGH IDEALS, HIS INTEGRITY AND HIS COURAGE, YOU WILL FEEL HIS PRESENCE AND GAIN STRENGTH FROM HIM."

NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES

TOKYO, THURSDAY, DEC.19-(AP)-THREE HUNDRED U.S. MARINES FROM WAKE AND 1,000 CIVILIAN WORKERS CAPTURED AT THE OUTSET OF THE WAR RAN A GANTLET OF JAPANESE BLOWS AND KICKS AS THEY WERE LOADED ABOARD SHIPS BOUND FOR CHINA, THE WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL WAS OQCQUKH

OF JAPANESE BLOWS AND KICKS AS THEY WERE LOADED ABOARD SHIPS BOUND FOR CHINA, THE WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL WAS TOLD TODAY.

AN AFFIDAVIT FROM MARINE CPL.S.L.BAKER OF OKLAHOMA CITY DESCRIBED THIS AND OTHER BRUTALITIES AS THE PROSECUTION STROVE TO SHOW THAT FORMER PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO AND THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT VIOLATED THE RULES OF WAR THROUGHOUT HOSTILITIES.

BAKER'S STATEMENT SAID THE JAPANESE APPARENTLY TOOK PRIDE IN PUNISHING THE MARINES, WHO MADE A GALLANT STAND AT WAKE, BEATING THEM, CROWDING THEM INTO HOLDS AND GIVING THEM A STARVATION DIET OF BARLEY GRUEL AND A LITTLE WATER ON THE 17-DAY VOYAGE TO WOOSUNG, CHINA.

WHEN THE SHIP DOCKED, THE MARINES AND CIVILIANS STILL ABLE TO WALK CARRIED THEIR WEAKENED COMRADES TO THE PRISON CAMP. BAKER WAS LIBERATED FROM THE NOTORIOUS OMORI CAMP IN JAPAN IN 1945.

LT.HAROLD J.WHITCOMB OF (200 BUCHANAN ST.) FREEMONT, OHIO, WHO SURVIVED THE BATAAN DEATH MARCH, SAID IN ANOTHER AFFIDAVIT THAT PRISONERS BEING TAKEN FROM THE PHILIPPINES WERE PILED INTO HOLDS SO CLOSELY THEY COULD LIE DOWN ONLY IN SHIFTS. HIS SHIP WAS BOMBED OFF LUZON AND 1,200 OF THE 1,687 AMERICAN PRISONERS ABOARD MANAGED TO GET TO SHORE.

KK1053PCS NM

WAR CRIMES (200)

TOKYO,DEC.18-(AP)-BRUTAL BEATINGS AND TORTURES OF PRISONERS OF WAR WERE A DAILY OCCURRENCE DURING JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF HONG KONG, CHARGE MORE THAN A SCORE OF AFFIDAVITS INTRODUCED TODAY AT THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIAL.

THEY ALSO SAID RATIONS AND MEDICINES WERE SCARCE.

JAPANESE IN CHARGE OF POW AND CIVILIAN INTERNEE CAMPS AT HONG KONG RIFLED RED CROSS PACKAGES AND STOLE SUPPLIES INTENDED FOR STARVING BRITISH, OTHER AFFIDAVITS DECLARED.

NEAR THE END OF THE WAR, PRISONERS HEARD RUMORS THAT THE JAPANESE PLANNED TO MASSACRE ALL PRISONERS WHEN THE FIRST ALLIED TROOPS SET FOOT ON JAPANESE SOIL, TESTIFIED A CANADIAN ARMY CHAPLAIN, CAPT. JAMES BARRETT. HE SAID MACHINEGUNS WERE SET UP AROUND THE CAMPS.

BARRETT, ONLY WITNESS TO TESTIFY IN PERSON TODAY, DESCRIBED THE EXECUTION OF SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN ROYAL RIFLES AND WINNIPEG GRENADIERS REGIMENTS WHO WERE CAPTURED WHILE ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE. HE SAID THE JAPANESE IN CHARGE OF THE CAMPS THREATENED TO EXECUTE ANY PRISONERS ATTEMPTING TO FLEE.

THE PROSECUTION INTRODUCED AFFIDAVITS DESCRIBING CONDITIONS IN POW CAMPS ON HAINAN ISLAND WHERE IT CHARGED THE TREATMENT FOLLOWED THE SAME PATTERN OF SCANT DIETS, NO MEDICINES, FORCED LABOR ON MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AND BRUTALITIES BY GUARDS.

FJ550ACS NM

1946

BALBOA, C.Z., DEC.18-(AP)-REP.FRANCIS CASE(R-S.D.) SAID TODAY HE BELIEVED THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SHOULD NOT INCREASE ITS INVESTMENT IN THE PANAMA CANAL UNLESS IT RECEIVES ASSURANCES OF ADEQUATE DEFENSE SITES FROM PANAMA.

THE CONGRESSMAN TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE: "BEFORE THE UNITED STATES INCREASES ITS INVESTMENT IN THIS AREA THERE MUST BE A CAREFUL INVESTIGATION OF THE RIGHTS THE UNITED STATES HAVE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE CANAL. UNLESS THE UNITED STATES CAN BE ASSURED ADEQUATE SITES EEEEEEEEEEEEEE FOR PROTECTION I, FOR ONE, FEEL THE UNITED STATES SHOULD NOT INCREASE ITS INVESTMENT IN THIS AREA."

CASE SAID HE HAD TOLD BRIG.GEN.JOSEPH MEHAFFEY, ACTING GOVERNOR OF THE CANAL ZONE, THAT "IN VIEW OF THE PRESENT UNCERTAINTY" REGARDING THESE SITES IN PANAMA A STUDY SHOULD BE MADE OF ROUTES FOR A NEW CANAL IN NICARAGUA, COLOMBIA OR ELSEWHERE.

HE SAID THAT IF IT SHOULD BECOME NECESSARY TO ABANDON THIS AREA THE PRESENT CANAL WOULD CONTINUE IN OPERATION UNTIL A NEW WATERWAY IS BUILT.

REP.ALBERT J.ENGEL (R-MICH.) AGREED WITH CASE. BOTH STRESSED THAT THE DEVELOPMENTS OF WARFARE, INCLUDING THE ATOMIC BOMB, MADE DEFENSE SITES VITAL TO PREVENT ATTACKERS FROM REACHING THE CANAL ITSELF IN ANY FUTURE WAR.

ENGEL SAID THAT ENLARGEMENT OF THE PRESENT CANAL--ON WHICH STUDIES NOW ARE BEING MADE--WOULD COST SEVERAL MILLION DOLLARS AND ADDED:

"NO ONE WANTS TO INFRINGE UPON THE SOVEREIGNTY OF PANAMA. IT IS UP TO PANAMA HERSELF TO SAY WHAT SHE WANTS TO GIVE US."

HE DECLARED HE WAS CONFIDENT THE QUESTION OF DEFENSE SITES WOULD BE SETTLED BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND PANAMA SINCE PANAMA WILL PROTECT HERSELF "IN PROTECTING THE CANAL."

CASE, ENGEL AND OTHER MEMBERS OF A HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ARE HERE GETTING INFORMATION ON CANAL ADMINISTRATION. THE CONGRESSMEN WILL LEAVE BY SHIP FOR NEW YORK TOMORROW.

WW1052PES

30.24 - 7013

(180) NIGHT LEAD FAR EASTERN

WASHINGTON,DEC.18-(AP)-THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION SAID TODAY THAT JAPANESE "SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED" TO FORM TRADE UNIONS AND THAT THESE UNIONS "SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO TAKE PART IN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES."

THE COMMISSION IS THE BODY CHARGED WITH LAYING DOWN ALLIED POLICY GOVERNING THE OCCUPATION OF JAPAN.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SAID THE POLICY STATEMENT ON UNIONS AMPLIFIED A U.S.GOVERNMENT DIRECTIVE TO GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IN THE SAME FIELD AND WAS NOT IMPORTANTLY DIFFERENT.

AGREEING THAT THE DIRECTIVE TO MACARTHUR DID NOT HAVE ANY PROVISIONS FOR POLITICAL ACTIVITY BY UNIONS, THEY SAID THAT THE UNIONS WERE ENGAGING IN SUCH ACTIVITY UNDER THE CIVIL LIBERTIES GRANTED THEM.

THE COMMISSION'S POLICY STATEMENT FORBADE EMPLOYERS TO DENY WORK TO AN APPLICANT "BECAUSE HE IS A MEMBER OF A TRADE UNION." IT FURTHER PREVENTS EMPLOYERS FROM HELPING FORM UNIONS OR GUIDING THEIR CONDUCT.

THE COMMISSION SAID OCCUPATION OFFICIALS COULD PROHIBIT STRIKES ONLY WHEN SUCH STOPPAGES WOULD DIRECTLY PREJUDICE THE OBJECTIVES OR NEEDS OF THE OCCUPATION."

LT918PES

1946

WASHINGTON,DEC 18-(AP)-A BID BY SENATOR VANDENBERG (R-MICH) FOR A BIGGER HAND FOR REPUBLICANS IN THE FIELD OF FOREIGN RELATIONS BROUGHT FROM PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY A DECLARATION THAT HIS ADMINISTRATION HAS BEEN TRYING TO ADHERE TO A BI-PARTISAN FOREIGN POLICY RIGHT STRAIGHT THROUGH.

MR.TRUMAN SAID AT A NEWS CONFERENCE, THAT THE PRESIDENT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS COUNTRY'S FOREIGN POLICY. WHEN IT BECOMES THE BUSINESS OF THE SENATE, HE SAID, THE SENATE WILL BE INFORMED AND CONSULTED.

MR.TRUMAN WAS ASKED FOR COMMENT ON A SUGGESTION VANDENBERG MADE YESTERDAY THAT "THE AREA OF BI-PARTISAN AGREEMENT OF FOREIGN POLICY BE EXPANDED TO COVER ALL PHASES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS."

VANDENBERG INDICATED THAT REPUBLICAN COOPERATION ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS IS NOT SOUGHT NOW IN THE HANDLING OF PROBLEMS INVOLVING PALESTINE, THE FAR EAST, ARGENTINA AND OTHER LATIN AMERICAN STATES.

BUT MR.TRUMAN TOOK THE POSITION THAT FOREIGN IS BI-PARTISAN ALL ALONG THE LINE.

THE MICHIGAN SENATOR HAS BEEN A KEY ASSISTANT TO SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES AT PEACE CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS OF THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS. BUT NOW THAT HE IS IN LINE FOR THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE AND PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE, VANDENBERG HAS INDICATED HE WOULD LIKE TO TAKE A LESS PROMINENT ROLE AS AN INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATOR.

BYRNES, HOWEVER, HAS SAID HE WANTS BOTH VANDENBERG AND SENATOR CONNOLLY (D-TEX), PRESENT FOREIGN RELATIONS CHAIRMAN, TO ACCOMPANY HIM TO MOSCOW FOR ANOTHER MEETING OF THE GREAT POWER FOREIGN SECRETARIES NEXT MARCH. THE WRITING OF PEACE TREATIES FOR GERMANY AND AUSTRIA WILL BE THE CHIEF BUSINESS ON THE SCHEDULE.

RZ1021PES

WASHINGTON,DEC.18-(AP)-THE NEXT DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, TO BE CHOSEN FEBRUARY 12, WILL BE FROM ONE OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS OTHER THAN THE UNITED STATES.

THE UNION'S GOVERNING BOARD SO DECREED TONIGHT AT A MEETING IN WHICH IT ALSO WAS DECIDED TO HOLD A COMMEMORATIVE SERVICE FEBRUARY 5 FOR DR. LEO S.ROWE. AN AMERICAN, ROWE HEADED THE UNION UNTIL HIS RECENT DEATH IN AN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT.

THE BOARD SAID: "IT IS CONSIDERED APPROPRIATE TO APPLY FROM NOW ON THE PRINCIPLE THAT THE NEW DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION CANNOT BE RE-ELECTED NOR CAN HE BE SUCCEEDED BY A PERSON OF THE SAME NATIONALITY."

LT921PES

1946

NEW YORK, DEC.18-(AP)-HENRY L.STIMSON, FORMER SECRETARY OF WAR, BELIEVES THAT THE TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF NAZI WAR CRIMINALS BY THE ALLIED TRIBUNAL AT NUERNBERG WAS A JUDGMENT BEYOND CHALLENGE.

IN AN ARTICLE IN THE JANUARY ISSUE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS THE WARTIME CABINET MEMBER TAKES IN THE WHOLE SCOPE AND MEANING OF THE TRIAL, THE PRECEDENCE OF ITS CHARGES AGAINST THE ACCUSED AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THEIR GUILT IN EACH OF THOSE CHARGES. ONLY ONE, HE SAID, HAS BEEN SEVERELY CRITICIZED--THE "CHARGE OF CRIMES AGAINST THE PEACE."

STIMSON GOES BACK TO THE EFFORTS AFTER WORLD WAR I TO OUTLAW WAR TO SHOW THE JUSTICE OF THIS CHARGE AND TO CONTEND IT WAS NOT BASED, AS SOME CRITICS HAVE SAID, ON "EX POST FACTO LAW," A LAW WHICH RELATES TO THE STATE OF MIND AND WHICH ASSUMES "THAT IF THE DEFENDANT HAD KNOWN THAT THE PROPOSED ACT WAS CRIMINAL HE WOULD HAVE REFRAINED FROM COMMITTING IT."

"NOTHING," HE WROTE, "IN THE ATTITUDE OF THE NAZI LEADERS CORRESPONDS TO THIS ASSUMPTION; THEIR MINDS WERE WHOLLY UNTROUBLED BY THE QUESTION OF THEIR GUILT OR INNOCENCE X X X IN THEIR WHOLE PHILOSOPHY THEY EXCLUDED THE VERY CONCEPT OF LAW."

THE FORMER WAR SECRETARY RECALLS THAT SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS OF THE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURIES HELPED INTERTWINE THE WORLD INTO A SINGLE UNIT AND "WEAPONS HAD BEEN SO FAR DEVELOPED THAT A MAJOR WAR COULD SHAKE THE WHOLE STRUCTURE OF CIVILIZATION." THEN, HE SAID, THE "FIRST WORLD WAR MADE IT CLEAR THAT X X X THE WORLD MUST ATTACK THE PROBLEM AT ITS ROOT.

"THUS AFER 1918 REPEATED EFFORTS WERE MADE TO ELIMINATE AGGRESSIVE WAR AS A LEGAL NATIONAL UNDERTAKING. X X X" SINCE THEN, IN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND ELSEWHERE, HE SAID, "AGGRESSION WAS ROUNDLY DENOUNCED AS CRIMINAL."

"THE CHARGE OF AGGRESSIVE WAR IS UNSOUND, THEREFORE," WROTE STIMSON, "ONLY IF THE COMMUNITY OF NATIONS DID NOT BELIEVE IN 1939 THAT AGGRESSIVE WAR WAS AN OFFENSE. X X X AGGRESSION IS AN OFFENSE, AND WE ALL KNOW IT; WE HAVE KNOWN IT FOR A GENERATION. IT IS AN OFFENSE SO DEEP AND HEINOUS THAT WE CANNOT ENDURE ITS REPETITION."

WB56PES

1946 1946 1946

SAN FRANCISCO, DEC. 18-(AP)-EMANCIPATION DAILY, THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS' OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER, SAID TODAY "THE MACHINATIONS OF THOSE WHO WISH TO PROVOKE IMMEDIATELY A THIRD WORLD WAR HAVE BEEN FRUSTRATED" BY THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY.

THE PAPER'S EDITORIAL, BROADCAST BY THE COMMUNISTS' YENAN RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE AND THE U.N. ASSEMBLY CLOSED WITH IMPORTANT ACHIEVEMENTS WHICH IT TERMED SUCCESSES OF PEACEFUL, DEMOCRATIC FORCES IN THE WORLD.

"ANTI-SOVIET, ANTI-DEMOCRATIC COUNTER CURRENT IN THE WORLD HAS RECEIVED A SEVERE BLOW AND THE GENERAL SITUATION OF PEACE AND DEMOCRACY HAS BEEN FIXED. MACHINATIONS OF THOSE WHO WISH TO PROVOKE IMMEDIATELY A THIRD WORLD WAR HAVE BEEN FRUSTRATED. FUTURE IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS, LIKE PEACE TREATIES WITH GERMANY AND JAPAN, ARE SURE TO BE SOLVED THROUGH COMPROMISE, THOUGH THERE STILL MAY BE DIFFICULTIES."

X/DS643PS NM

MONTREAL, DEC. 18-(AP)-MAJ. P. J. CASHIN, FORMER FINANCE MINISTER OF NEWFOUNDLAND, PREDICTED TODAY THAT THE ISLAND'S NEW GOVERNMENT WOULD DEMAND "NEW TERMS" IN CONNECTION WITH THE MILITARY BASES LEASED TO THE UNITED STATES DURING THE WAR.

NEWFOUNDLAND, WHICH NOW HAS COLONIAL STATUS UNDER THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, WILL RETURN TO FULL DOMINION STATUS "WITHIN 12 MONTHS," HE SAID IN AN INTERVIEW.

REFERRING TO THE MILITARY BASES, CASHIN, VACATIONING IN MONTREAL, SAID "WE WERE GIVEN A RAW DEAL WHEN THESE ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE."

LARGE TRACTS OF TERRITORY NEAR ST.JOHN'S AND AT ARGENTIA WERE LEASED TO THE UNITED STATES ON A 99-YEAR BASIS "BY A BI-LATERAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WITHOUT ANY CONSULTATION WITH NEWFOUNDLAND," HE SAID. NO RENT OR OTHER COMPENSATION WAS RECEIVED FOR THESE BASES, CASHIN ADDED.

HE EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT THE NEW NEWFOUNDLAND GOVERNMENT WOULD SEEK TO OBTAIN SOME COMPENSATION FOR THE BASES.

HJ1137PES

Security Council Votes Greek Border Investigation

Probe of Greek Fighting Is Voted by UN Council

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Dec. 19.—(AP) The United Nations Security Council, in a remarkable spirit of harmony, voted unanimously tonight to send a commission to the Balkans to investigate alleged border violations involving Greece and her neighbors and set up machinery for a prompt report on the bloody guerrilla warfare along the northern Greek frontier.

The Soviet Union, which three months ago vetoed a similar proposal for an investigation of complaints involving Greece, made a number of concessions in the course of two sessions totalling almost nine hours.

U. S. Proposal

Action was completed on the measure, a United States proposal, after the council voted a Polish amendment to invite "liaison" representatives of the four countries involved, to "assist" the commission. Polish delegate Oscar Lange said the amendment would permit the representatives to cross each other's frontiers and "pierce the iron curtain between them."

Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko, in a 'conciliatory' mood throughout, abandoned an amendment which would have limited the membership of the commission's staff, after the council agreed informally that it would have as few staff members as possible.

Adoption of the resolution was the first step in an attempt to resolve a problem which has beset the council for months. Three times during the year Greece has been before the council. Three months ago, Russia had vetoed a U. S. proposal for an investigation, after the Soviet Ukraine had charged that the Greek situation menaced world peace.

The council will take such other steps as are necessary in the dispute between Greece and her neighbors when it has the findings of the commission before it. The commission is directed to proceed to the area involved not later than Jan. 15, 1947, and to report back "at the earliest possible date" on Greek charges that the bordering countries fomented the guerrilla warfare and the neighbor states' counter-charges laying the strife to the royalist-dominated Greek government.

The commission, under terms of a British amendment adopted by the council, will be ordered to recommend whatever steps it deems necessary to prevent recurrence of such disturbances in the area.

Vassili Dendramis, Greek delegate to the UN hailed the decision as one that would "open a new era in application of the charter."

The council adjourned at 8:28 p. m. (EST) and set its next meeting for 3 p.m., Dec. 31—the date set for a report to the members from the UN atomic commission.

Acting paragraph by paragraph on a United States resolution, the council in a long and involved debate, decided to limit the scope of the investigation to "northern Greece, in Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia as the commission considers should be included in its investigations."

Britain Abstains

Egypt and Britain abstained in the voting on the scope of the investigation, for which the other nine members all voted. However, this particular phase of the deliberations was procedural, and Britain's abstention did not constitute as a veto.

Adoption of this proposal represented concessions by both sides in the tangled an often obscure debate. Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko dropped his insistence that the investigation be extended to include the entire internal situation in Greece, and the United States delegate, Herschel V. Johnson, accepted a Polish amendment extending the investigation, which first had been proposed for the border areas alone.

The council decided, 8 to 2, that the commission would be made up of representatives of each of its 11 members as constituted in 1947. Russia had abstained on this Mexican amendment, which changed the membership of the commission from seven to eleven.

The atomic energy commission, meanwhile faced a renewed battle tomorrow in the Security Council chamber (10:30 a.m. EST) on American proposals for veto-free punishment for violators of atomic energy controls.

The political committee of the commission, meeting today, accepted provisionally a report on proceedings and findings, to be made to the full commission tomorrow. It did not discuss recommendations, however, and did not touch on the proposals of U. S. Delegate Bernard M. Baruch. Also, the Soviet representative on the sub-committee, Prof. Semyon P. Alexandrov, made it clear that he participated in the political committee's discussions today and yesterday in a wholly unofficial capacity.

Baruch Seeks Action

Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko last Tuesday assailed the proposals for abandonment of the veto with respect to atomic controls as a violation of the UN charter. However, Baruch was going into tomorrow's session determined to force a decision.

In the security council tonight, Gromyko contended that a preliminary conclusion could be reached on the Greek case without waiting for a report from an investigating commission. That conclusion, he said, should be that Greece failed to substantiate her charges.

He supported the contention of Yugoslav, Albanian and Bulgarian spokesmen before the council that the real cause of the dispute in the Balkans was the character of the Greek government of Premier Constantin Tsaldaris, which Gromyko charged, was conducting an "increasingly severe campaign" against democratic elements in Greece.

U. S. Representative Herschel Johnson, president of the council, had aimed today at a quick vote on his resolution to create the investigating commission, but action was delayed by Gromyko's presentation of two amendments.

The first of these proposed to change the area in which the fact-finding investigation would be conducted from "such territory in Albania, Bulgaria, Greece and Yugoslavia as the commission considers should be included" to "Greece and also in border areas of Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia as the commission considers should be included in its investigation."

The second would alter the resolution to provide instead of "each representative on the commission be entitled to select personnel necessary to assist him" the stipulation "each representative on the commission be entitled to take with him one or two assistants."

Oscar Lange of Poland also said that Johnson's proposal to investigate "border incidents" was insufficient and offered an amendment to specify investigation of "northern Greece" and "along the frontier between Greece on the one hand and Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia on the other." In addition, Lange proposed that the commission include representatives of the parties to the dispute.

Russ Propose Wide Probe Of Greece

Greek villagers found to be aiding guerrilla bands. [Page 3.]

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 19 (AP). Russia proposed today that an American proposal for a United Nations investigation of conditions on both sides of the Greek frontier be extended to include a study of conditions throughout all Greece.

Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko also proposed that any investigation of Greece's complaints against Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria be limited in the three neighboring countries to border areas alone.

The amendments advanced in the United Nations Security Council by Gromyko indicated a shift in the Russian position from three months ago, when the Russians vetoed a similar American proposal

for a border-area investigation.

British In Greece

As he did previously, Gromyko again raised the issue of the presence of British troops in Greece, declaring that "intervention not by a neighbor but by another power" was a deep-rooted cause of the current strife in Greece.

Gromyko, who shifted from Russian to English in presenting his proposed amendments, said he believed the Council could reach a preliminary conclusion that the Greek complaint was not substantiated by the case presented to the Council—but he added that the Russians would have no objection to the sending of a commission.

Attacks Greek Regime

He attacked the royalist-dominated government of Premier Constantin Tsaldaris, declaring that "terror against democrats in Greece is becoming increasingly severe."

"Consequently," he said, "it is not surprising that the situation is nearing a state of civil war, especially in northern Greece. The maneuver of trying to ascribe the situation to outside influences is a failure."

Tsaldaris has asked a commission investigation of border conditions. The three neighbor states have replied by demanding a study of conditions throughout all Greece, blaming the strife on the Greek Government.

Violations Listed

Gromyko listed numerous instances of what he said were "systematic" violations of the borders of Greece's neighbors.

The Soviet delegate said Greek democrats were prevented from taking part in Greece's Government and suggested that their representatives also should be here in a hearing of the case.

Gromyko suggested that the portion of the American proposal authorizing personnel sufficient to carry on the investigation be changed to limit the investigators to one or two assistants.

"Like Civil War"

He said the world knew this was the third time the Greek question was before the Council within a year, and added that "one is inevitably drawn to conclude there must be deep-seated causes for this phenomenon."

"There is something very like civil war going on in Greece," he said, "a situation confirmed by the Greek statement before the Council. Tsaldaris is trying to divert attention from the internal causes and to ascribe them to external causes."

Yugoslavia's representative declared that the situation inside Greece was one amounting to civil war and that investigation of mere "border incidents" would accomplish nothing.

Sava N. Kasanovich, Yugoslav Ambassador to the United States, said the American resolution—calling for a seven-nation investigating commission to look into the situation on both sides of the frontier—implied that the situation was the same in Yugoslavia as it was in Greece. This, he said, would be a mistaken assumption.

Bulgarian Statement

Vladimir Stoytcheff, representing Bulgaria at the council table, said the American proposal would be acceptable to him but he would like to see the Soviet amendments adopted. Both Bulgaria and Albania are participating in the discussion without vote. Neither is a United Nations member.

Herschel V. Johnson, Council chairman and United States delegate, was believed prepared to press for a quick vote on the American proposal. Passage of the proposal requires unanimity of the five veto-wielding permanent members of the Council.

The proposed commission would travel to Greece and cross the border into Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria to determine facts of Greek charges that her neighbors are interfering in her domestic affairs and countercharges by the accused against the Greek Government. It would be composed of representatives of the United States, Britain, Russia, France, China, Brazil and Poland under Johnson's proposal.

Greek Charges

Greece has charged that her neighbors are planning a *coup de main* to sever Greek Macedonia. Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria have answered before the Security Council with denials of any designs on Greek territory and demands that the Council look into the situation inside Greece under its Royalist Government.

In presenting his proposal, Johnson said the Council could never arrive at any solution of the dispute by merely sitting in New York and hearing charges and countercharges.

He was supported in this view by Sir Alexander Cadogan, of Britain; Paul Hasluck, of Australia, and Henrique de Souza Gomez, of Brazil.

U. N. Resolution on Greece

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

LAKE SUCCESS, L. I., Dec. 19.—The following is the text of the United States resolution on an investigation of the Greek border strife, as amended and adopted by the United Nations Security Council tonight:

Whereas, there have been presented to the Security Council oral and written statements by the Greek, Yugoslav, Albanian and Bulgarian governments relating to disturbed conditions in northern Greece along the frontier between Greece on the one hand and Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia on the other, which conditions in the opinion of the Council should be investigated before attempting to reach any conclusion regarding the issues involved.

Resolved: That the Security Council under Article 34 of the Charter establish a commission to ascertain the facts relating to the alleged border violations along the frontier between Greece on the one hand and Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia on the other.

That the commission be composed of a representative of each of the members of the Council as it will be constituted in 1947.

That the commission shall proceed to the area not later than January 15, 1947, and shall submit to the Security Council at the earliest possible date a report of the facts disclosed by its investigation. The commission shall, if it deems it advisable or if requested by the Security Council, make preliminary reports to the Security Council.

That the commission should have authority to conduct its investigation in northern Greece and in such places in other parts of Greece, in Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia as the commission considers should be included in its investigations in order to elucidate the causes and nature of the above mentioned border violations and disturbances. That the commission shall have authority to call upon the governments, officials and nationals of those countries, as well as such other sources as the commission deems necessary, for information relevant to its investigation.

That the Security Council request the Secretary General to communicate with the appropriate authorities of the countries named above in order to facilitate the commission's investigation in those countries.

That each representative on the commission be entitled to select the personnel necessary to assist him and that, in addition, the Security Council request the Secretary General to provide such staff and assistance to the commission as it deems necessary for the prompt and effective fulfillment of its task.

That a representative of the governments of Greece, Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia be invited to assist in the work of the commission in a liaison capacity.

That the commission be invited to make any proposals that it may deem wise for averting a repetition of border violations and disturbances in these areas.

BRITISH FARM BILL IS PUSHED

Could Oust Owner For Ignoring Scientific Advice

London, Dec. 19 (AP)—Britain's Labor Government asked today for a revolutionary farm bill under which a farmer could be ousted from his land for ignoring "scientific" advice on how to till his acres, and Winston Churchill angrily announced he would seek overthrow of the Government on the grounds of "tyranny, conceit and incompetence."

The bill, representing the first major governmental attempt at peacetime regulation of agriculture since the repeal 100 years ago of the "corn laws," calls for subsidies, pegged minimum prices and guaranteed markets, even if the Government has to buy some products. It aims at stabilizing agriculture by eliminating much uncertainty from the farmers' plans.

White Paper Issued

It was introduced in the House of Commons yesterday, and today the Government issued a White Paper in explanation of the broad powers it proposes to assume for the bill's enforcement.

The British Press Association tonight reported a "wide measure of agreement" on the bill among Conservatives, and quoted Capt. Harry Crookshank, chairman of the opposition's agricultural committee, as saying that it appeared to follow lines broadly agreed upon for the future development of British agriculture.

Churchill made no reference to the farm bill in announcing today in the House of Commons that he intends to call for a vote of censure when Parliament reassembles after it's Christmas recess. A successful vote would force the Government to change its socialistic program or resign.

Juts Out Lower Lip

Scowling and jutting out his lower lip while his Conservative followers cheered, the wartime Prime Minister told Herbert Morrison, House leader, that "I give notice when Parliment reassembles we shall ask time for a debate on a vote of censure."

"I wonder if you will tell me what the vote of censure is about?" Morrison asked blandly.

"I would not attempt to draft the motion at this moment, but tyranny, conceit and incompetence will be the first charges," Churchill snapped back. Cheers rang out again from the opposition benches, although the Conservatives knew, having tried it during the first Parliamentary session, that they were too few in number to pass a censure vote unaided.

The British National Farmers Union, which claims a membership of 168,000, threw its support to the farm bill, which calls for supervision and even ouster of farmers who decline to heed governmental advice on mechanizing farms and tilling scientifically to gain the greatest possible food production.

The organization saw the bill as "a necessary and welcome effort to establish a permanent statutory basis for a sound policy, not merely for the benefit of partners in the industry, but also in the interests of the nation as a whole."

Tom Williams, Minister of Agriculture, told a news conference that the Government was not "engaged upon a mission to dispossess farmers—but you cannot expect society to guarantee prices and markets if you have not a guarantee of efficiency in some form or other.

Temporary During War

"The fewer people who are stubborn or unreasonable the better we shall like it."

Many of the proposed controls operated on a temporary basis during the war, and in the 1945 election campaign the Labor party promised the bill as part of the first five-year installment on its program of building a planned, socialized economy for the country.

Safeguards against the "admittedly wide powers" granted by the bill include machinery for appeals against dispossession and a requirement for parliamentary approval of orders issued by ministers operating under the bill's general terms.

Guarantee To Tenants

One of the bill's main features is to guarantee tenant farmers against loss for improving a rented farm. This was coupled with provisions for loans to tenants who want to buy farms so that "experienced and otherwise suitable agricultural workers can rise from the ranks and become farmers on their own account."

Some observers said that success in this aim would mean accomplishment of a virtual "revolution" on the land in a country of traditionally large estates worked by salaried employés or share-cropping tenants—a turnover which might be as significant as the emancipation of serfs by the manpower shortage that followed the Black Plague of three centuries ago.

Rural Housing Campaign

Williams, however, did not see "much hope" of accomplishing the objective of a "lot of smallholders" until a rural housing campaign intended to make farm life more attractive has gained more impetus.

The White Paper said costs of guaranteeing prices could not be estimated accurately in advance, but it suggested that other farming services, including subsidies for drainage and liming of land, would amount to about $92,000,000 a year.

State ownership and development was proposed for marginal land which could not be made productive without heavy outlays which could not be expected of a private individual.

Churchill Lays 'Tyranny' To Laborites

London, Dec. 19 (AP)—Winston Churchill today accused the Labor Government of "tyranny, conceit and incompetence," and announced that he would call next month for a parliamentary vote of censure on his charges.

Churchill's announcement came as Prime Minister Attlee's party announced new plans to boss British farmers and prepared to take over the country's 20,000-mile railway system.

As leader of the Conservative opposition, Churchill said he would demand a parliamentary debate to arraign the Government when the lawmakers reassemble January 21 after a month's Christmas holiday.

Foreign Affairs Debate Asked

He likewise asked for an early debate on foreign affairs, "to discuss many grave matters," but majority floor leader Herbert Morrison shoved aside the request, at least temporarily, because Foreign Secretary Bevin had not returned from New York meetings of the United Nations and the Foreign Ministers Council.

A vote of censure is not so severe as a vote of lack of confidence, but its passage would amount to almost the same thing. If carried, it would force either a change of Government policy or resignation of the Government. However, the Laborites control more than 60 per cent of Parliament's 640 seats and Churchill's motion undoubtedly will be defeated decisively, as was a previous censure motion.

Legislation just introduced will authorize extensive supervision of farming, and guarantee prices for many crops. It provides the Government can take away the property of farmers who refuse to abide by official advice on how to grow things. The bill is part of the parliamentary social and industrial "revolution" promised by the Labor party in 1945.

Another Reason For Drive

Although a White Paper issued with copies of the bill did not mention it, another reason for the drive toward greater food production was the husbanding of British foreign exchange, much of which, particularly dollars, now is spent for imported foods.

The White Paper declared a section dealing with guaranteed prices and assured markets gave food and agriculture ministers "admittedly wide powers" to "do anything that is necessary to achieve the purpose" of the law.

Costs of guaranteeing prices "cannot accurately be estimated in advance," the White Paper said.

Advisory Service Offered

Technological and mechanical improvements in farming methods will be offered to landowners and tenants through a nation-wide agricultural advisory service. For those who won't take the Government's advice the bill "enables the Minister to place them under supervision, to issue directions to them and, if necessary, to dispossess them."

Dispossession notices, served either by the Government or by landlords or tenants, could be appealed, however, to local tribunals drawn from landlords, tenants and farm workers.

Seen As Boon To Tenants

The White Paper said better wages, better housing and "the provision of a satisfactory career on the land" would be offered to attract men to farming.

Farm workers or tenants would have a "ladder by which experienced and otherwise suitable agricultural workers can rise from the ranks and become farmers on their

own account."

Minimum prices and guaranteed markets provisions will apply to fattened livestock, milk, eggs, grain, potatoes and sugar beets.

"It will be necessary to devise other ways of introducing some stability" to the growing of vegetable crops, the White Paper added.

Among methods of guaranteeing prices and markets the White Paper cited Government purchase of commodities and the continuation of wartime acreage payments now applied to wheat and potatoes—the staples of British diet.

Minimum prices and production targets could be cited for periods of two to four years ahead and actual prices for one year.

Some of the orders given permanent status by the bill have been operated under wartime powers. Wheat acreage was more than doubled and tilled acreage raised from less than 9,000,000 in 1939 to nearly 15,000,000 at the height of the war.

Government ownership of railways was virtually assured by a 362-204 vote on second reading of the nationalization measure in the Commons last night.

British Ban Return Of Smertenko 1946

London, Dec. 19 (AP)—A Home Office spokesman announced in the House of Commons today — amid cries of "Hear! Hear!"—that Prof. Johan Smertenko, vice president of the American League for a Free Palestine, would not be allowed to visit Britain again.

Asked by two Laborites if he was aware that Smertenko was "openly financing terriorist organizations" in Palestine, and that he had sought to form a branch of the American League in this country, Under Secretary George Oliver replied: "This foreign visitor left this country on the eighteenth of December and steps have been taken to exclude him for the future."

Assailed For His Remarks

Smertenko was assailed in the British press for telling a news conference last week that the Palestine resistance movement would continue to operate wherever "vulnerable targets" were found.

He also quoted Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin as saying British troops were in the Holy Land as a "defense measure against Russia." The Foreign Office said it did not recall Bevin had made such a comment.

Synagogue Case Probed

Informed by Communist Philip Piratin that there was "deep anxiety among Jewish people in East London" over the attempted burning of a synagogue December 3, Oliver said a police inquiry was under way.

"Is the Minister aware that this is only one of the many recent cases of anti-Semitic action in this district?" asked Laborite Henry Hynd.

Oliver replied that the matter was being investigated and said he could not comment further.

CHURCHILL CALLS BAN ON BROOKE 'TYRANNY'

LONDON, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Government's action in barring Anthony Brooke from entering the new British crown colony of Sarawak, which his uncle ceded to Britain, provoked a charge of "tyranny" in the House of Commons today from Winston Churchill.

The Colonial Secretary, Arthur Creech Jones, said he had barred Mr. Brooke, former heir to the white rulership of that country, because he was convinced that Mr. Brooke meant to stir up trouble there.

Mr. Churchill said that Mr. Jones' statement, "phrase by phrase and line by line, is a very perfect declaration of tyranny" and constituted "the same argument which is used by every despotic regime when they have taken their decision and nothing must be allowed to be done to agitate against it."

Mr. Brooke, now in Hong Kong, was rajah muda (crown prince) of Sarawak until the North Borneo state was ceded to Britain. He was deposed by the action and has announced he would fight against it.

Mr. Jones said Mr. Brooke was seeking to further his campaign for reinstatement "by personal efforts on the spot, thereby intensifying the harmful effects of his propaganda and possibly causing strife and disorder."

24,365 WAR CASES TRIED BY 7 ALLIES

London, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—The United Nations War Crimes Commission announced today that 24,365 persons have been tried for war crimes in British, United States, French, Greek, Norwegian, Czecho-Slovak and Polish courts. The figures for Poland and Czecho-Slovakia also included trials of persons charged with collaboration and treachery.

Death sentences were returned against 1,432; prison terms were levied against 16,413, and 6,520 were acquited.

In the Far East, the commission reported, 1,468 persons have been tried before United States, United Kingdom and Australian courts, with 457 death sentences, 735 prison sentences and 276 acquittals.

The commission said that no reports were available on trials in Russia or in the Russian zone of Germany.

Attack On Communist Assailed In Commons

London, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Speaker of the House of Commons tonight referred to that chamber's Committee on Privileges, with the warm support of Winston Churchill, the question of whether a newsman who twice bet up Philip Piratin, one of the two Communist members of Parliament, should be disciplined.

Piratin himself read out to the House a letter of apology from the newsman who, the victim said, assaulted him twice today inside the Palace of Westminster. The newsman was not identified in the proceedings.

F. G. Bowles, Laborite, notified the House earlier that Piratin had been "twice physically assaulted and battered." Herbert Morrison, House leader, declared he thought "honor had been served," although suggesting the newsman's employers might find work for him elsewhere than the House of Commons.

Churchill, however, normally an anti-Communist, insisted that the matter of "members being knocked about by strangers" in the precincts of the House was a grave one "I am not in favor of, whether they (the victims) are Communists or tories."

The speaker agreed there is a necessity for further investigation, but did not use his power to have the reporter detained.

Soviet Delegation To Visit Britain

London, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—A delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R. has accepted an invitation from the British Parliament to visit the United Kingdom at the end of next February, Lord Chancellor Jowitt announced today.

MOSCOW JABS AT BRITAIN

Charges Oppression of Natives in African Colonies

LONDON, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Moscow radio condemned Britain's policies in Africa today, accusing the British of "oppressing, exploiting and brow-beating" nationals of all her .african colonies.

Commentator Mikhail Mikhailov said in the broadcast: "The enthusiasm with which the colonies greeted the Labor Government has now largely evaporated.

"Since time immemorial Britain's colonial policy has masqueraded as the 'White Man's burden.' Conquest of new territories for the purpose of exploiting their natural resources and labor was invariably represented as 'bringing civilization to the wild'."

Blum Plans Tax Hike

Paris, Dec. 19 (AP)—Proposals to discharge 50,000 French Government employés, cut various subsidy payments and increase income-tax payments were understood today to have been drawn up by Premier Leon Blum's new Socialist Government to ease France's ticklish financial situation.

An informed source said the Cabinet discussed plans last night for a heavier tax on stock-exchange operations and for increases in lump-sum income taxes paid by persons with more or less stable incomes, such as business men, industrialists and farmers.

Taking Over Message Network

LONDON, Dec. 19 (AP).—Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchecquer, announced tonight that Cables and Wireless, Ltd., the world-wide British communications network nationalized this year by the Labor government, will pass into government control on aJn. 1. Sir Stanley Angwin, chief engineer of the British General Post Office, has been named chairman of the new government-owned company, in which the state now holds 2,600,000 shares of 30,000,000 outstanding. John Innes, another General Post Office official, will be managing director.

FRANKFURT, Germany, Dec. 19 —(AP) Golden-haired Eva Braun flaunted her shapely, scantily-clad body and flirted with other men in front of Adolf Hitler before their eleventh hour marriage, newly captured Nazi color films disclosed today.

Her poses and preening and the nude daylight bathing of her sister, recorded on three of the 31 reels of movie film dug from a secret hiding place by U. S. Army agents, were shown at a special "matinee" for news correspondents today after Gen. Joseph T. McNarney viewed them yesterday.

U. S. officers who found the film months ago in the Bavarian mountains said they cast new and important light on the personalities of the fuehrer and his sweetheart.

Gay Parties Filmed

The 10 1-2-hour collection of pictures made by Hitler's personal photographer, Heinrich Hoffman and his aides, gave intimate details of gay war-time parties at Berchtesgaden and of Hitler's solitary walks.

Coquettish and youthful, Eva mugged, flirted, flexed her well-developed body and displayed her gymastic prowess in front of Hitler, his Nazi cronies and her family through these reels.

In multi-colored bathing suits and peasant skirts she displayed her charms vigorously, carelessy and without inhibition, and in kittenish byplays she kidded but never quite kissed the male members of Hitler's entourage.

The scenes with Hitler showed her quieter and more adult. The film showed the German fuehrer attentive but emotionless and almost stolid.

Eva's trim legs, firm muscles and well-moulded body were shown against a backdrop of mountain peaks and lakes in their spring, summer, autumn and winter colorings.

Bathes In Nude

In one sequence with the closest members of the Braun family, her sister, Mrs. Gretl Fegelien, now 31, bathed blithely in the nude under a mountain waterfall.

Said one intelligence officer of Eva, reported to have died in the ruins of Berlin with Hitler after a last-hour wedding made "legal" their long association: "The shots of Eva alone show her to be a really beautiful woman."

There are scenes in the Berghof at Berchtesgaden, now in ruins, showing Hitler gazing out over the sunlit Bavarian peaks, storming at Himmler, Von Ribbentrop and Goering dancing a jig, or angrily waving a magnifying glass while studying a map of the war fronts.

Intelligence officers said that the pictures showing nervous twitches around Hitler's mouth, the constant movement of a knee and the tender handling of the children of high Nazi party officials, had made a substantial contribution to the studies of the fuehrer's character.

They said the films also had been used in search for wanted Nazis and identification of hundreds of members of Hitler's entourage.

Captured Nazi Films Show Eva Flirting with Hitler's Cronies

NIGHT R. O'REGAN

31 Reels Of Movies Show Hitler And Eva

DA R. O'REGAN 1946

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 19 (AP). Intimate new details of the life of Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun have been uncovered by army seizure of 31 reels of color films.

The films, depicting gay parties at Berchtestgaden and bathing in the nude under mountain waterfalls, were dug from a hiding place in the Bavarian mountains "several months ago," army intelligence officers disclosed today.

Taken between 1939 and 1941, long before the couple's eleventh-hour marriage in Berlin's ruins, the films were described as the personal property of the German Führer and his bride.

Used In Nazi Hunt

Intelligence officers said the films had been used in the search for wanted Nazis and for the positive identification of hundreds of members of Hitler's entourage and the summer-time guests at the Führer's Alpine Eagle's Nest.

Carefully catalogued and arranged in time sequence, the films were shown yesterday for the first time to Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, the Army's commander in Europe. Correspondents saw three selected reels from the collection today.

Most of the candid shots were taken by Heinrich Hoffman, Hitler's photographer, who now faces trial by his own countrymen before a de-Nazification court, and his aides.

Officers said the entire collection takes 10½ hours to show.

Shots of Hitler show him gazing out from Berchtesgaden over the sunlit Bavarian peaks, uncertain and unsure of himself and his future; raving at Himmler, Ribbentrop and Goering, dancing a jig or irately waving a huge magnifying glass while studying a map of the war fronts.

Eva "Really Beautiful"

Intelligence officers said shots that showed nervous twitches around the Führer's mouth and the constant movement of one knee were revealing of his character.

The films show frequent scenes of Hitler with Eva Braun, talking calmly to her or apparently kidding her.

"The shots of Eva alone show her to be a really beautiful woman," one officer commented.

The films show Eva dressed almost always in a blue polka dot skirt, white blouse and red velvet vest, with her long golden hair falling over her forehead.

Is Shown At Play

She is dancing, talking, playing with kittens or children or cavorting on the beaches of the Starnberger See, the Chiem See or the Wolfgang See.

The films show Hitler's favorite in at least six gaily colored bathing suits, diving, surf riding, doing gymnastics or climbing trees.

They show trim legs, firm muscles and a well-formed body.

In one sequence with the closest members of the Braun family, her sister, Mrs. Gretel Fegelein, now 31, bathes blithely in the nude under a mountain waterfall.

51,000 Polish D. P.s Go Home

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, Dec. 19 (AP).—About 51,000 Polish displaced persons in the American zones of Germany and Austria will have returned to their homeland by Dec. 31, under a three-month plan whereby those returning by that time receive a sixty-day food bonus, United States Army headquarters announced tonight. This makes 322,000 Polish displaced persons returned by United States forces since the end of the war, and leaves approximately 120,000 displaced Polcs in American D. P. centers.

Wiesbaden Synagogue Rebuilt

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, Dec. 19 (AP).—A synagogue destroyed by the Nazis in 1938 has been restored in Wiesbaden largely through the efforts of an American Air Forces chaplain—Captain William Z. Dalin, of 1681 Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn. Chaplain Dalin organized a small group of Wiesbaden Jews who survived Buchenwald and other concentration camps, and with the cooperation of the military government, they succeeded in rebuilding

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Venereal Disease Declines

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 19 (AP). The incidence of venereal disease among American soldiers in Germany declined during October and November to one soldier in every 53, as compared with one in every 43 soldiers infected last July, the United States Army announced today.

Reich-Newsmen U.S.-Job Plan Supported

Berlin, Dec. 19 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy American military governor, today indorsed as "a very good idea" a proposal by Paul C. Smith, editor of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, to bring German editors to the United States to learn free-press practices by working on American newspapers.

General Clay said he thought the plan could be started almost immediately on a limited scale if some method of financing it were obtained.

Hearty indorsement of the plan was also expressed by Brig. Gen. Robert McClure, chief of the Military Government's information control division.

"First Problem's Funds"

"The military would be very sympathetic to a plan for giving proved anti-Nazi journalists training in the United States," General Clay said, "but the primary problem would be financing.

"Military government has no dollar funds it could use for this purpose. However, if the newspapers would pay the journalists' passage and agree to pay their salaries while in the United States, I think such a plan could be put into operation in a short time. Perhaps, also, some private educational or cultural foundation could be interested to contribute financing.

"A Good Idea"

"If adopted, the plan would necessarily have to begin on a limited scale. However, I think it's a very good idea,"

General McClure said he had discussed some such plan briefly and informally with American editors, who toured Germany a few months ago and hoped it could be developed.

"I think such experience would be very useful to our German journalists, especially the young ones," McClure said.

Allies Allot Champagne And Vodka for Berliners

1,000,000 Bottles To Be Given Out for Holidays

BERLIN, Dec. 19 (AP)—An Allied announcement tonight said 900,000 bottles of vodka and 100,000 bottles of champagne will be distributed during the holidays among the 3,000,000 Germans in Berlin.

The vodka is an allotment from Soviet occupation authorities, but was German-distilled.

The champagne comes from French authorities, but likewise was of German origin.

The American Military Government is making 290 tons of processed fruits and fruit juices available to Berlin's children this Christmas.

The British contribution is 145 tons of sweets.

Kramer Affidavit Tells Of Camp Slayings

Nuernberg, Germany, Dec. 19 (AP)—An affidavit read at the trial of 23 German doctors today asserted that hundreds of men and women were killed in concentration camps so their bodies could be used for the Strasbourg University skeleton collection and similar so-called scientific projects.

The affidavit, signed by Joseph Kramer, former commandant of the Belsen concentration camp, who since has been hanged by the British for his crimes, said he gassed and poisoned inmates of the Natzweiler concentration camp so their bodies could be used for medical research.

The American military tribunal granted a defense request to call fifteen German physicians as defense witnesses.

Hessian Landtag Convenes

Wiesbaden, Germany, Dec. 19 (AP). The Hessian Landtag (parliament) convened today, completing the organization of Parliament governments in the American zone. Otto Witte, of the Social Democratic party heads the Landtag, which tomorrow will choose a Minister-President, with duties similar to those of a Prime Minister.

FOOD STRIKE ENDS IN NAPLES; OTHER RIOTING REPORTED

NIGHT

ROME, Dec. 19—(AP) Naples' general strike against food shortages, high prices and unemployment ended at noon today, but new demonstrations broke out in Florence.

After an all-night discussion of Premier Alcide de Gasperi's broadcast appeal for restraint and promise that the Central government would move swiftly to alleviate the Neapolitan distress, the Naples Chamber of Labor voted to call workers back to their jobs.

The strike, begun three days ago, had left only essential public utilities in operation and had virtually paralyzed the city. The strikers empowered "agitation committees" to keep pressing the government for speedy relief, including diversion of stores from better supplied areas.

Press dispatches said angry Florentine housewives stormed several market districts and overturned food carts, duplicated earlier disturbances at Milan and elsewhere.

The government strove to induce merchants throughout the country to declare "a truce on price increases" to match a recently obtained truce on wage boosts, and to keep food prices at the Dec. 1 levels until Jan. 31.

The cabinet will meet tomorrow for the second time this week to consider the food shortage which threatens to find Italian granaries bare by mid-February of the country's No. 1 diet item, wheat.

RIOTING IN FLORENCE

Rome, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—Demonstrations against soaring food prices began in Florence today as a general strike that paralyzed the Naples region for two days was called off.

Press dispatches said that Florentine housewives stormed several market districts, overturning food carts.

The Naples Chamber of Labor, whose representatives conferred with Government officials all night, announced in a broadcast at noon that it was decided to call off the strike and to empower "agitation committees" to keep pressing the Government for relief measures.

DAY

Taylor Is Flying To U. S. From Rome

Rome, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—Myron Taylor, President Truman's personal representative to the Vatican, left Rome by plane today en route to the United States. He is expected to arrive in Washington tomorrow.

Before leaving, Taylor was received in private audience by Pope Pius XII. Taylor also conferred with Premier Alcide de Gasperi.

CHICAGOAN OUSTED BY ZIONIST GROUP

NIGHT

Ziff Scored for Statement; Had Warned of Civil War Danger.

E. G. FISCHER

BASEL, Switzerland, Friday, Dec. 20—(AP) The United Revisionist Party of the World Zionist Congress announced early today that William B. Ziff, Chicago publisher and author, had been expelled from the party membership.

The party's executive committee announced after a long night session that Ziff had been expelled "for breach of discipline and for publication of statements without the knowledge of the leadership of the party."

The announcement added that Ziff, attending the congress as a delegate accredited to the Revisionist Party of America, made statements outside of yesterday's congress session for which "the leadership takes no responsibility."

Ziff, speaking as an individual, told a news conference yesterday that present policies of the Zionists were not drastic enough for solution of the Palestine problem, and that if the present Jewish Agency Executive was reelected and proceeded to collaborate in the partition of Palestine, "it would be a signal for civil war."

The Chicagoan made public a letter from former U. S. Sen. Guy M. Gillette of Iowa to Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist organization, which proposed that the Jewish Agency Executive "be taken over by a provisional government which could assume all the functions of government practiced during the war by the various exile governments."

The letter, Ziff declared, was "full of stuff and nonsense." He estimated that active resistance forces in Palestine totaled 20,000 persons "headed by men with true military genius and with a well-organized intelligence."

The Revisionist Party's announcement said that it was a world committee and included the majority of the executive committee of the American Revisionists. Therefore, it said, the committee had the power not only to discredit Ziff as a delegate to the congress, but also to expell him from the American party.

The congress became stalemated yesterday when the Labor Party, in a key position because of a division within the larger general Zionist party, twice caucused without being able to agree upon a candidate for the world organization.

The Labor Party, represented by 103 delegates mostly from Palestine, appointed a committee of three to meet with Dr. Chaim Weizmann, of London, president of the World Zionist organization, and David Ben-Gurion of Tel Aviv, chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, to attempt reconciliation of the party's views and those of the present administration.

The Labor Party delegation is second only to the 120 delegates from the General Zionists who are reported about evenly divided over supporting the policies of Weizmann or of Rabbi A. H. Silver of Cleveland, Ohio. Silver, opposing any partition of Palestine of any Zionist participation in the forthcoming London conference on Palestine, has declared Weizmann's policies resulted in "disastrous retreat."

Weizmann Storm Center

Weizmann was criticized and defended in a series of statements and counter statements today.

Dr. Israel Goldstein of New York, chairman of the steering committee of the Zionist Organization of America Delegation, expressed "deep resentment over the slurring references to Amrican Zionists" which he said had been made by Weizmann.

Goldstein said Weizmann had made it appear American Zionists were encouraging the youth of Palestine to expose themselves to peril while themselves remaining safe in America.

CHARGES SLUR ON U. S. ZIONISTS

DAY

New Yorker at Basle Retorts to Weizmann Speech.

Basle, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—Dr. Israel Goldstein of New York, chairman of the steering committee of the delegation sent here by the Zionist Organization of America, today expressed "deep resentment over the slurring references to American Zionists" which he attributed to Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Organization. Goldstein issued a statement declaring that Weizmann, in his speech before the World Zionist Congress on Monday night, "so distorted the position of American Zionists as to be susceptible to the interpretation that American Zionists were irresponsibly encouraging the youth of Palestine to expose themselves to dangers while remaining safely in America and offering only moral, political and financial support."

Meanwhile today Weizmann and David Ben-Gurion, chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, appeared before the standing committee of the Zionist Congress to explain their policies in considering the partitionment of Palestine as a basis for further negotiations with Britain. Ben-Gurion—this time with Nahum Goldmann, the agency's emissary to London and Washington last August and September—also appeared before the political commission.

At a news conference an authorized spokesman of the Zionist Congress said that a letter from United States Senator Guy M. Gillette of Iowa to Weizmann, urging the establishment of a provisional government for Palestine, was "full of stuff and nonsense." Gillette is president of the American League for a Free Palestine. His letter, made public here by William B. Ziff, Chicago publisher, suggested that the powers of the present Jewish Agency executive "be taken over by a provisional government which could assume all the functions of government practiced during the war by the various exile governments."

Ziff told reporters that if the present Jewish Agency is re-elected and proceeds to collaborate in the partitionment of Palestine, "it would be a signal for civil war." Here as a delegate from the Revisionist party of America, Ziff emphasized, however, that he was speaking as an individual.

Ziff said he had been in communication with responsible Resistance leaders in Palestine and that they "would lay down their arms if their case were given a fair hearing before a world court." He estimated the active Resistance forces at 20,000 fighters "headed by men with true military genius and with a well-organized intelligence." Insisting that they are not terrorists but young men sacrificing their careers and their lives," he added: "Men who swim with explosives in their mouths to blast British warships taking refugees to Cyprus are to be reckoned with."

Russian Plane Forced Down, Greeks Report

Salonika, Greece, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Greek 3d Army Corps said a "Russian observation plane" was forced down by bad weather today near Sidirokastron, about 20 miles south of the Bulgarian border.

The plane, "apparently lost," was forced to land because of storms sweeping this area, and its crew members were "well treated," the announcement said.

Greek Villagers Seen Aiding Partisans

By Walter Welebit

Belgrade, Dec. 18 [AP—Delayed]. Greek Partisan troops high on Mount Paikos south of the Yugoslav border told his reporter that people in all the villages behind guerrilla lines have been giving food, shelter, clothing and meager medical attention to the irregulars.

I have just returned from touring Greek Partisan territory in northern Macedonia in company with Peter Furst, correspondent for Reuter, and June Tannan, of Overseas News Agency. We spent three days behind Greek Partisan lines after the Greek Army in Salonika had said no one was permitted to go into the Partisan-held mountains because of security reasons.

Talked With Partisans

With the help of Macedonia peasants, I skirted a Greek Army outpost at Orma at the foot of Mount Kaimakchalan and talked with Partisans and villagers in the general area of Mount Kaimak-

chalan and Mount Paikos, due north of Edessa and about 65 miles northwest of Salonika. This was the locale of the most severe guerrilla fighting in Greece, north of the road between Salonika and Edessa and south of the Yugoslav frontier.

The guerrillas appeared to be constantly in operation. Partisan commanders and fighting men and women said the people of the villages lived in terror of the Greek Army and gendarmery.

Planting At Night

They related many stories of killings by gendarmes and said that in some places workers did their winter planting at night, surrounded by heavily armed guards of Partisans.

Villagers asserted there had been "discrimination in the distribution of UNRRA goods." They said their village received only one allotment of supplies in two years and that this consisted of only a few cans of milk and some clothes.

Another village of 1,000 persons was said to have received a few old clothes and a little milk.

"UNRRA Black Mart"

One Partisan said that during a guerrilla attack on a village, guerrillas found 50 UNRRA waterproof jackets and 50 pairs of shoes in the Mayor's house. They charged the Mayor with selling the supplies in the black market and a Partisan said the guerrillas shot him on the spot.

No evidence was found that Greek army troops or the gendarmery had ever set foot inside Yugoslav territory. A few Partisans sometimes are known to flee into Yugoslavia, but the main forces remain always in Greece, it was said.

United Front

A deputy commander of Partisan forces assured us the guerrillas were presenting a united front in their fight against the Greek Government. He showed us a Partisan communiqué recounting the biggest series of battles in the area which declared that guerrilla units from other mountains and other sections had co-ordinated their attacks under joint orders from the commander of the Paikos-Kaimakchalan area.

"Our fight against the enemy of the people will continue with unceasing fury," the communiqué concluded. The paper carried at the bottom the same slogan used by all official or public papers in Yugoslavia: "Death to Fascism—Freedom to the People."

"Open Letter"

Another crudely printed "open letter" handed us by the Partisan commander outlined demands and proclaimed the formation of a "Greek Democratic Army."

The letter was directed to the governments of Russia, the United States, Great Britain and Greece and to newspapers in Athens and Salonika. It denied that the Partisans were receiving aid from Yugoslavia or Bulgaria.

The Partisans asked for a commission to investigate on the spot, and guaranteed the investigators' safety.

Danish Newspaper Sees Meat Rationing

Copenhagen, Dec. 19 (AP)—The newspaper *Politiken* predicted today that the Danish Government would introduce meat rationing and reduce rations of butter and sugar next year to save foreign currency. A severe cut in newsprint and all sorts of paper consumption was forecast.

Politiken said indications were that Denmark's application for a $50,000,000 loan from the World Bank would be rejected and this was one reason for the projected economies which would make 1947 "a year of poverty."

SOVIET ACCUSES IRAN TROOPS OF MASS SLAYINGS

Tass Declares Hundreds of Persons Were Killed in Azerbaijan.

600 REPORTED DEAD IN TABRIZ

Reds Charge Tehran Soldiers Connived in Attacks on Russian Citizens and Institutions.

London, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—The Moscow radio accused Iranian Central Government troops today of shooting hundreds of persons in Azerbaijan Province and of attacking Russian institutions and citizens there.

"In the course of the past few days, over 600 Azerbaijan Democrats have been murdered and about 300 arrested in Tabriz," the broadcast said, quoting a Tass dispatch, which in turn quoted the Tehran newspaper Dad.

"Bandit elements and detachments under Col. Hashemi in Tabriz have for several days past been brutally suppressing democratic elements, arresting hundreds of people and shooting them on the spot," the broadcast said a Tass special correspondent in Tabriz reported in a second dispatch.

Bodies Reported in Streets.

"The bodies of killed Democrats are scattered through the streets of the city. The premises of the Central Committee of the Democratic party of Azerbaijan, the offices of local newspapers, the National Museum and other cultural institutions of Azerbaijan have been smashed up."

The so-called "Democratic party" of Azerbaijan was a moving force in the province's deposed regime. Some leaders reportedly fled across the border into Russia when Central Government troops arrived last week. Premier Ahmed Oavam said yesterday in Tehran that he was undecided whether to seek their return.

Today's broadcast contained the first major charge to be made by Moscow against the central Government of Iran since the Soviet-supported semi-autonomous provincial government in Azerbaijan agreed last week to permit central Government troops to enter the province—after a short-lived "civil war"—for the purpose of supervising elections.

Oil Promised to Russia.

Premier Qavam said in Tehran yesterday he hoped that the parliamentary elections could begin Sunday. At the same time, he said in an interview that he intended to keep his promise to Russia to submit to Parliament a proposal for Soviet oil concessions in Iran's five northern provinces, including Azerbaijan.

The broadcast charged that the central Govehrnment troops by their acts had broken Qavam's promise to enter Azerbaijan peaceably. The Azerbaijan regime's resistance to the entry of central Government troops collapsed December 11 in the second day of fighting. The troops entered Tabriz December 13 to find that the Azerbaijan regime had collapsed and its leaders were in flight, just three days short of a year after it was established.

A committee of Azerbaijanis who fled the province during that regime, under pro-Russian Jafar Pishevari, sent a telegram from Tehran yesterday to Prime Minister Stalin, thanking him for Russian forbearance during the brief civil conflict last week and praising the "peaceful and friendly policy of our neighboring country."

Iranians Kill Hundreds In Tabriz, Tass Avers

Moscow, Dec. 19 (AP)—A Tass dispatch from Tabriz asserted today that Iranian Government troops had slain hundreds of persons in Azerbaijan province in the last few days and had connived in attacks on Soviet institutions and citizens.

In Tabriz alone, Tass declared, more than 600 persons have been killed and 300 arrested by the troops, who were dispatched to Azerbaijan for the announced purpose of maintaining order during the forthcoming parliamentary elections.

"Hundreds Of Bodies"

"Bandit elements and detachments of soldiers under Colonel Hashemi in Tabriz have been brutally mobbing democratic elements for several days, arresting hundreds of persons and shooting them on the spot," the dispatch said.

"Bodies of hundreds of Democrats are lying everywhere on the streets of the city. The building of the central committee of the Azerbaijan Democratic party, editorial offices of local newspapers, the National Museum and other cultural institutions of Azerbaijan have been smashed."

The dispatch added that "incited by elements hostile to the Soviet Union and under the protection of Colonel Hashemi, bandits have broken loose, also attacking Soviet institutions and Soviet citizens in Tabriz."

Pravda Hits Article Attacking British

Moscow, Dec. 19 (AP)—A Soviet naval officer who wrote an article for *Red Fleet* recently accusing the British of mishandling a convoy to Archangel in 1942 was called to task today by the Communist party organ *Pravda* for having given "an incorrect, one-sided picture" of the operation."

Pravda said the article, by Captain Second Rank V. Andrev, "merits criticism," but objected to foreign commentators "trying to raise a furore about the article by representing it as 'a campaign of Soviet propaganda' directed against Britain."

Report To Commons

[John Dugdale, the British Admiralty's financial secretary, told the House of Commons in London on Tuesday that the *Red Fleet* article "appears to impugn not merely the naval tactics of the convoy, but also the courage of the British and American seamen who took part in it."

[Dugdale said the convoy in question was "admittedly one of the least fortunate," but added that "not all operations of war are successful and we have a right to expect that the efforts of the Royal Navy in the common cause should no be decried."]

"Not Public Viewpoint"

Pravda said that, although Andrev's article had appeared in *Red Fleet* in October, there had been no criticism of it abroad until this month. It added that the recent criticism in London "by no means corresponds to the significance of the article, which does not reflect the viewpoint of the Soviet public."

The Soviet State and public, *Pravda* said, have "appraised at their worth both the competent operations of the Allied fleets and the indubitable courage of the seamen of Britain and the United States."

The newspaper *Red Fleet*, it added, has published a number of articles giving a positive appraisal of Allied wartime convoy operations to Russia.

INDEPENDENCE URGED IN INDIA

Lawyer Says It Is Needed As Constitution Guide

New Delhi, India, Dec. 19 (AP)—One of India's leading constitutional lawyers told the Constituent Assembly today that passage of a resolution declaring India a sovereign independent republic was needed in order to give the Assembly a guide for its task of writing a charter of freedom.

Sir Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer, urging the Assembly to adopt the resolution proposed by Jawharlal Nehru, vice president of the interim government, declared "it is inconceivable that any constitution could be framed without a directive on objectives of the Assembly."

Despite his appeal, debate on the resolution progressed listlessly, and it became apparent that a vote on the resolution probably would not be taken until after the first of the year.

Sees No Objecting

Sir Alladi declared that neither the Moslem League nor the princely states, which are not participating in the Assembly, could object to the resolution.

Nehru, in an interview, declined comment on the resolution, but reiterated his hope that India would gain its independence "very soon."

He denied that he told a meeting of students in Benares several days ago that "in two or three days time India is to declare herself out of the British Empire. The Constituent Assembly will pass a resolution declaring India a free sovereign country and we are not going to submit our decision to the British Parliament."

Report Carried By AP

A report to the *Times of India*, in Bombay, quoting him to that effect had been carried by the Associated Press.

"I never made any such statement," Nehru said. "I told the students India would gain its independence soon. I spoke only briefly on the subject of independence. I said very little about independence in that speech."

Question about when he hopes and expects India to achieve independence, he said: "How can I answer that at this stage? I hope it will be soon—very soon."

[Mahomed Ali Jinnah, president of the Moslem League, declared at a news conference in Cairo today that any creation of a "Hindu empire" in India would be an "imperialistic menace far worse than British imperialism" and reiterated the league's demands for *Pakistan*—an independent Moslem state in India. Jinnah is en route from London to India.]

Delay In Final Vote On India Seen

New Delhi, Dec. 19 (AP)—India's Constituent Assembly listlessly continued debate today on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's resolution to proclaim India a sovereign, independent republic, and it became apparent the resolution probably would not come to a final vote this year.

The working committee of the Hindu-led Congress party was to meet tonight and a caucus of Assembly members was called to discuss the matter and also that of submitting to the courts the knotty problem concerning compulsory grouping of provinces.

Some Advocate Delay

Some members of the Assembly advocate delaying a vote on the Nehru resolution until the Moslem League and the Indian States end their boycott of the Assembly, but Sir Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer, one of India's leading constitutional lawyers, declared today that neither the league nor the states could object to the resolution.

"In fact," he added, "neither of these two parties would have a place in the Assembly unless they subscribed to the objectives of an independent India. . . . There is no guarantee that postponement of the resolution "would make the Moslem League come in."

India Famine Threat Ends

BANGALORE, India, Dec. 19 (AP).—C. P. Karunakara Menon, regional food commissioner for South India, said in an interview today that the famine danger in South India is now safely past, and there is no further need for concern provided food imports remain at their present level.

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Nanking Hails Truman's Move, But Chinese Reds Assail It

Nanking, Dec. 19 (AP)—President Truman's reaffirmation of American policy toward China evoked pleasure in Government circles tonight, but a Communist spokesman said the United States should cease "confining itself to lip service to peace."

There was no official Government comment, and none was expected. Top leaders of the Chiang Kai-shek regime took the position that the President's statement was mainly directed at critics of his year-old policy rather than at this Government.

Pro-Government sources hailed the statement as indicating that a bitter anti-American campaign by the Communists, which had won some support in America, had failed to influence the White House.

Clean Bill Of Health

They felt that Mr. Truman had given a clean bill of health to the Government. Neutral onlookers, while not viewing it as that strong, expressed belief that it did mean no great change in the American attitude toward China was to be expected in the near future.

While approving the President's desire for peace in China, Wang Ping-nan, Communist spokesman in Nanking, commented, "The immediate task is to put an end to the gruesome civil war. If the United States wants to help on that score it must demonstrate that it is not going to continue helping the Kuomintang (Government party) alone.

"If America wants to show respect for Chinese independence, she must withdraw troops from China. When the United States ceases confining itself to lip service to peace but does things in actual fact, it then will be helping China."

With Gen. George C. Marshall staying on indefinitely as special presidential envoy, observers here believed that adoption of a new Chinese constitution would be followed soon by resumption of some sort of negotiations between the Government and Communists.

The constitutional convention had been scheduled to approve the document today, but was delayed, and Wang Shih-chieh, Foreign Minister, predicted work would be completed some time within the next week.

Chiang has made a determined effort to press through the constitutional draft without major changes, as the Communists themselves had a hand in framing it, even though they boycotted the convention.

Some Amendments

Foreign Minister Wang said, "Naturally there are some amendments to the original draft, but such amendments will be generally an improvement of the original and not a deformation of it."

On the military front, pro-Government dispatches reported Communist guerrillas were attacking the Peiping-Tientsin railway 33 miles southeast of Peiping and the Peiping-Mukden line 80 miles northeast of Tientsin.

Chiang Men Like Truman Stand

Nanking, Dec. 19 (AP)—Members of the Chiang Kai-shek Government were visibly satisfied tonight with President Truman's restatement of American policy toward China, taking the view that it constituted a clean bill of health for the regime.

Informed sources said no formal reaction, however, was to be expected. Top Chinese leaders considered that Mr. Truman's words were directed at critics of his year-old China policy rather than at this Government.

Neutral observers, while not classifying Truman's statement as an indorsement of the Chiang Government, believed that at least it indicated no violent changes in the near future.

The Red Reaction

Wang Ping-nan, Communist spokesman, said, "True peace in China would help the establishment of peace throughout the world."

"The immediate task is to put an end to the gruesome civil war," he said. "If the United States wants to help on that score, it must demonstrate that it is not going to continue helping the Kuomintang (Government party) alone.

"If America wants to show respect for Chinese independence she must withdraw troops from China."

"We Approve"

Of the Murray-Flanders proposal that the United States, Russia and Britain declare themselves out of Chinese politics and that an international conference be called to settle the civil war, Wang Ping-nan said, "No matter who proposed ending United States aid to the Kuomintang to keep the civil war going, we approve."

He declined to say whether the Communists would accept the mediation of other nations, adding "continued United States mediation is difficult under the condition of continued unilateral aid to Chiang Kai-shek."

Disappointed At Slowness

Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh said the Government wanted to study the Truman text before commenting.

He said that China stands for "effective reduction of all types of arms and total prohibition of certain types, including the atomic bomb."

He said China was disappointed at the slow progress of the military staff committee of the United Nations, explaining: "We hold there must be immediate implementation of provisions of the Charter concerning the organization of an international force."

Of Sino-Soviet relations, Wang Shih-chieh said: "On the whole, I can say the understanding between the Chinese and Soviet governments of each other's attitude definitely has advanced in the last year. However, inaccurate reports and biased comments in some Soviet and some Chinese newspapers have not been helpful."

He termed "absolutely unfounded" rumors that China planned to issue a new type of currency to replace the greatly devalued Chinese dollar.

He predicted the National Assembly within seven days would adopt a revised constitution "essentially as presented in draft form."

He announced the Government would start its own reorganization soon "regardless of the political situation."

He said the Assembly deliberations have been characterized by tolerance, adding "for this the Kuomintang members perhaps have to thank the Chinese Communists. I hope the Communists also will learn from others. I am happy to observe we learned the necessity and wisdom of meeting the views of opposition parties with an open mind and tolerance."

Reds Press Attacks

[Meantime, relentless Communist attacks completely halted northbound railway service from Peiping to Mukden and threatened to stop service between Peiping and Tientsin, it was reported from Peiping.

[Communists pushed into a triangular area formed by Peiping, Tientsin and Paoting, the Hopeh province capital, crossed the Yungting River south of Peiping and brushed Government troops from the north bank. They drove on toward Langfang, 27 miles southeast of Peiping.]

Big U.S. Credit To China Hinges On Unity

Washington, Dec. 19 (AP)—The United States dangled an unprecedented \$500,000,000 credit before the Government and people of China today as an inducement to establish peace and unity in that land of civil war.

In what he termed a reiteration and clarification of this Government's policy toward China, President Truman said yesterday the United States still believes it is of "utmost importance to world peace" that there be a united and democratic China.

And, Mr. Truman told reporters, he hopes the \$500,000,000 credit to China has not been endangered. But he said he did not wish to make a definite statement on whether it is in jeopardy.

May Be Held Back

Diplomatic experts figured he meant that this Government is going to hold back the \$500,000,000 Export-Import Bank loan to China until all threats to world stability there are eliminated.

None of the \$500,000,000 has been spent, and Mr. Truman emphasized that extension of actual credits would have to be based upon the American Government's policy toward China.

This policy, as defined a year ago and repeated by Mr. Truman, calls for economic assistance to the Chinese, after they have "moved toward peace and unity."

Broader Representation

Inclusion of Communists within the government has been our policy all along, Mr. Truman said. The United States has held that China should make its government representative of all the Chinese people.

The Chief Executive attached no particular significance to the timing of the new statement on America's attitude toward China. He said its purpose was to let the American people know what the policy is.

Mr. Truman said yesterday that Gen. George C. Marshall will stay on the job in China as long as necessary to get the desired results.

Progress Reviewed

For the most part, the Chief Executive's long formal statement reviewed the progress—and lack of it—in the year since he called for peace and unity in China.

In some fields, he said, there has been "encouraging progress," particularly in getting Japanese out of China. And, he said, while the United States had 113,000 troops in China a year ago, the number now is being cut to less than 12,000.

Inclusion of the troops figures was regarded as something of a reply to frequent Russian criticism of the presence of American armed forces in China.

New Clash Feared In Indo-China

Hanoi, Indo-China, Dec. 18 [AP—Delayed]—Hanoi's streets were deserted today and an atmosphere of tension was noticeable amid reports that Viet-Nam troops were concentrated around Hanoi Air Field following street fighting yesterday, which broke out when the French removed Viet-Namese-erected barricades.

Viet-Nam official circles appeared anxious to prevent local clashes from developing into general warfare, but there were indications that officials might be losing their authority over extremist sections of their followers.

French actions in recent clashes at Haiphong and Langson, the evacuation of Viet-Namese civilians and the return of Rear Admiral George T. D'Argenlieu, French High Commissioner, all have caused the Ho Chi Minh Government to "lose face" in certain Viet-Nam circles.

Ten French or Eurasians were reported kidnapped by the Viet-Namese in the last 48 hours and one French paratrooper was killed and another wounded this morning while searching for the body of a paratrooper kidnapped several days ago.

Haiphong Near Normal

Haiphong, Indo-China, Dec 17 [AP—Delayed]—This main port of northern Indo-China, where bitter street fighting was in progress late last month, slowly was returning to normal today despite guerrilla warfare nightly in the countryside.

The Viet-Namese still shell Haiphong sporadically. The French are rationing food and water and they control only the town and the immediate environs.

A Foreign Legion detachment advancing several miles outside the town this morning met stiff opposition from Viet-Namese snipers. Some were entrenched in blockhouses. Two French soldiers were killed and several were wounded.

Harboring Of Nazis In China Charged

Yenan, China, Dec. 19 (AP)—A United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation worker asserted today that Marshal Yen Hsi-shan, warlord governor of Government-held Shansi province, was harboring a small colony of Nazis.

Magdalene Robitscher, UNRRA dentist who fled her native Czechoslovakia in 1939 ahead of Hitler's troops, said one of the Germans harbored at Taiyuan, provincial capital, was a brother of Movie Star Emil Jannings.

Miss Robitscher said she had indignantly refused at first to treat members of the German community but later agreed to do so. She spent several months in Taiyuan before coming to this Communist capital.

Japs Work In Hospitals

"I did not come to China with UNRRA to treat Nazis and Japs," she added, declaring that Marshal Yen also employed Japanese in army hospitals and factories at Taiyuan.

"I asked the American officer of a field (truce) team if the team's job was not to repatriate Japanese, 20,000 of whom were reported fighting for Yen Hsi-shan. He replied: 'That's true but it's difficult because the Marshal is so friendly with them.'"

Miss Robitscher said she found Japanese working as surgeons and technicians at Taiyuan Hospital, where conditions were "filthy" and personally saw Japanese officers leading Yen's troops through the streets.

She now is doing dental work among Chinese Communists here.

Ex-PW's Feted By Trial Head

Tokyo, Dec. 19 (AP)—More than 100 Allied men and women who endured years of abuse in prison camps were told today by the prosecutor of their Japanese captors that their faith in democracy was "an inspiration to the world."

They were banquet guests of Alva C. Carpenter, chief of the Supreme Headquarters legal section, who declared he felt a banquet was only a small payment for what they had suffered.

"Should Be Under Sod"

"I cannot understand," he said, "how you are here tonight. Eighty per cent of you should be under the sod after what has happened to you."

Lieut. Gen. W. Schilling, who heads the Netherlands mission to Japan, said he saw Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, defender of Corregidor, and other Allied officers "forced to stand hours at attention because they refused to write to their governments that they were well treated."

In a special ceremony, Carpenter pinned the Silver Star on Major Donald G. Thompson, of Chappell, Neb., who, the citation said, "with complete disregard for his personal safety" exposed himself to a day-long Japanese artillery bombardment during the defense of Bataan.

Few of the guests talked much about what happened in the years they spent as Japan's prisoners.

Trial Hears Horrors Of Japanese Retreat

Tokyo, Dec. 19 (AP) — A former prisoner of war described to the International War Crimes Tribunal today maltreatment at the Sandakan (Borneo) PW camp and horrors of a retreat with the Japanese through jungles as the Allies reconquered the island in May, 1945.

Warrant Officer William Hector Sticpewich, 38, Newcastel, New South Wales, testified that by the time of the retreat only 536 of an original 2,900 British and Australian prisoners were able to walk. The 2,900 had been transferred from Malaya to Sandakan in 1942.

The Japanese burned the camp as they fled and none of more than 200 ill prisoners left in the hospital ever was seen again, Sticpewich said.

Moving at night, Japanese soldiers herded the prisoners, in groups originally composed of 50,

along a jungle trail toward Ranau, 160 miles away.

"My group were all hospital cases before we started," Sticpewich testified. "Every night more dropped in the road and were left behind. We later learned the Japanese murdered all who dropped out. After 26 days, when we reached Ranau, only thirteen were left in my group."

The prosecution contends this pattern of atrocities prevailed throughout the Japanese-controlled areas and was dictated from [illegible]o.

Better Indemnity Deal Is Seen For Japs

T. LAMBERT

Tokyo, Dec. 19 (AP)—A more liberal reparations attitude is hinted in the Far Eastern Commission's report which allows Japan a million more tons of steel capacity than Reparations Commissioner Edwin W. Pauley recommended to President Truman.

Furthermore, the allowable steel production tops the figure that Premier Yoshida recently outlined as a minimum for rebuilding the war-wasted economy in Japan.

The commission in its report said Japan would be allowed to retain a steel rolling capacity of 2,775,000 metric tons annually.

Exemption Set

Supreme headquarters added that this was the amount of rolled steel that could be produced from a 3,500,000 metric-ton steel ingot capacity, "which will be exempted from reparations."

The 3,500,000 metric tons figure out 3,858,050 United States tons, and Pauley in his report to Mr. Truman November 28 recommended that the steel capacity be held to 2,750,000 tons annually.

Yoshida, in a gloomy address to the Diet November 27, said Japan was producing only 300,000 tons of steel and needed at least 2,100,000 tons a year to meet domestic requirements.

Time Is Needed

Informed sources pointed out, however, that it will be some time before Japan can boost her steel output to the allowed level.

Shortages of coal and uncertainty over which plants will be seized for reparations are only two of the factions involved.

Raw materials are running low and Japan, stripped of her Asatic conquests, must import much iron ore.

Many Japanese believe, however, that the Allies realize Japan's strained economic condition [illegible] do not intend to convert the c[illegible]try into a "beggar" nation.

Russia Agrees to Return 50,000 Japanese a Month

Accord With MacArthur Also Covers Koreans in Japan

TOKYO, Dec. 19 (AP)—Russia and General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters signed an agreement today to return to Japan monthly 50,000 Japanese war prisoners and nationals "who desire repatriation."

An announcement said supreme headquarters had told the Russians there was enough shipping available and suggested 360,000 be returned monthly from Soviet zones, but Russia set the limit at 50,000.

The agreement also provided that Korean nationals in Japan may be returned to their homes in Russian-occupied north Korea.

An arrangement for the return of Japanese held by the Russians since the end of the war was reached in principle recently, and some Japanese already have been repatriated. The formal signing was today.

Australian Visits MacArthur.

Tokyo, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—Cyril Chambers, Australian Minister for the army, arrived today for a three-day visit. He lunched with Gen. MacArthur and tonight had dinner with Lieut.-Gen. H. C. H. Robertson, commander of British Commonwealth forces in Japan. He will lunch with Lieut.-Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, Eighth Army commander, at Yokohama tomorrow.

Army Employe Killed

Tokyo, Dec. 19 (AP)—Mrs. Evelyn Bascom, 34, of Detroit, was killed in a jeep accident here Saturday, the Pacific Air Command reported today. She was chief clerk of the civilian personnel section of the command.

Ambassador McNutt Arrives in Manila

Manila, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—(A. P.).—United States Ambassador McNutt, suffering from a severe could, arrived by air today from Washington.

He said that he would call upon President Roxas tomorrow "if I can talk at all." Friends predict that he will return to the United States soon to go into business.

Anti-Communist Mobs Stone Party Quarters In Rio

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 19 (AP)—Anti-Communist mobs, apparently incensed at an incident involving a Brazilian diplomatic official in Moscaw, attacked and stoned headquarters of the Brazilian Communist party to night, beat a guardsman on duty, wrecked Communist election billboards and burned a Russian flag.

The demonstration occurred several hours after Foreign Minister Raul Fernandes said Brazil would withdraw her second secretary of the embassy in Moscow, Joao Batista Soares de Pina, at the request of Russia.

Despite the violence in downtown streets, no casualties were reported.

Fernandes said Ambassador Pimentel Brandao had agreed to release Soares de Pina, but had felt the secretary was not responsible for a street fight in which he was reported involved.

The Foreign Minister said the diplomat "may have been imprisoned and mistreated" and that he was seeking official information.

REFUGEES' ENTRY INTO U.S. SPEEDED

Four Ships Ordered to Europe to Care for Thousands Waiting at Ports.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 — (AP) President Truman acted today to speed immigration of refugees into the United States by ordering four ships to Europe to provide transportation for thousands waiting at ports.

After conferences with the Maritime Commission, the President said in a statement that four Liberty ships, each capable of carrying 900 passengers, would arrive at Bremerhaven, Germany, during January to begin the task.

"They will be kept in this service until the situation has been fully relieved," he said.

Officials reported at least 7,551 visas have been issued to refugees in Germany and Austria during the year, permitting them to come to the United States.

Mr. Truman noted that up to Oct. 21 only 4,767 persons had been able to enter the country despite a directive he issued Dec. 22 of last year. This directive sought to facilitate entry of refugees into the United States "up to the full limit provided by the immigration law." Because of transportation difficulties, the President said, only 683 more persons probably would enter the United States during the rest of 1946.

"Mindful of the bleak Christmas ahead for these people who have suffered so much," his statement continued, "I have taken up this matter with the Maritime Commission and can hold out hope of early improvement."

The first of the four vessels, the Ernie Pyle, is scheduled to arrive at Bremerhaven on New Year's Day. The Marine Marlin will arrive Jan. 6 and the Marine Flasher will get there two days later. The fourth vessel, the Marine Falcon, now in the Pacific, will reach Bremerhaven late in January.

Mr. Truman said the delays in transportation have "caused a serious situation" among refugees already granted visas.

"At Bremerhaven, for example, 2,100 persons, including 177 orphaned children, are crowded into an embarkation center designed to accommodate only transients," he declared.

Officials said a big reason for the transportation tie-up was the maritime strike.

C. E. Wilson on 9-Man Civilian Commission Appointed by Truman.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—(AP) President Truman named nine civilians today to study universal military training in the apparent hope of finding a plan acceptable to critics of the proposal.

His surprise move appeared to indicate he is by no means committed to the plan already advanced by the War department. This calls for six months of basic training for every youth upon reaching the age of 18, followed by an additional six months of other military training. Secretary of War Patterson announced it to the American Legion convention Oct. 2 and since then other department speakers have been campaigning for it.

Conference Today

Mr. Truman went to the ranks of education and religion, from which opposition has come in the past, to set up a commission to review the whole question. He called the group to meet with him tomorrow to lay the groundwork for a study of various plans for creating a trained citizens reserve.

He charged his civilian group with responsibility of:

1. Studying "the basic need as well as various plans for universal military training in relation to over-all planning for the national security."

2. Submitting recommendations to the President.

The commission:

Joseph E. Davies, former ambassador to Moscow.

Dr. Daniel Poling, Boston, editor of "The Christian Herald."

The Rev. Edmund A. Walsh, vice president of Georgetown University, Washington.

Dr. Harold W. Doods, president of Princeton University.

Samuel I. Rosenman, New York lawyer and former special counsel to President Roosevelt and Truman.

Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, New York public and industrial relations consultant.

Charles E. Wilson, president of the General Electric Company and former WPB vice chairman.

Truman K. Gibson, Jr., Chicago lawyer and former civilian aide to the secretary of war.

Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

On Oct. 23, 1945, the president asked Congress for universal training legislation as part of a long-range program of national military security. He said at the time "the latent strength of our untrained citizenry is no longer sufficient protection."

Much Opposition

The program, under which youths of 18 and 20 would be given a year's training but retain their status as civilians, failed to make substantial progress in Congress last year. Opposition was voiced by church, educational and other groups.

An official high in Mr. Truman's confidence said the president hopes the group set up to review the situation may be able to "clarify" the atmosphere and pave the way for an acceptable plan should they agree with him on the need for universal training.

Their backing, the White House apparently believes, might help in winning congressional support.

The president's action supported speculation that pressure for universal training might be delayed if the department finds it necessary to seek extension of the draft.

The draft act will expire March 31 unless extended. The services are trying to recruit in sufficient quantities to avoid the necessity of another battle over draft extension.

U. S. S. Rochester Joins Fleet

QUINCY, Mass., Dec. 19 (AP).—The U. S. S. Rochester—the last of naval ships contracted for during World War II—left the Quincy yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company today for delivery to the United States Navy in Boston. The Rochester, a heavy cruiser named for the city of Rochester, N. Y., was the ninety-ninth naval ship built at the Quincy yard since Pearl Harbor. The vessel was launched Aug. 28, 1945.

Board Named to Study Military Training Plan

SEN. BILBO DENIES TAKING MONEY FOR NARCOTICS PERMIT

Also Brands as 'Lies' Charges He Profited from War Contractors.

WISECRACKS ON STAND

Says Giving Autos to Politicians Is 'An Old Southern Custom.'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 — (AP) A story of ten $100 bills sent to Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo by a man wanting his help in getting narcotics was related to Senate investigators tonight and brought an immediate denial from the Mississippi senator.

Bilbo also branded as "lies" or "hallucinations" the charges that he profited from relations with war contractors. These charges led to the inquiry by the Senate War Investigating committee.

The matter of the narcotics came out piecemeal from four separate witnesses whose testimony conflicted at points. They were:

Story of Narcotics Permit

Edward Terry, Bilbo's former secretary. He said that Dr. A. J. Podesta, Vicksburg, Miss., told him he gave Bilbo $1,500 for a Natchez, Miss., man who wanted a permit for daily doses of narcotics.

Dr. Harry J. Anslinger, federal commissioner of narcotics. He testified Bilbo called him to his office on Oct. 11, 1945, about a letter from Podesta with accompanying certificates that a Harry Carr of Natchez required a regular supply of drugs.

Harry Holt, special agent for the treasury. He testified that Terry had informed the treasury of the alleged payments and he (Holt) had investigated. He said that on April 30, 1946, he interviewed Podesta at Vicksburg.

Podesta told him, Holt related, that he sent the certificate to Bilbo and that Anslinger's office later approved narcotics for Carr, who was described as a sufferer from asthma and other ailments and as a long-time user of narcotics. Holt quoted Podesta as saying that still later Carr told him he wanted to "do something" for Bilbo, so the physician suggested a contribution for Bilbo's Juniper Grove Baptist Church project.

Says $1,000 Given Bilbo

Podesta's story, as related by Holt, went on:

Carr gave him some money—it was his recollection it was $1,000—and it was turned over to Bilbo in

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a Jackson, Miss., hotel.

Holt said that the next day he interviewed in Natchez a man whom he called John Carr and got this account:

He had sought the narcotics permit through Podesta and Bilbo and in December, 1945, made a payment to Podesta. He was uncertain whether it was $1,500 or $1,000. Podesta told him he had to make the payment. Something was said about a church but "the contribution was made to Bilbo personally so far as he was concerned and was in payment for services."

The $1,500 was all the money Carr had accumulated during his lifetime.

W. H. Lane, an investigator for the committee. He said he interviewed Podesta Oct. 18, 1946, and the physician told him that after the narcotics arrangement was made Carr wanted to do something for Bilbo and a church contribution was suggested. Podesta added, according to Lane, that Carr gave him ten $100 bills which were turned over to Bilbo.

Bilbo Denies Getting Money

Bilbo, brought back to the stand, testified that Anslinger did come to his office where "I merely gave him" Podesta's letter. But he declared he did not know Carr and never received any money from him.

"Did Dr. Podesta give you any money?" Senator Ferguson (R-Mich) pressed him.

"No, sir."

"How much did Podesta give you for the church?"

"I don't remember."

"Did he give you ten $100 bills?"

"Not that I remember."

Bilbo finally said Podesta might have given him money for the church at some time, but absolutely had not given him anything in connection with the narcotics matter.

In the midst of this examination, Terry, who was standing to the side of the committee room, staggered a few feet and collapsed in a chair.

The committee granted him permission to leave and he left on the arm of his attorney, Paul Dillon.

Ferguson demanded that Bilbo produce all records he has of church gifts. The Mississippi senator said the committee could have them and all his personal files if they wanted them.

"I haven't anything to hide," Bilbo declared.

Hearing Recesses

At that point, the hearing was recessed indefinitely. The committee members will examine Bilbo's files in private and decide whether they will call Podesta and Carr as witnesses.

Ferguson told reporters he anticipated that hearings would be resumed on the Monday after Christmas. Chairman Mead (D-NY) will fix the time.

Bilbo, 69-year-old Mississippi democrat, had been testifying for two and one-half hours, wise-cracking and obviously feeling himself in control of the situation when Anslinger was suddenly put on the stand.

The senator took the stand with a 42-page prepared statement in which he termed the narcotics matter, first mentioned yesterday by Terry, "a lie out of the whole cloth."

The narcotics story was first mentioned yesterday by Terry, Bilbo's ex-secretary, who spoke of a sum of $1,500 said to have changed hands.

Calls Terry "Traitor"

Denying all, Bilbo denounced his former aide as he read from a 42-page prepared statement.

"Christ had his Judas Iscariot; Caesar had his Brutus; George Washington had his Benedict Arnold, but I claim to have had the greatest traitor of them in all in my trusted secretary," he said.

Bilbo is primarily being investigated on allegations that he accepted money and other gifts from contractors whom he helped to get rich war contracts from the government.

He denied today that he sought gifts or funds except possibly when he needed to borrow to settle alimony matters. He called it "an old southern custom" to give presents to public servants.

Bilbo said Negro and Communist-dominated groups who oppose his philosophy are behind efforts to blacken his name and drive him from the senate.

"They want Bilbo destroyed and unseated because of my convictions and ideologies which are opposed to the great objectives of the all-out Negro groups and Communist groups in America," he argued.

Bilbo had appeared completely at ease as he alternately stormed at, ridiculed and belittled the allegations that he profited from relations with war contractors.

He was dapper in a fresh-pressed suit, a red-flowered necktie, a maroon handerkerchief sticking out of his breast pocket.

He recently underwent a mouth operation and his words were sometimes slurred but he exchanged thrusts deftly and confidently with the senators building the record on which may hinge the issue of whether he is to be barred from a seat in the new congress.

Shakes His Fist

Shaking his fist, Bilbo told his colleagues the "absurd charges" against him came from "irresponsible" persons and were fostered by groups which disliked his racial ideas.

He spoke of "my sainted father," recalled his own religious training, and termed "particularly reprehensible" the "insinuations" that he had turned to his own use part of some $28,000 collected from friends —some of them war contractors— for the Juniper Grove (Miss.) Baptist Church.

He asked:

"If my pastor, my deacons and my church membership are satisfied and happy over the way I have handled the funds that my thousands of friends have contributed to the realization of this great dream (the building of a church and parsonage) then pray tell me why and how anybody on earth could object?"

Furthermore, none of the testimony the committee has received in week-long hearings sustains the charges, Bilbo declared, adding:

"All that the witnesses have been able to establish is that I am a very poor man and heavily involved in debt and that I received during all the periods that the investigation has covered but two Christmas gifts, one an automobile and the other living room furniture consisting of a sofa, three floor lamps and two table lamps."

Specifically, he swore:

He "didn't get a damn cent" for himself from $25,000 which war contractor F. T. Newton handed him in 1942 in a Jackson, Miss., hotel room. Newton testified, as did Bilbo, that the money was for the senate campaign of Wall C. Doxey.

All the services — such as the painting of his "dream house" and the digging of a lake—that war contractors did for him were done voluntarily and he expects to pay eventually for these acts of four or five years ago.

Says He'll Pay Debts

"My friends and those who know me," Bilbo explained with a wave of his hand, "know that while I may be delayed in paying what I owe that I finally arrive with the cash."

Ferguson tried to pin down Bilbo to acknowledging that he telephoned from Washington and suggested names of war contractors who should attend a "pep meeting" to raise funds for the Doxey campaign.

"I don't remember," Bilbo replied. "I guess I did. There was nothing wrong about it."

Bilbo said it would be a "natural thing" to call his former campaign manager, A. M. Friend, and tell him to "blow the bugle and bring the boys in from the hills."

"Yes, and shake the bushes," Ferguson put in.

"I said I do not remember," Bilbo continued. "I did not give names."

"You did not say bring in the war contractors?" Ferguson asked, but Bilbo ignored this.

When Bilbo told of a $48,000 loss on operation of his farms by Mike T. Morrissey, war contractor, Senator Ferguson wanted to know if these losses "were for income tax purposes?"

"I would not say that," Bilbo replied.

He added that Morrissey was a "big operator" and had lost $65,000 on "another farm."

Ferguson wanted to know what was the most Bilbo ever lost in any one year in operating his farms.

"I would not remember that," Bilbo replied.

Ferguson suggested Bilbo check his income tax returns.

"I don't keep copies," Bilbo replied. "I'm afraid to."

"Why?" Ferguson asked.

"I hate to see the losses," Bilbo replied as the crowd laughed.

The crowd roared again when Bilbo testified on the return of his farm from Morrissey "I had no hogs, one horse, two mules, one rake, one gobbler, one guinea, one gander and one white rooster."

Ferguson noted that Bilbo had no "breeding stock."

"No, he did not match 'em up," Bilbo replied. "I had to start from scratch."

Bilbo said it was true that he had sought war contracts for Mississippi contractors.

But he contended it was his duty to look after his constituents and declared that what he had done was "no more than has been done by practically all of my colleagues in the senate and by nearly every member of the House of Representatives."

"Old Southern Custom"

As for the Cadillac automobile which Morrissey gave him for Christmas, 1941, Bilbo said friends were always giving automobiles to politicians in Mississippi.

He said he got one and his wife got one when he was elected Governor of Mississippi for the second time.

"It is just an old southern custom," he explained and the crowd packing the hearing room roared.

For that matter, Bilbo said, he understood gifts of automobiles had been made to both President Truman and the late President Roosevelt.

Bilbo named Ross Collins, former Congress member and an unsuccessful candidate against him in last summer's senatorial primary, and Terry as the individuals chiefly responsible for the charges against him and lambasted both.

He called Collins "the most thoroughly, completely and everlastingly condemned, damned and repudiated man in the history" of Mississippi.

As for Terry, he said "I sometimes think that he has a mental illness of imaginary grandeur and impossible hallucinations."

Then Bilbo spoke of Terry's testimony about receiving $15,000 from the late Simon Liberman of New York to be used in behalf of any candidate who appeared able to beat Bilbo for the Senate. Terry was Bilbo's secretary at the time.

Bilbo called Liberman a "Jewish Russian immigrant and one of the leading Communists within the United States" and then made his comparison of Terry with Judas.

40-Year Housing Loan For Vets Is Starr Plea

Washington, Dec. 19 (AP)—An appeal for 40-year, low-interest housing loans to veterans popped up today as the Government pledged an all-out drive to encourage the construction of homes for rent.

The appeal for long-term loans was addressed to the Federal Housing Administration by Louis E. Starr, commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

But an FHA official said Starr should have directed his request to Congress. He said the law now limits loans to 25 years in the case of one to four family homes.

"Trickle-Down" Process

Starr said he had told the FHA chief, Raymond M. Foley, and Housing Expediter Frank R. Creedon that the elimination of most construction controls had ended the veterans' emergency program.

"Veterans—the majority are on the lower rung of the economic ladder—must now depend on the 'trickle-down' process," Starr said. He said he meant that most new homes will now go to nonveterans, bringing veterans to be satisfied with resultant vacancies in less-expensive and less-desirable units.

Creedon and Foley joined Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, chief of the Office of Temporary Controls, in telling a Senate Small Business subcommittee yesterday of plans for a housing program minus most controls.

"Our big push for 1947 will be rental housing," Creedon declared.

Deterrents Removed

Foley said the additional $1,000,000,000 President Truman has made available for mortgage-insurance authorization "will be used primarily" to finance rental housing, along with much of a like amount voted by Congress last May.

Foley told the committee that many of the chief factors deterring a start on rental housing had been removed.

"The material situation today is much improved," he said. "The rising cost line promises to level off, and in some areas appears already to have done so."

Fleming expects there to be enough materials for 1,000,000 homes in 1947, as against about 700,000 this year.

He expressed the hope that "we can now be freed of the almost ceaseless clamor of various pressure groups that has bedeviled any kind of controls ever since the war ended."

VA TO TIGHTEN UP ON HOUSING LOANS

Will Select Appraiser to Fix 'Reasonable Value' of Properties.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—(AP) Tightening up on housing loans, the Veterans Administration announced tonight that it, and not the lender, will select the appraiser to fix the "reasonable value" of property for GI loan purposes starting Jan. 2.

Its announcement said the action is designed "to afford veterans all possible protection against overpriced properties in the current high market." It added that under the present system some lenders have been using "obliging appraisers who are most amenable to turning in a high appraisal where necessary to meet the asking price."

Meanwhile, National Housing Agency officials worked on details of orders which will specify requirements to be observed by builders under the administration's new housing program.

William D. Flanders, chief of the federal housing administration's rental housing section, told reporters that one point will include the broadening of mortgage rules to cover "city-type" housing units such as multiple-story apartment buildings with elevators and corridors.

Heretofore, Flanders said, regulations allowed federal mortgage guarantees only on "garden-type housing projects. These were limited to two or three story walk-up apartments without elevators or corridors, with buildings spread over large areas.

He said FHA will continue to promote the garden type, but also will encourage the large multiple story buildings, in large cities as well as apartment buildings in small towns "where the housing needs also are acute."

In the small towns, he continued, "there are many lots which may be used for apartment buildings with perhaps only 12 units.

Two-Pants Suit Ban Is Lifted

Washington, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Office of Temporary Controls today lifted the four-year-old ban on manufacture of two-pants suits as well as the prohibition on vests for double-breasted suits. The action is effective tomorrow.

The Civilian Production Administration division of OTC said that the restrictions, imposed in wartime, are no longer necessary because of increased production of men's and boys' clothing.

The agency estimated that the restrictions had resulted in the saving of approximately 10,200,000 yards of fabric, or enough material to make 3,000,000 suits for uniforms.

CANADA FIXES DOLLAR VALUE

Parity With U.S. Continued Until Further Notice

Ottawa, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Canadian Government has passed an order-in-council establishing the Canadian dollar at its present value of parity with the United States dollar until further notice, it was

learned authoritatively tonight.

This action is necessary under legislation passed at the last session of Parliament to continue the war-born Foreign Exchange Board. The Exchange Control Act becomes effective January 1 and requires that the dollar rate be fixed by order-in-council.

While the order, passed today, does not in itself mean any change, informed sources said it did serve to emphasize that the Government was not planning to revalue the dollar and would be, in effect, a denial of recent reports in some financial quarters in Canada and the United States that revaluation was impending.

To Enter Monetary Fund

As another indication that the dollar would stay where it was, these circles also pointed to the fact that Canada announced last night she would enter the International Monetary Fund, which begins operations March 31, with the Canadian dollar at is present rate.

The provisions of the international fund are that Canada—along with other member countries—has the right to make a change in her currency within a ten per cent limit. Should she wish to make a further change or go beyond that limit, however, the Dominion would have to consult with the fund.

values, but contended that another course would risk aggravating inflation in many countries.

Camille Gutt, of Belgium, the fund's managing director, said it would be up to each country to work to maintain the value of its currency, for the fund will not attempt a pegging program.

He said the fund "takes notice of the existence" of black markets in various countries where local currency is valued below the official fund rate, but said the fund would "not compete" with them.

The United States Share

The setting of par values and an operation deadline of March 1 serves notice to member countries that their shares of the fund's $7,500,000,000 pool must be paid in by that date, Gutt said.

The United States, as the biggest subscriber, will put up $2,750,000,000, of which $1,800,000,000 represents "profit" when President Roosevelt lowered the gold content of the dollar in 1934.

1946

World Fund Starting Currency Stabilization March 1

Washington, Dec. 19 (AP)—The year-old World Monetary Fund proclaimed today its intention of starting the currency-stabilization operations next March 1, generally at present exchange rates.

The fund fixed initial par currency values of 32 of its 39 member countries at the rates prevailing now, but emphasized it does not guarantee these values.

It deferred the determination of values for Brazil, China, the Dominican Republic, Greece, Poland and Yugoslavia, in each case at the request of the country itself.

Not All At Actual Value

Upon requests from France and the Netherlands, respectively, it also deferred rate-setting for Indo-China and the Netherlands Indies. There was a postponement for Uruguay pending completion of legislative proceedings in that country on monetary affairs.

The fund acknowledged that the rates accepted yesterday do not in all cases correspond with actual

1946

ANOTHER AMENDMENT TO THE JOHNSON RESOLUTION WAS OFFERED BY VLADIMIR STOYTCHEFF, REPRESENTING BULGARIA BEFORE THE COUNCIL, ASKING THAT THE COMMISSION BE AUTHORIZED TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY GOVERNMENT IN THE DISPUTE HAD "GIVEN PROOF OF INTERNATIONAL GOOD WILL" OR HAD "PROMOTED A SPIRIT OF DISTRUST AND HATE TOWARDS ITS NEIGHBORS."

THIS AMENDMENT WAS BASED ON THE BULGARIAN CONTENTION THAT THE GREEK GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE WAS AT THE BOTTOM OF THE FRICTION AND THAT THE TSALDARIS ADMINISTRATION, FAILING TO RECOGNIZE THE "PROFOUND AND SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE BALKANS," WAS CLINGING TO "NARROW-MINDEDNESS AND CHAUVINISM." ADD LAKE SUCCESS (U) XXX DISPUTE

STOYTCHEFF STATED THAT HIS GOVERNMENT ACCEPTED THE AMERICAN PROPOSAL FOR ON-THE-SPOT INVESTIGATION, BUT HOPED THE SOVIET AMENDMENTS WOULD BE ACCEPTED BY THE COUNCIL.

GROMYKO'S AMENDMENTS INDICATED A SHIFT IN RUSSIAN POLICY SINCE ITS VETO THREE MONTHS AGO OF A SIMILAR AMERICAN PROPOSAL WHEN THE SECURITY COUNCIL WAS DEBATING A UKRAINIAN COMPLAINT AGAINST GREECE.

BUT HE MAINTAINED, AS BEFORE, THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF GREECE WAS THE SOLE SOURCE OF THE TROUBLE AND AGAIN ALLUDED TO THE PRESENCE OF BRITISH FORCES IN GVXECEN ASSERTINV THE PRZSENCE OF FOREIGN FORCES WAS "INTERVENTION NOT BY A NEIGHBOR BUT BY ANOTHER POWER, WHICH IS A SERIOUS CAUSE OF THE EVENTS IN GREECE."

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"THE ACCUSERS IN THIS CASE SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED FOR WHAT THEY REALLY ARE-- THAT IS, THE ACCUSED," GROMYKO DECLARED IN ASSERTING THAT THE YUGOSLAV, ALBANIAN AND BULGARIAN COUNTER-CHARGES AGAINST THE GREEK GOVERNMENT WERE BETTER FOUNDED THAN THE ORIGINAL GREEK COMPLAINT AGAINS THOSE THREE COUNTRIES AND BLAMING THE STRIFE ON THE TSALDARIS REGIME.

SAVA KASANOVITCH, YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR TO THE U.S. OPPOSED THE AMERICAN PROPOSAL FOR AN INVESTIGATING COMMISSION AS PRESENTED BY JOHNSON ON THE GROUND THAT MERE INVESTIGATION OF BORDER INCIDENTS WOULD NOT LEAD THE COUNCIL TO THE ROOT OF THE TROUBLE, WHICH, HE ASSERTED, WAS SOLELY THE SITUATION INSIDE GREECE.

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SOVIET DELEGATE ANDREI A.GROMYKO TOLD THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL TODAY IT HAD SUFFICIENT INFORMATION ON THE GREEK SITUATION TO DRAW PRELIMINARY CONCLUSIONS WITHOUT AWAITING ANY REPORT FROM AN INVESTIGATING COMMISSION./NS LAKE SUCCESS (DA-4) XXX COUNCIL

THE SOVIET DELEGATE DID NOT IMMEDIATELY REJECT THE AMERICAN PROPOSAL, BUT HIS REMARKS INDICATED HE MIGHT TURN IT DOWN--AT LEAST AS IT STANDS NOW--IF THE MATTER CAME TO A SHOWDOWN VOTE.

GROMYKO DECLARED THE "CAUSES OF THE EVENTS IN GREECE ARE NOT TO BE SOUGHT IN NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES, BUT IN TERROR BEING CONDUCTED AGAINST GREEK DEMOCRATIC ELEMENTS" INSIDE GREECE ITSELF.

WHEN AN AMERICAN PROPOSAL FIRST WAS MADE THREE MONTHS AGO FOR AN INVESTIGATION OF GREEK BORDER INCIDENTS, GROMYKO APPLIED THE VETO AGAINST A MAJORITY VOTE OF THE COUNCIL ON THE CONTENTION THE UNITED STATES WAS ATTEMPTING TO DIVERT ATTENTION FROM THE PRESENCE OF BRITISH TROOPS IN SUPPORT OF GREECE'S ROYALIST-DOMINATED GOVERNMENT.

TODAY GROMYKO RAISED THAT ISSUE AGAIN.

"IN STUDYING THE GREEK COMPLAINT WE MUST ALSO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE PRESENCE OF FOREIGN FORCES IN GREECE," HE SAID, "INTERVENTION NOT BY A NEIGHBOR BUT BY ANOTHER POWER, WHICH IS A SERIOUS CAUSE OF THE EVENTS IN GREECE."

HE SAID THE WORLD KNEW THIS WAS THE THIRD TIME THE GREEK QUESTION

1946

WAS BEFORE THE COUNCIL WITHIN A YEAR, AND ADDED THAT "ONE IS INEVITABLY DRAWN TO CONCLUDE THERE MUST BE DEEP-SEATED CAUSES FOR THIS PHENOMENON."

"THERE IS SOMETHING VERY LIKE CIVIL WAR GOING ON IN GREECE," HE SAID, "A SITUATION CONFIRMED BY THE GREEK STATEMENT BEFORE THE COUNCIL. TSALDARIS IS TRYING TO DIVERT ATTENTION FROM THE INTERNAL CAUSES AND TO ASCRIBE THEM TO EXTERNAL CAUSES."

THE COMMISSION X X X ETC., AS BEFORE.

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(ap) — dr. michael fogarty, roman catholic bishop of killaloe, ireland, died tonight because "their chief concern seem to be to destroy the united nations "bad company"

kingdom of god and trample on human freedom."

the 89-year-old churchman said, "you have only to contrast their attitude toward a noble country like spain and their relations with yugoslavia and other communistic homes of persecution in the east."

WHILE THE MEASURE STILL FACES A THIRD READING IN COMMONS -- PROBABLY SOME TIME NEXT MONTH -- THIS WILL AMOUNT TO LITTLE MORE THAN A FORMALITY UNDER THE USUAL PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

THE VOTE LAST NIGHT CLIMAXED THREE DAYS OF DEBATE DURING WHICH THE GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAM WAS BITTERLY ASSAILED BY THE CONSERVATIVE OPPOSITION, BACKED BY A NUMBER OF LIBERALS AND LIBERAL-NATIONALS.

THE ISSUE WAS DECIDED ON STRAIGHT PARTY LINES, WITH LABOR PRESENTING A SOLID FRONT, BUT PARLIAMENTARY OBSERVERS NOTED THAT THE VOTE SHOWED THE HEAVIEST PARTICIPATION OF COMMONS' MEMBERS IN SEVERAL YEARS AND MARKED THE FIRST TIME IN THIS PARLIAMENT THAT THE OPPOSITION HAD TOTALED MORE THAN 200.

ANTHONY EDEN, BRITAIN'S WARTIME FOREIGN SECRETARY, CONCLUDED THE CONSERVATIVE ATTACK UPON THE MEASURE BY DECLARING THAT ITS PASSAGE WOULD BE "NOTHING LESS THAN A MAJOR NATIONAL DISASTER." HE ASSERTED THAT THE ONLY JUSTIFICATION FOR THE BILL WOULD BE GREATER OPERATING EFFICIENCY AND LOWER COSTS, BUT DECLARED THE GOVERNMENT HAD FAILED TO SHOW HOW THIS RESULT COULD BE ACHIEVED.

EDEN DESCRIBED THE GOVERNMENT'S PLAN TO REIMBURSE STOCKHOLDERS WITH GOVERNMENT SECURITIES PAYING LESS THAN THEIR PRESENT HOLDINGS AS "CONFISCATION OF INCOME FOR MANY WHO CAN ILL AFFORD IT."

HERBERT MORRISON, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, REPLIED THAT THE BILL -- WHICH ALSO WILL BRING TRUCKING FIRMS AND OTHER FORMS OF COMMERCIAL TRANSPORT UNDER GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP -- WIL PERMIT "A BOLD AND CONSIDERED PROGRAM OF TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT."

"THERE WILL BE UNDER THE NEW REGIME A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WELD INTO AN EFFICIENT AND ECONOMIC ENTITY THE TRANSPORT NEEDS OF THIS COUNTRY," HE DECLARED.

"WE HAVE BROUGHT IN THIS BILL NOT FROM ANY ABSTRACT DOGMATIC OR DOCTRINAIRE BELIEFS, BUT BECAUSE WE BELIEVE IT WILL IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC SERVICE OF BRITISH TRANSPORT."

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(NY) LONDON--FIRST ADD FREE PALESTINE (A147 DAY) XXX COMMENT FURTHER.

IN NEW YORK CITY A SPOKESMAN FOR THE AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR A FREE PALESTINE SAID SMERTENKO FORMERLY WAS EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE "FREE WORLD," AND HAD BEEN ACTIVE FOR YEARS ON BEHALF OF MINORITY GROUPS.

SMERTENKO FORMERLY TAUGHT LITERATURE AND HISTORY AT HUNTER AND SKIDMORE COLLEGES, AND WAS A PROFESSOR OF JOURNALISM AND ENGLISH LITERATURE AT GRINNELL COLLEGE IN IOWA. HE WAS BORN DEC.7, 1896, AT WOODBURY, CONN.

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NEW YORK, DEC.19-(AP)-A BRITISH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT THAT PROF. JOHAN SMERTENKO, VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR A FREE PALESTINE, WOULD BE EXCLUDED FROM BRITAIN IN THE FUTURE, WAS ASSAILED BY A LEAGUE OFFICIAL TODAY.

PROF.FOWLER HARPER, ALSO A VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE ORGANIZATION, SAID: "THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT AND THE BRITISH PRESS HAVE FALLEN TO THE LOWEST DEGREE OF CENSORSHIP WHEN AN AMERICAN IS FORBIDDEN TO VISIT ENGLAND MERELY BECAUSE HE WILL REPORT THE EXACT TRUTH ABOUT BRITISH TERRORISTIC ACTIVITIES IN PALESTINE TODAY."

UNDERSECRETARY GEORGE OLIVER OF THE BRITISH HOME OFFICE HAD ANNOUNCED IN COMMONS TODAY THAT "THIS FOREIGN VISITOR (SMERTENKO) LEFT THIS COUNTRY ON THE 18TH OF DECEMBER AND STEPS HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO EXCLUDE HIM FOR THE FUTURE."

HIS STATEMENT WAS MADE AFTER HE HAD BEEN ASKED BY TWO LABORITE MEMBERS IF HE WAS AWARE SMERTENKO WAS "OPENLY FINANCING TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS" IN PALESTINE.

HARPER SAID THAT SMERTENKO, "FAR FROM BEING CENSURED FOR HIS STATEMENTS AND WORK IN ENGLAND, SHOULD BE COMMENDED FOR HAVING REPORTED TO THE BRITISH PUBLIC WHAT THE BRITISH MILITARY IS DOING IN PALESTINE--FACTS THAT ARE ACCURATELY REPORTED IN THE U.S.PRESS."

SMERTENKO LEFT LONDON FOR ROME, HARPER SAID, WHERE HE WILL CONTINUE "TO SUPERVISE THE LEAGUE'S LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOR THOSE PALESTINIANS WHO HAVE BEEN ARRESTED THERE FOR ALLEGED COMPLICITY IN THE RECENT BOMBING OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY."

PS1010PES

LONDON, DEC 19-(AP)-BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN ARRIVED AT SOUTHAMPTON TONIGHT WITH CHEERFUL REPORTS OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS AND UNITED NATIONS SESSIONS IN NEW YORK, BUT WARNED THAT "THE GREAT TEST WILL COME IN MOSCOW IN MARCH WHEN WE HAVE TO DEAL WITH THE REAL PROBLEM OF GERMANY.

BEVIN, INTERVIEWED ABOARD THE LINER QUEEN ELIZABETH IN WHICH HE AND SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV ARRIVED FROM NEW YORK, TOLD THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION HE FELT "MORE HOPEFUL NOW THAN I HAVE BEEN SINCE I HAVE BEEN FOREIGN SECRETARY."

"I CAN SEE GREATER UNDERSTANDING COMING, AND THE WORK IN NEW YORK HAS BEEN VERY HOPEFUL," BEVIN DECLARED. "ALTHOUGH EVERYTHING HAS TAKEN A LONG TIME AND HAS SOMETIMES BEEN DISAPPOINTING, I DO NOT REGARD A MOMENT OF IT AS HAVING BEEN WASTED."

SCHEDULED TO BROADCAST A REPORT TO THE BRITISH PEOPLE SUNDAY FOLLOWING THE BBC'S 9 P.M. NEWSCAST, BEVIN CUT OFF POLITICAL QUESTIONS BY REPORTERS BY SAYING "FOR THE REST, YOU WILL GET IT IN MY BROADCAST ON SUNDAY."

LOOKING HEALTHY AFTER WHAT HE DESCRIBED AS A "VERY NICE AND VERY QUIET TRIP," BEVIN SAID "I AM FEELING VERY FIT AND IF ANY UNDERTAKERS ARE LOOKING FOR ME, THEY WILL HAVE TO WAIT A LONG TIME."

DURING HIS ABSENCE RENEWED AND VIGOROUS ATTACKS ON BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY HAVE COME FROM ONE WING OF THE LABOR PARTY CRITICAL OF BEVIN'S POLICIES. IT IS EXPECTED THE SUNDAY BROADCAST WILL CONTAIN A DETERMINED ATTEMPT BY BEVIN TO ALLAY SUCH CRITICISM, WITH A FULL REPORT ON HIS ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN NEW YORK.

-BEVIN PLANNED TO REMAIN ABOARD THE QUEEN ELIZABETH TONIGHT AND MOTOR TO LONDON TOMORROW. MOLOTOV, ACCOMPANIED BY ANDREI Y. VISHINSKY, DEPUTY SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER, TOOK A TRAIN FOR LONDON.

MOLOTOV SENT WORD TO REPORTERS ON THE SHIP THAT HE WAS "FAR TOO BUSY" FOR AN INTERVIEW. A WELCOMING PARTY OF SOUTHAMPTON OFFICIALS, HOWEVER, QUOTED HIM AS SAYING HE WAS VERY WELL SATISFIED WITH THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN NEW YORK AND WAS PREPARED FOR FURTHER GOOD WORK IN MOSCOW. THE RUSSIAN DELEGATION WAS EXPECTED TO FLY TO MOSCOW TOMORROW.

WM751PES

LONDON, DEC.19-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE TOLD COMMONS TODAY THAT FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT MONTGOMERY MAY HAVE TALKED WITH CANADIAN AND AMERICAN MILITARY LEADERS ABOUT POLAR AREAS ON HIS VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA LAST FALL BUT "ANY REFERENCE TO THIS MATTER WAS MADE IN INFORMAL PRIVATE CONVERSATIONS" AND "IT FORMED NO PART OF THE OFFICIAL PURPOSES" OF MONTGOMERY'S TRIP.

PS1018PES

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, DEC.19-(AP)-GERMAN CHILDREN IN THE BAVARIAN FARMING COMMUNITY OF ERDING ARE GOING TO HAVE A HAPPY CHRISTMAS, THANKS TO CORSICANA, TEXAS.

LT.HERBERT W.BURKHARDT OF CORSICANA, DIRECTOR OF THE ERDING AIR DEPOT, WROTE TO HIS MOTHER ASKING IF THE FOLKS AT HOME COULD HELP THE CHILDREN. SHE REFERRED THE REQUEST TO THE CORSICAANA YOUTH CENTER,

HELP THE CHILDREN. SHE REFERRED THE REQUEST TO THE CORSICANA YOUTH CENTER, AND NOW BUNDLES OF GIFTS AND CANDY HAVE ARRIVED.

G118PES

1946

Berlin, Dec. 19--(ap)--The Russians agreed today in the Allied Control Authority's coordinating committee to open their zone in Germany to one-way international parcel post service for gift relief parcels to German residents sent from other parts of the world.

apl/kasischkes 01935/tho/523p

ROME, DEC.19-(AP)-A SUB-COMMISSION OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, WHICH IS WRITING REPUBLICAN ITALY'S NATIONAL CHARTER, VOTED TODAY TO BAR FROM THE PRESIDENCY ALL MEMBERS OF ROYAL HOUSES WHICH HAD RULED OVER ITALY OR ANY ITALIAN STATES, AGREED THAT THE PRESIDENT MUST BE AT LEAST 45 YEARS OLD, WOULD BE ELECTED FOR A SEVEN-YEAR TERM AND COULD NOT BE RE-ELECTED.

PS1026PES

1946

...the central committee of the Finnish ...committee party for the presidency of Finnish ...tonight with a statement unfavorable ...Catholic--to mount, together and fr... ...economy.".

...claiming that reactionary forces behind the communist party, which ...gained the highest popular vote in national elections Nov. 10 and now, ...by fraud, from taking its rightful place in a coalition government, the communists ...declared the reactionary forces would not hesitate to intrigue in order ...to constitute a government most suitable to the national vote.

1946

SOFIA, DEC.19-(AP)-THE OFFICIAL BULGARIAN NEWS AGENCY DENIED TODAY A BRITISH ASSERTION THAT BULGARIA HAS 170,000 MEN UNDER ARMS, DECLARING THE TOTAL IS ONLY 64,859--A FIGURE WITHIN THE LIMIT SPECIFIED IN THE DRAFT PEACE TREATY.

(CHRISTOPHER MAYHEW, BRITISH UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE HAD TOLD COMMONS THAT BULGARIA HAD A REGULAR ARMY OF 6,000 AND ANOTHER 164,000 MILITIAMEN.)

PS1021PES

1946

30.24-7025

basel, switzerland, dec. 19 - (ap) - mrs. rose halprin of new york is a candidate for membership on the 18-member jewish agency executive, it was announced today at a news conference called by mrs. judith epstein of new york, president of hadassah, women's zionist organization of the united states.

1946

mrs. halprin was president of hadassah in 1932, 1933 and 1934.

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, DEC.19-(AP)-THE COMMUNIST ORGAN PRAVDA, CRITICIZING UNITED STATES ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH CHINA AS EXPRESSED IN A RECENTLY CONCLUDED TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, TRADE AND NAVIGATION, DECLARED TODAY THAT "THIS TREATY IS A BRIGHT EXAMPLE OF AMERICAN ECONOMIC POLICY WHICH ABSOLUTELY DOES NOT RECKON WITH NATIONAL INTERESTS OF OTHER COUNTRIES."

TERMING THE TREATY "A NEW INSTANCE OF RETREAT OF THE KUOMINTANG GOVERNMENT BEFORE THE PRESSURE OF AMERICAN MONOPOLIES," THE PRAVDA COMMENTATOR, M.MARKOV, SAID ITS PROVISION FOR THE SALE OF SURPLUS MILITARY SUPPLIES TO CHINA "INCREASES THE KUOMINTANG'S MILITARY RESERVES FOR SPREADING THE SCALES OF CIVIL WAR."

CHARGING THAT THE TREATY ASSURES THE UNITED STATES OF A "PRIVILEGED POSITION IN THE CHINESE MARKET TO THE DETRIMENT OF OTHER COUNTRIES," MARKOV ASSERTED THAT "AMERICAN BUSINESSMEN PARTICULARLY CONCERNED ENSURE THEIR MONOPOLISTIC POSITIONS IN THE CHINESE MARKET IN VIEW OF THE INEVITABLE ECONOMIC CRISIS, AT WHICH TIME CHINA WILL BE AN ESPECIALLY USEFUL TERRITORY WHERE SURPLUS PROPERTY CAN BE DUMPED."

WW651AES

1946

TEHRAN , DEC 19--(AP)---SHAH MOHAMMED REZA PAHLEVI IN A ROYAL DECREE TODAY EXPRESSED HIS APPRECIATION OF PREMIER AHMED QAVAM'S SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION OF THE "TRAGIC" PROBLEM OF AZERBAIJAN AND PRAISED QAVAM'S PERSEVERANCE IN RESTORING CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY OVER THE SEPARATIST PROVINCE.

1946

VNIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES (100)

TOKYO, FRIDAY, DEC.20-(AP)-AUSTRALIAN WARRANT OFFICER WILLIAM HECTOR STICPEWICH (OF NEWCASTLE, SOUTH WALES), TOLD THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES COURT TODAY THAT DURING THE PAST YEAR GRAVES REGISTRATION TEAMS HE HAS LED FOUND 280 BODIES OF ALLIED PRISONERS ALONG BORNEO TRAILS, AND "EIGHTY PER CENT HAD THE SKULLS CRUSHED."

THE BODIES, HE TESTIFIED, WERE THOSE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIANS WHO DROPPED OUT FROM EXHAUSTION OR ILLNESS AS THEY WERE HERDED ALONG BY JAPANESE CAPTORS ON A 26-DAY MARCH. THE JAPANESE WERE FLEEING FROM ALLIED TROOPS INVADING BORNEO.

STICPEWICH WAS ONE OF 2,900 BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR, MOSTLY CAPTURED IN MALAYA, WHO WERE SENT BY JAPANESE TO SANDAKAN, BORNEO, IN A1942.

"ONLY SIX OF US ARE ALIVE TODAY," HE TOLD THE COURT.

1946

JQ1045PCS

TOKYO, FRIDAY, DEC.20-(AP)-REPORTS OF THE NEW STATEMENT OF POLICY TOWARD JAPAN BY THE (ALLIED) FAR EASTERN COMMISSION APPEARED IN ONLY TWO TOKYO NEWSPAPERS THIS MORNING, AFTER CENSORSHIP DELAYED THEM, THEN PASSED THEM WITHOUT DELETIONS.

JAPANESE EDITORS SAID THE FIRST BULLETINS FROM WASHINGTON WERE PAS QUICKLY, BUTTHAT DETAILED STORIES WERE HELD BY CENSORSHIP UNTIL TOO LATE FOR MOST MORNING PAPER DEADLINES. (ALLIED HEADQUARTERS CENSORS ALL INCOMING NEWS DISPATCHES.)

GENERAL MACARTHUR EARLIER HAD ANNOUNCED A DECISION TO PERMIT A LARGER STEEL-ROLLING CAPACITY FOR JAPAN, AFTER REPARATIONS, AND A TEMPORARY RETENTION OF ADDITIONAL ELECTRIC STEEL FURNACES--WHICH WERE TWO OF THE THREE MAJOR POLICIES STATED BY THE COMMISSION. THE THIRD AND MOST CONTROVERSIAL, A LABOR DIRECTIVE INCLUDING SPECIFIC APPROVAL FOR LABOR'S PARTICIPATION IN JAPANESE POLITICS, WAS THE ONLY NEW ITEM IN THE COMMISSION ANNOUNCEMENT.

1946

JQ1048PCS NM

MANILA,FRIDAY,DEC.20-(AP)-THREE LARGE U.S.ARMY DEPOTS WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO THE PHILIPPINES GOVERNMENT NEXT WEEK, PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARY EMILIO ABELLO SAID TODAY. THE BASES, LOCATED IN THE CITIES OF MANILA AND BATANGAS (SOUTHERN LUZON) AND IN PAMPANGA PROVINCE (CENTRAL LUZON) CONTAIN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF EQUIPMENT INTENDED FOR USE IN INVADING JAPAN, HE EXPLAINED.

TRANSFERS WERE MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TYDINGS REHABILITATION ACT DONATING $100,000,000 WORTH OF SURPLUS PROPERTY TO THE NEW REPUBLIC. ORIGINAL BOOK VALUE OF THE THREE BASES, PLUS THREE OTHERS PREVIOUSLY TRANSFERRED, WAS ESTIMATED AT $625,000,000.

1946

DV656PCS

BUENOS AIRES, DEC. 19-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT SOURCE SAID TONIGHT THAT ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER JUAN BRAMUGLIA HAD PRESENTED TO U.S. AMBASSADOR GEORGE S.MESSERSMITH AN ACCOUNTING OF WHAT ARGENTINA HAS DONE TO ELIMINATE AXIS INFLUENCES IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ACT OF CHAPULTEPEC.

THE GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS, THE INFORMANT SAID, THAT THERE ARE 52 ENEMY AGENTS IN ARGENTINA WHO SHOULD BE DEPORTED, OF WHOM 20 NOW ARE IN JAIL. THE REMAINDER EITHER HAVE TAKEN LEGAL STEPS TO AVOID OR DELAY DEPORTATION OR HAVE ESCAPED THE VIGILANCE OF THE POLICE.

MESSERSMITH, WHO CALLED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE PRIOR TO HIS

1946

DEPARTURE FOR WASHINGTON FOR STATE DEPARTMENT CONSULTATIONS, ALSO RECEIVED DATA ON THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE ENEMY PROPERTY CONTROL BOARD IN LIQUIDATING THE PROPERTY OF GERMAN NATIONALS IN ARGENTINA, THE INFORMANT SAID.

RB1126PES

A181

BUENOS AIRES, DEC.19-(AP)-A FEDERAL COURT TODAY ORDERED THE RELEASE OF FOUR MEN ACCUSED OF NAZI ACTIVITY DURING THE WAR IN VIOLATION OF ARGENTINE PLEDGES UNDER THE CHAPULTEPEC CHARTER.

THE ACTION WAS TAKEN IN HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS OF CARLO MARIO MANFRINI, JUAN PRIETO, CARLOS LEITNER AND GUILLERMO LIDENSTRUTH. THE COURT HELD THAT THE CONSTITUTION PROTECTED THEM FROM SUMMARY ARREST OR EXPULSION AND GUARANTEED THEM TRIALS. THE GOVERNMENT HAD ORDERED THE MEN ARRESTED PRELIMINARY TO EXPULSION PROCEEDINGS, DESPITE A SUPREME COURT DECISION THAT THEY HAD NOT BEEN GIVEN A FAIR TRIAL.

JP155PES

1946

1946

CLEAR155PES A182 NEXT...CLAR158PES...

BALBOA, C.Z., DEC. 19-(AP)-REP. FRANCIS CASE (R-S. DAK) TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE LAST NIGHT HE BELIEVED THAT STUDIES FOR A NEW CANAL IN NICARAGUA, COLOMBIA OR ELSEWHERE IN CENTRAL AMERICA SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN UNLESS PANAMA ASSURES THE UNITED STATES OF ADEQUATE DEFENSE SITES FOR THE PANAMA CANAL.

CASE, MEMBER OF A HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE SEEKING INFORMATION ON CANAL ADMINISTRATION, CONCEDED THAT A NEW CANAL WOULD BE A "TERRIFIC UNDERTAKING," BUT DECLARED IT WOULD NOT ONLY BE ADVISABLE BUT NECESSARY IF THE PROPER DEFENSE SITES IN PANAMA ARE NOT FORTHCOMING.

"NO ONE WANTS TO INFRINGE UPON THE SOVEREIGNTY OF PANAMA," CASE DECLARED. "IT IS UP TO PANAMA HERSELF TO SAY WHAT SHE WANTS TO GIVE US."

CASE EMPHASIZED THAT ENLARGEMENT OF THE PRESENT CANAL--FOR WHICH STUDIES NOW ARE BEING MADE -- WOULD RUN INTO MANY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

"BEFORE THE UNITED STATES INCREASES ITS INVESTMENT IN THIS AREA THERE MUST BE A CAREFUL INVESTIGATION OF THE RIGHTS THE UNITED STATES HAS FOR PROTECTION OF THE CANAL," HE SAID. "I, FOR ONE, FEEL THE UNITED STATES SYOULD NOT INCREASE ITS INVESTMENT IN THIS AREA UNLESS ASSURED OF ADEQUATE SITES FOR PROTECTION."

REP. ALBERT J. ENGEL (R-MICH), A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE, AGREED WITH CASE. THE CONGRESSMEN EXPECT TO LEAVE BY SHIP FOR NEW YORK TODAY.

JR503AES

WASHINGTON,DEC 19-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S STATEMENT TODAY ON IMMIGRATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS: (ABOUT 240):

DURING THE CHRISTMAS SEASON A YEAR AGO, ON DECM 22, 1945, I ISSUED A DIRECTIVE TO A NUMBER OF EXECUTIVE AGENCIES DESIGNED TO FACILITATE THE IMMIGRATION OF REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS UP TO THE FULL LIMIT PROVIDED BY TRE IMMIGRATION LAW.

UP TO OCTOBER 21, 1946, ONLY 4,767 PERSONS WERE PROVIDED FOR UNDER THESE ARRANGEMENTS. AT THE PRESENT TIME, FORSEEABLE SAILINGS IN 1946 WILL PROVIDE FOR ONLY 683 MORE PERSONS.

THESE DELAYS HAVE CAUSED A SERIOUS SITUATION AMONG DISPLACED PERSONS WHO HOLD IMMIGRATION VISAS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND ARE WAITING FOR SHIPPING. AT BREMERHAVEN, FOR EXAMPLE, 2,100 PERSONS, INCLUDING 177 ORPHANED CHILDREN, ARE CROWDED INTO AN EMBARKATION CENTER DESIGNED TO ACCOMMODATE ONLY TRANSIENTS.

MINDFUL OF THE BLEAK CHRISTMAS AHEAD FOR THESE PEOPLE WHO HAVE ALREADY SUFFERED SO MUCH, I HAVE TAKEN UP THIS MATTER WITH THE MARITIME COMMISSION AND CAN HOLD OUT HOPE OF EARLY IMPROVEMENT.

THE S.S. ERNIE PYLE WILL SAIL FROM NEW YORK ON DEC. 20, AND WILL ARRIVE IN BREMERHAVEN ON NEW YEAR'S DAY. THE S.S. MARINE MARLIN WILL SAIL FROM NEW YORK ON DEC. 27 AND WILL ARRIVE IN BREMERHAVEN ON JAN. 6, 1946. THE S.S. MARINE FLASHER WILL ARRIVE IN BREMERHAVEN ON JANUARY 8.

IN ADDITION, THE S.S. MARINE FALCON, NOW IN THE PACIFIC, WILL ARRIVE IN BREMERHAVEN DURING THE LATTER PART OF JANUARY.

EACH OF THESE VESSELS HAS FACILITIES TO TRANSPORT APPROXIMATELY 900 PASSENGERS. THEY WILL BE KEPT IN THIS SERVICE UNTIL THE SITUATION HAS BEEN FULLY RELIEVED.

1946

(END TEXT)

RZ354PES

(120) (ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY DEC. 19)

(ADVANCE)-WASHINGTON,DEC 19-(AP)-THE VETERAN AIRCRAFT CARRIER RANGER, OLDEST AMERICAN FLAT-TOP, WILL BE SOLD FOR CONVERSION OR SCRAP, THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

COMMISSIONED IN 1934, THE 14,500-TON RANGER PARTICIPATED IN THE FIRST ASSAULT ON CASABLANCA, FOUGHT U-BOATS IN THE ATLANTIC, FERRIED ARMY FIGHTERS TO AFRICA, AND RAIDED GERMAN SHIPPING ALONG THE NORWEGIAN COAST. HER COMBAT DUTY ENDED IN 1943, WHEN SHE WAS DESIGNATED AS A TRAINING SHIP.

OF THE NATION'S SEVEN PRE-WAR CARRIERS, THE RANGER WAS THE ONLY ONE NOT HIT BY BOMB, SHELL, OR TORPEDO, THE NAVY SAID.

THE SIXTH AMERICAN VESSEL TO CARRY THE NAME RANGER, THE SHIP WAS THE FIRST NAVY CARRIER BUILT FROM THE KEEL UP. SHE IS NOW TIED UP AT BALTIMORE, PENDING SALE BY THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF THURSDAY DEC. 19)

1946

MD510AES

PHOENIX,ARIZ.,DEC.19-(AP)-SEN.ERNEST W.MCFARNLAND (D-ARIZ), BACK FROM A 15,000-MILE TOUR OF PACIFIC AND FAR EASTERN AREAS, DECLARED HE FOUND ARMY AND NAVY COMMUNICATIONS IN THE PACIFIC "IN A SERIOUS CONDITION."

MCFARLAND VISITED THE PHILIPPINES, JAPAN, CHINA, KOREA AND SIAM FOR THE SENTATE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

"AIR COMMUNICATIONS ARE ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO MAKE FLYING OF THE PACIFIC SAFE, AND DURING THE WAR WE HAD THE BEST IN THE WORLD," HE SAID YESTERDAY IN AN INTERVIEW. "BUT OUR EQUIPMENT, MUCH OF IT NOW IN TEMPORARY BUILDINGS, IS DETERIORATING.

1946

"PERMANENT, AIR-CONDITIONED BUILDINGS NOT ONLY ARE NECESSARY BUT WOULD PROVE AN ECONOMY IN THE LONG RUN FOR HOUSING OF SUCH COMMUNICATION FACILITIES."

FORTIFICATIONS CONSIDERED NECESSARY ON U.S. BASES IN THE PACIFIC SHOULD BE OF A MORE PERMANENT NATURE THAN THOSE NOW IN EXISTENCE, THE ARIZONA SENATOR ADDED.

FJ543AES

30. 24 - 7027

NEW YORK, DEC.19-(AP)-THE AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR A FREE PALESTINE, WHICH CLAIMS A MEMBERSHIP OF 140,000 AMERICAN CITIZENS, PROPOSED TODAY THE FORMATION OF A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FOR A HEBREW REPUBLIC OF PALESTINE AND SUGGESTED THAT THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT BE REORGANIZED ON A NON-SECTARIAN BASIS.

THIS PLAN WAS CONTAINED IN A LETTER FROM GUY M.GILLETTE, PRESIDENT OF THE LEAGUE AND FORMER U.S.SENATOR, TO DR.CHAIM WEIZMANN, PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD ZIONIST CONGRESS, NOW MEETING AT BASEL, SWITZERLAND.

OFFICIALS OF THE LEAGUE MADE THE LETTER PUBLIC TODAY AT A NEWS CONFERENCE.

GILLETTE'S LETTER CONTAINED A THREE-POINT PROPOSAL FOR A 1946 PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT:

1. THE 22ND WORLD ZIONIST CONGRESS SHOULD PROCLAIM THAT "THE EXISTENCE OF THE HEBREW REPUBLIC OF PALESTINE IS NOW A FACT" AND THAT A NEW GOVERNMENT SHOULD REPLACE THE WORLD ZIONIST ORGANIZATION, THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE AND THE JEWISH WORLD CONGRESS.

2. ZIONIST CONGRESS MEMBERS SHOULD PARTICIPATE IN A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT UNTIL A "DULY ELECTED CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT" COULD BE FORMED. THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT SHOULD BE REORGANIZED ON A NON-SECTARIAN BASIS AND SHOULD GIVE AID TO THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

3. U.S.CONGRESS MEMBERS SHOULD "PLEDGE THEMSELVES TO THE SUPPORT OF THOSE VALIANT PATRIOTS WHO ARE NOW FIGHTING SO HEROICALLY TO DRIVE THE AGGRESSOR FROM THEIR COUNTRY."

MAURICE ROSEBLATT, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE LEAGUE, SAID PLANS HAD BEEN MADE FOR AN ASSEMBLY TO BE HELD OUTSIDE OF PALESTINE EARLY NEXT YEAR TO FORM THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

JP148PES

1946

U. S. ATOM CURB PLAN IS APPROVED 'IN PRINCIPLE'

1946 (N)

Gromyko, Defeated in Vote Delay Move, Quits Discussion.

POLAND BACKS REDS

10 to 0 Ballot Is Partial Victory for American Proposal.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Dec. 20—(AP) The United States Atomic Control plan was approved in principle today by the United Nations strenuous Russian objections which prompted Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko to withdraw dramatically from the discussion.

The vote, the first taken on an atomic plan since the commission took up the problem last June 14, represented a partial victory for American Delegate Bernard M. Baruch, who had persistently demanded a yes-or-no ballot on his far-reaching proposal.

Baruch Finally Yields

Baruch finally yielded and agreed to a Canadian compromise which provided for acceptance in principle and called upon a working committee to make the wording conform to the arms reduction resolution recently passed by the General Assembly.

The final vote was 10 to 0, with Poland abstaining.

Gromyko refused to be recorded and told the chairman curtly: "I am not taking part in this discussion."

The Soviet delegate made it clear that his silence was not to be construed as an abstention after earlier advising the commission that he was flatly refusing to engage in any discussion on the substance of the American plan.

The ballot came after the 12-nation commission turned back Russian demands for a week's delay and rejected a Polish move to toss the American plan directly into the hands of a committee without comment.

Gromyko's surprise move recalled his action last March when he suddenly walked out of the Security Council chamber during a discussion of the Iranian case.

Skips Greek Vote

It also marked another step in the Russian interpretation on UN voting. Only last night Gromyko abstained from voting in the Council on an inquiry resolution in the Greek case but immediately advised the chair that such a move did not constitute a veto. In some quarters this was seen at variance with charter provisions that unanimous agreement is required among the Big Five on all substantive matters in the Council.

Today's commission decision paved the way for the committee to draft a final atomic report for submission to the parent Security Council by Dec. 31. There, of course, Gromyko will have the right to veto any part or all of the plan.

His only comment at the close of today's session was to reserve his right to speak on the American proposal at a "later stage."

Gromyko ignored personal appeals from Great Britain and China today in refusing to approve the Canadian compromise. He insisted throughout the early part of the three-hour session that he had not had time to study the proposal and that he could not vote on the substance at this time. He repeatedly demanded that the commission grant him the week's delay.

One of the main provisions of the American plan calls for veto-free punishment of violators and there was immediate speculation among delegates as to whether the committee would construe this phrase as being in conformity with the Assembly arms resolution which called only for veto-less inspections.

Major U. S. Points

Other major points of the Baruch plan included:

1. Setting up an international authority by treaty to control atomic energy for peaceful purposes and to detect and prevent the use of the energy for destructive purposes.

2. International inspections.

3. Prohibition of the manufacture of atomic weapons and disposal of stockpiles of bombs.

4. Institution of a step-by-step control system with the United States giving up its secrets in conforming stages.

In accepting the Canadian resolution several delegates contended that it gave Gromyko his requested delay without committing the commission beyond the approval in principle.

Russia mustered its sole support from Polish Delegate Oscar Lange, who cautioned against any attempt to force passage of a measure without unanimity. He said such a step would destroy the atmosphere of cooperation obtained during the recent Assembly session. In those meetings Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov made several concessions which eventually paved the way for the broad basic program of arms reduction, including atomic control.

Baruch's acceptance of the compromise came after it became apparent that Canada and Great Britain would not go along with the demand for an immediate "final vote. Sir Alexander Cadogan, British delegate, was said to have received new instructions this morning advising him not to take any action which would break the unanimity of the five big powers. Cadogan was one of those who stressed during the meeting that the Canadian proposal was giving Russia its requested delay.

Drafting Job to Start

The working committee is expected to begin its drafting job next week. Each member of the Atomic commission, which includes the 11 nations on the Security Council and Canada, has seats on the committee.

The text of the Canadian resolution finally adopted:

"Resolved that the commission approves and accepts the principles on which these findings and recommendations proposed by the representative of the United States are based and instructs the working committee to include these findings and recommendations in the draft of the commission's report to be delivered to the Security Council by 31 December, 1946, having conformed the wording of such portions of these findings and recommendations as deal with the same subject matter to the wording of the relavant parts of the text of the General Assembly resolution of December 14, 1946 on the "principles governing the general regulation and reduction of armaments."

Russ Demand Vote Delay On Atom (D)

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 20 (AP)—Soviet Russia today demanded another postponement of any vote on American proposals for veto-free punishment for violations of atomic energy controls.

Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko said he was not prepared to speak on the substance of the United States atomic-control resolution today and suggested that action be delayed for "six or seven days."

The Soviet position was made known as informed quarters said other delegations, including Great Britain and Canada, were ready to oppose any move for a showdown without Soviet consent.

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 20 (AP)—The United States will attempt again today to force a showdown vote in the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission on American proposals for veto-free punishment for violators of atomic-energy controls.

If the harmony that prevailed last night in the United Nations Security Council can be consdiered an indication, the commission may make more progress than in previous sessions.

With a remarkable spirit of harmony and conciliation, the Security Council voted unanimously to send an eleven-member commission to investigate Greek charges that her neighbors fomented guerrilla war and countercharges by Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria against the Greek Government.

Clash Foreseen

However, Bernard M. Baruch, United States representative on the Atomic Energy Commission, apparently faced a headon clash with Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko as the commission prepared to convene for what may be a historic session. Gromyko at the last session Tuesday assailed the Baruch proposal for veto-free punishments as a violation of the United Nations Charter.

Baruch has since conferred at length with Gromyko, it was learned, but apparently the Soviet delegate was adamant.

Apparently a large area of agreement prevailed in the commission's Political Committee, which yesterday accepted provisionally a report on proceedings and findings.

Soviet Enigma

Within the Political Committee, the Soviet Union remained an enigma. Prof. Semyon P. Alexandrov, Soviet representative, made it clear he was unable to take part officially either yesterday or the day before in discussion of the report. Thus the way was open for Gromyko to pursue an independent course.

The United States is demanding prompt action. Largely because of American insistence, December 31 was set as a target date for a commission report on all phases of its work to the Security Council.

More Time Asked

Baruch announced his proposals on December 5. Tuesday Gromyko asked more time to study the Baruch recommendations in the light of the General Assembly's disarmament resolution. At the same time he attacked the provisions for veto-less punitive action as a violation of the Charter.

Baruch would not consent to postponement beyond today, and once again he was prepared to push doggedly for a decision on the recommendations he and the American delegation want in the report.

In the Security Council last night, the Soviet Union, which three months ago vetoed an American proposal for an on-the-spot investigation of complaints against Greece, made a number of concessions.

Conciliatory Attitude

In two sessions totaling almost nine hours, Gromkyo displayed a decidedly conciliatory attitude. He dropped a demand to extend the investigation to cover all Greece's internal affairs in favor of a less extensive investigation, and did not insist upon curtailment of the commission's staff.

The Council ordered a report at the earliest possible moment, with

(Continued On Page 3, Column 4)

recommendations of possible steps to prevent recurrence of the disturbances.

The Greek representative at the Council table United Nations Delegate Vassili Dendramis, hailed the resolution as one which would "open a new era in the application of the charter."

The commission will proceed to the affected area not later than January 15, 1947. Under the terms of the amended resolution, the investigation will be carried on in "northern Greece and in such places in other parts of Greece, in Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia as the commission considers should be included in its investigations."

Text of Baruch's Atomic-Energy Program

HERALD TRIBUNE 1946

Special to the Herald Tribune

LAKE SUCCESS, L. I., Dec. 20.—Following is the text of the resolution by Bernard M. Baruch, American representative, approved by the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission here today, subject to the Canadian amendment at the end which accepts the principles on which it is based but sends the resolution to committee before final adoption:

CERTAIN ITEMS TO BE INCLUDED AMONG THE FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE FORTHCOMING REPORT OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL, PROPOSED BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT THE SEVENTH MEETING OF THE COMMISSION.

Pursuant to the resolution of this commission passed at its meeting held 13 November 1946, the report of the proceedings, findings and recommendations of this commission, to be submitted to the Security Council by 31 December 1946, consists of three parts:

PART I, A SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS TOGETHER WITH THE RECORDS OF THIS COMMISSION AND OF ITS COMMITTEES AND SUB-COMMITTEES;

PART II, CERTAIN FINDINGS OF THIS COMMISSION BASED UPON ITS DELIBERATIONS TO DATE; AND

PART III, CERTAIN RECOMMENDATIONS OF THIS COMMISSION BASED UPON ITS FINDINGS TO DATE;

Resolved, that Part II of said report shall contain, among others, the following findings of the commission:

PART II

FINDINGS

Based upon the proposals and information presented to the commission, upon the hearings, proceedings and deliberations of the commission to date, and upon the proceedings, discussions and reports of its several committees and subcommittees, all as set forth in Part I of this report, the commission has made the following findings:

1. That scientifically, technologically and practically it is feasible,

(a) To extend among "all nations the exchange of basic scientific information on atomic energy for peaceful ends,"*

(b) To control "atomic energy to the extent necessary to insure its use for peaceful purposes only,"*

(c) To accomplish "the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons,"* and

(d) To provide "effective safeguards by way of inspection and other means to protect complying states against the hazards of violations and evasions."*

2. That effective control of atomic energy depends upon effective control of the production and use of uranium, thorium and their fissionable derivatives. Appropriate mechanisms of control to prevent their unauthorized diversion or clandestine production and use, including inspection, accounting, supervision, licensing and management, must be applied through the various stages of the processes from the time these minerals are severed from the ground to the time they become fissionable materials and are used.

3. That, whether the ultimate fissionable product be destined for peaceful or destructive uses, the productive processes are identical and inseparable up to a very advanced stage of manufacture. Thus, the control of atomic energy to insure its use for peaceful purposes, the elimination of atomic weapons from national armaments, and the provisions of effective safeguards to protect complying states against the hazards of violations and evasions must be accomplished through a single unified international system of control designed to carry out all of these related purposes.

4. That the development and use of atomic energy are not essentially and exclusively matters of domestic concern of the individual nations, but rather have predominantly international implications and repercussions.

5. That an effective system of control of atomic energy must be international in scope, and must be established by an enforceable multilateral agreement (herein called "the treaty") which in turn must be administered by an international agency within the United Nations, possessing adequate powers and properly organized, staffed, and equipped for the purpose.

Only by such a system of international control can the development and use of atomic energy be freed from nationalistic rivalries with consequent risks to the safety of all peoples. Only by such a system can the benefits of widespread exchange of scientific knowledge and of the peaceful uses of atomic energy be assured. Only such a system of control would merit and enjoy the confidence of the people of all nations.

6. That an international agreement outlawing the production, possession and use of atomic weapons is an essential part of any such system of international control of atomic energy. An international convention to this effect, if standing alone, would wail (A) "to insure" the use of atomic energy "for peaceful purposes only"* and (B) to provide "for effective safeguards by way of inspection and other means to protect complying states against the hazards of violations and evasions,"* and thus would fail to meet the requirements of the terms of reference of the commission. To be effective, such an agreement must be an integral part of a treaty providing for a comprehensive system of international control and must be fortified by adequate guaranties and safeguards in the form of international supervision, inspection and control adequate to insure the carrying out of the terms of the convention and "to protect complying states against the hazards of violations and evasions."*

Further resolved, that Part III of said report shall contain, among others, the following recommendations:

PART III

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon the findings of the commission set forth in Part II of this report, the commission makes the following recommendations to the Security Council with respect to the matters covered by the terms of reference of the commission, which recommendations are interdependent and not severable, constituting together and as a whole, the fundamental principles and basic organizational mechanisms necessary to attain the objectives set forth in the commission's terms of reference.

1. There should be a strong and comprehensive international system of control of atomic energy aimed at attaining the objectives set forth in the commission's terms of reference.

2. Such a system of international control of atomic energy should be established and its scope and functions defined by a treaty in which all of the nations members of the United Nations should be entitled to participate with the same rights and obligations. The international control system should be declared operative only when these members of the United Nations necessary to assure its success by signing and ratifying the treaty bind themselves to accept and support it.

3. The treaty should include, among others, provisions:

(A) Establishing, in the United Nations, an international authority (hereinafter called "the Authority") possessing powers and charged with responsibility necessary and appropriate for effective administration of the terms of the treaty, and for the prompt carrying out of its day-to-day duties. Its rights, powers, and responsibilities, as well as its relations to the several organs of the United Nations, should be clearly established and defined by the treaty. Such powers should be sufficiently broad and flexible to enable the Authority to deal with new developments that may hereafter arise in the fields of atomic energy. In particular, the Authority shall be responsible for extending among all nations the exchange of basic scientific information of atomic energy for peaceful ends, for preventing the use of atomic energy for destructive purposes and for stimulating its peaceful beneficent uses for the benefit of the people of all nations.

The Authority should have positive research and developmental responsibilities in order to remain in the forefront of atomic knowledge so as to render the Authority more effective in promoting the beneficent uses of atomic energy and in eliminating its destructive ones. The exclusive right to carry on atomic research for destructive purposes should be vested in the Authority.

Atomic research for peaceful purposes by national agencies should be subject to appropriate safeguards established by the International Authority.

Decisions of the Authority pursuant to the powers conferred upon it by the treaty should govern the operations of national agencies for atomic energy.

In carrying out its prescribed functions, however, the Authority should interfere as little as necessary with the operations of national agencies for atomic energy, or with the economic plans and the private, corporate and state relationships in the several contries.

(b) Affording the duly accredited representatives of the Authority unimpeded rights of ingress, egress and access for the performance of their inspections and other duties into, from and within the territory of every participating nation, unhindered by national or local authorities.

(c) Prohibiting the manufacture, possession, and use of atomic weapons by all nations parties thereto and by all of their nationals.

(d) Providing for disposal of any existing stocks of atomic bombs.

(e) Specifying the means and methods of determining violations of its terms, stigmatizing such violations as international crimes, and establishing the nature of the measures of enforcement and punishment to be imposed upon individuals and upon nations guilty of violating its provisions.

The judicial or other processes for determination of violations of the treaty and of punishment therefor should be swift and certain. Serious violations of the treaty should be reported immediately by the Authority to the nations party to the treaty and to the Security Council. In dealing with such violations, a violator of the terms of the treaty should not be protected from the consequences of his wrongdoing by the exercise of any power of veto.

The provisions of the treaty would be wholly ineffectual if, in any such situations, the enforcement provisions of the treaty could be rendered nugatory by the veto of a state which has voluntarily signed the treaty.

4. The treaty should embrace the entire program for putting the system of international control of atomic energy into effect and should provide a schedule for the completion of the transitional process over a period of time, step by step in an orderly and agreed sequence leading to the full and effective establishment of international control of atomic energy. In order that the transition may be accomplished as rapidly as possible and with safety and equity to all, this commission should supervise the transitional process, as prescribed in the treaty, and should be empowered to determine when a particular stage or stages have been completed and subsequent ones are to commence.

CANADIAN AMENDMENT

Following is the text of the Canadian amendment, which was joined to the American resolution today:

Resolved that the commission approves and accepts the principles on which the findings and recommendations proposed by the representative of the United States of America and contained in document AEC/15/REV. 1 are based, and instructs the working committee to include these findings and recommendations in the draft of the commission's report to be delivered to the Security Council by 31 December, 1946, having conformed to the wording of such portion of these findings and recommendations as deal with the same subject matter as the wording of the relevant parts of the text of the General Assembly resolution of December 14, 1946, on principles governing the general regulation and reduction of armaments.

Washington, Dec. 20 (AP)—Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Russian Foreign Minister, has thanked James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, for the "warm reception" given Soviet delegates in New York, the State Department said today.

In a letter to Byrnes dated December 14, Molotov also told Byrnes:

"The great work carried out in New York by the Council of Foreign Ministers and the General Assembly for the strengthening of peace and international cooperation will find, I am convinced, a favorable response from the peoples of the whole world."

SUCCESSES OF UN CREDITED TO SOVIETS

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20—(AP) Praising accomplishments of the United Nations conference and foreign ministers meeting in New York, the Chinese Communist official newspaper today atributed them to " the strength and prestige of the Soviet Union and its unwavering efforts for world peace and democracy."

The editorial comment of the Yenan Emancipation Daily was broadcast by the Chinese Communist radio and heard in San Francisco by the Associated Press.

Stating that the UN and the foreign ministers had made "great strides," the Communist organ said they were due partly to "severe setbacks suffered by the world domination policy of United States authorities and boomeranging of their highly-touted 'get tough with the Soviet Union' policy, which resulted in increasing both Soviet prestige and American isolation."

ATTLEE PLANS TO FREE BURMA

1946 ~~NIGHT~~

Churchill Assails Speeding 'British Empire's Fall'

C. A. HAMS

London, Dec. 20 (AP)—Prime Minister Attlee announced negotiations today to set Burma free, and drew from Winston Churchill the eloquent accusation he was speeding "the decline and fall of the British Empire."

"The words which have come from the Prime Minister's lips today," the former Prime Minister declared, "are, in fact, irrevocable and he has shorn Burma away from the British Crown."

Following up last summer's White Paper announcement of eventual independence for the rich jungle land of which Kipling wrote, Attlee said the White Paper plan now "merits reconsideration" in the interests of speed and that a group of Burmese politicians has been summoned to London for almost immediate negotiations.

Quickest Self-Government

"The Government's desire is that the Burmese people attain their self-government by the quickest and most convenient way possible . . . either within or without the commonwealth," he continued.

Like India, he added, the land of jewels, terraced rice fields and Buddhist pagodas may quit all its

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British links, though "we sincerely hope" she will stick as an independent British dominion.

"I must say," Churchill exclaimed, "the British Empire seems to be running off almost as fast as the American loan."

He disclosed that Attlee had told him yesterday about the statement, giving him 24 hours to load his guns for today's oratorical outburst in which Churchill put a personal interest.

His Father Responsible

"We have held Burma since 1885," he observed, a little inaccurately, for it was formally annexed in the following year, 1886. "I have always followed its affairs with attention, because it was my father who was responsible for the annexation of Burma."

Churchill's father, Lord Randolph Churchill, was then Secretary of State for India.

In reply, Attlee needled Churchill with a slyly hidden reference to reports that some Conservatives wish the wartime Prime Minister would step out as leader of their party.

Attlee expressed the belief that Churchill was "the only objector—he has so often found himself alone in these matters."

"Perhaps he has got one supporter," he added as an afterthought.

Churchill played on the blood shed by British soldiers to defend Burma's mineral and agricultural wealth against Japanese invasion in 1942 and again to reoccupy the country, but made no reference to these assets themselves which first drew exploring agents of the East India Company in 1612.

The country's occupation by Japan, when the British and the late Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's Americans and Chinese had been driven out, was a heavy loss to the Allies who needed its tin, manganese, silver, copper, oil and zinc, prosaic industrial materials that lie beside gold, rubies, sapphires and amber.

Air Troopers' Role Large

Since its reconquest, in which air troopers played a large part, Burma has gone through a wave of turmoil and banditry, now almost subsided. Its single, resistance-born political party has split into factions, some of them now administering the country as members of an executive council operating under the British Governor, Sir Hubert Rance.

Elections are to be held early in the new year, and British newspapers have speculated that they will be won, or at least dominated, by the anti-Fascist People's Freedom League from which Communist elements of a wartime coalition recently split off.

The country of nearly 15,000,000 population and 262,732 square miles is now in dire need of manufactured supplies in return for its huge output of rice sent to feed other Oriental peoples.

Reasons For Haste

Attlee did not say what Burmese representatives would be received in London.

It was not possible, as in India, to enact an interim constitution, he said. It was possible, he said, that the delegates to be chosen in the forthcoming elections could make the necessary arrangements for independence, and explained as his reasons for haste that it was necessary to "keep up with movements of public opinion."

To Churchill's exclamation, "this haste is appalling—scuttled is the word, and the only word, that can be applied," Attlee rejoined:

"The Government of this country has not been too fast—it has been too slow."

Ruled Out Of Order

In his fighting speech, cut short by the Speaker, who ruled him out of order, Churchill declared: "It was said in the days of the great administrator, Lord Chatham, that you had to get up very early in the morning in order not to miss some acquisition of territory which was then characteristic of our fortunes.

"The not less memorable administration of the present Government is distinguished for the opposite set of experiences. . . . The steady and remorseless process of divesting ourselves of what has been gained by so many generations of toil, administration and sacrifice continues."

He added, "We are getting accustomed and inurated (a Churchillian word) to the process of the decline and fall of the British Empire."

1946 Burma Self-Rule Plans Enrage Churchill DAY

London, Dec. 20 (AP)—Prime Minister Attlee announced today that discussions would be held with Burmese leaders soon to speed Burma's progress toward self-government. Winston Churchill immediately assailed the decision as a step toward the dissolution of the British empire.

In a fighting speech in the House of Commons cut short by the speaker's ruling that he was out of order, Churchill declared:

"It was said in the days of the great administrator, Lord Chatham, that you had to get up very early in the morning in order not to miss some acquisition of territory which was then characteristic of our fortunes.

Differently Distinguished

"The not less memorable administration of the present Government is distinguished for the opposite set of experiences. I must say the British Empire seems to be running off almost as fast as the American loan.

"The steady and remorseless process of divesting ourselves of what has been gained by so many generations of toil, administration and sacrifice continues."

"Appalling Haste"

Attlee said Britain hoped Burma would remain in the empire, but she was free to choose independence.

"We do not desire to retain within the commonwealth and empire any unwilling peoples," the Prime Minister said.

Churchill denounced "this appalling haste" in offering Burma freedom without an intermediate stage as a British dominion.

"Scuttled is the word, and the only word that can be applied," he declared. Churchill likened the Burmese situation to the independence turmoil in India—"this evil process, which has been attended by disasters of which we are at present only on the threshold."

"Decline And Fall"

The wartime Prime Minister continued:

"Just as we see in home affairs the unseemly rush of legislation, disorganizing our national life and impeding our recovery . . . just so we see the same haste—which, I suppose, will be paraded as vigor—in divesting ourselves of the great possessions of the British Crown, and freeing ourselves from all responsibility for the populations, primitive and even dividend, who have hitherto looked to British justice and administration for the means of leading their ordinary lives in peace.

"We are getting accustomed and inured to the process of the decline and fall of the British Empire."

Too Slow, Attlee Says

Attlee declared it was necessary to "keep up with movements of public opinion" in dependent countries.

"The Government of this country has not been too fast—it has been too slow," he said.

Laborites' Letter Renews Foreign Policy Clash 1946

London, Dec. 20 (AP)—New criticism of Britain's foreign policy emerged from the ranks of the Labor party today, voiced this time by a group opposing "barren controveries," as Parliament began its final session before the Christmas adjournment.

Eight MP's who said they favored a regional federation of European countries as a step toward an ultimate world federal government declared in a letter to the *Times*, of London, that there was need for "practical initiative" soon and that Britain could best take the lead.

Usborne A Signer

The letter withheld, however, details of "certain concrete" steps" that the signers said they believed "groups of private members of Parliament and other interested individuals in all countries and of all parties might now take, perhaps in concert."

One of the signatories was Henry Usborne, Laborite, from Birmingham, who was chosen by the Government last month for the honor of moving acceptance of the King's speech outlining plans for the new Parliament.

Back-Bench "Revolt"

Usborne later was one of more than 100 abstainers exhibiting displeasure with Britain's foreign policy in a back-bench "revolt" by a group demanding a "Socialist" policy designed to steer a middle course between "capitalist" America and Communist Russia.

Other signatories were A. J. Champion, Victor Collins, Evelyn King, the Rev. G. Lang, R. W. MacKay, John Parker and Wing Commander E. R. Millington, of the Labor-Allied Commonwealth party, who was a delegate to the Luxembourg conference last summer at which the United Nations Association was founded.

LONDON, Dec. 20—(AP) Head hunting in North Borneo and charges of "lying insinuation" became mixed up in a House of Commons debate today on why Anthony Brooke is being barred from Sarawak where he has ambitions to be the white rajah.

Laborite Lt. Col. D. R. Rees-Williams came to the government's defense on the banning of Brooke with what some members regarded as an understatement.

Sarawak in northwest Borneo, he said, "is to some extent a disturbed state."

"Head hunting," he continued, "has been resumed on a very heavy scale. At the end of the Japanese war, 1,500 heads had been taken and"—he paused—"not all of them were Japanese."

While members on both sides of the house ran fingers inside uncomfortable collars, Rees-Williams added, "when Capt. Gammans (a fellow parliament member) and I were there we were offered two heads."

In the last-day-of-school atmosphere of the pre-Christmas session, a conservative member snickered, "better heads, I hope."

Presence Is Opposed

Debating why, if the people of Sarawak had approved their country becoming a British crown colony, the colonial office thought it necessary to keep Brooke from visiting the formerly independent state, Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones said there was danger of violence breaking out of Brooke returned to the Sarawak.

Brooke, Rajah Muda (crown prince) of Sarawak until his uncle, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke abdicated as ruler and turned the rich colony over to the Union Jack, had "inspired agitation and opposition among the people," Jones declared.

Conservative Sir Ian Fraser observed that Jones before he became colonial secretary was a severe critic of colonial administrations, and said, "it isn't surprising when a man turns from poacher to game-keeper that he isn't a success."

That, retorted Jones, was a "lying insinuation."

Reproved by the speaker, the portly minister said, "I will withdraw the word but I do not withdraw the meaning of the word."

Conservatives said Brooke, who got as far as Hongkong on his way back to Sarawak before the government put up the bars, should be brought to trial if he was suspected of violating any law, and not, as one member charged, be held incommunicado at the government's whim.

Commons Embroiled in Debate Over Brooke Ban from Sarawak

Commons Fisticuffs Probed

London, Dec. 20 (AP)—The House of Commons Committee on Privileges considered today the question of whether the chamber should discipline a newsman who twice "assaulted and battered" Philip Piratin, one of the two Communist members of Parliament.

The speaker referred the question to the committee last night, with the warm support of Winston Churchill, after the speaker had read to the House a letter of apology to Piratin from the newsman, who twice beat up Piratin in the Palace of Westminster yesterday.

Churchill Disagrees

Publication of the newspaper man's letter of apology in today's parliamentary papers disclosed that he was T. D. Lucy, a British Press Association staff man.

House Leader Herbert Morrison suggested that "honor had been served and said he felt the newsman's employers might find work for him elsewhere than in the House of Commons.

Churchill, however, rose to declare that the matter of "members being knocked about by strangers" in the precincts of the House was a grave one that "I am not in favor of whether they (the victims) are Communists or Tories."

The speaker agreed but did not use his authority to detain the reporter and assured the House that he would be free during the holidays. Piratin, who represents a predominantly Jewish district in London's East End, acknowledged that he struck a blow in the first encounter with the newsman in the House cafeteria.

"He not only insulted me, but insulted my race," Piratin declared.

London, Dec. 20 (AP)—There will be Christmas gaiety and even plenty in Europe for those who can pay. But for Europe's hungry, destitute multitudes there is no room at the inn.

Though the shadow of war has lifted, the dreariness of cold hearths and bare cupboards' remains. And for the have-nots of the ravaged and defeated nations, Christmas will be just another day.

For those who were not deprived by war, whose purses are still intact, Christmas promises to be what it always has been—a day of festivity.

Paris Shop Windows

The markets of Continental cities bulge with luxuries that seem out of place to the wage earner but are shopping heavens to the *nouveau riche*. Costs are equivalent to boom-time Christmas bonuses.

In Paris, windows are stuffed with appealing scarves, purses, jewels, silken underthings, fur coats, perfumes and other rich gifts, but prices are fantastic. Foodshops offer silver-wrapped pâté de foie gras, at $9 to $14 a pound; turkeys and geese at up to $30; and champagne at prices that are not even mentioned out loud.

Christmas trees are plentiful. Flowers are a sight to see, but prices are soaring. Night clubs will have special shows for those who want to toss away a month's salary in a night.

Holland Lacks Fuel

Rome presents stores bursting with luxury goods, and people who would be content with an extra ration of spaghetti. In the Via Condotti are splendid arrays of leathers, lace, china, silverware. The toys are those that went unsold last year, at even higher prices, but those who have lire are spending eagerly to get rid of them before they hit bottom.

The scarcity of fuel in Holland has all but blacked out shop windows where expensive and indifferently made toys are displayed. Even potatoes, fish, vegetables and

1946 Fine Yule, For Europe's Rich; For Rest, Just Date

game, which is unrationed, are more expensive than before the war. Turkey costs about $2 a pound.

Germans Are Luckier

Thanks to the occupation forces, Christmas for German children will be a little more on the merry side this year.

Most of the German children would probably rather have a good square meal, anyway, than a "Made in Germany" toy.

Germany's adults, too, are benefiting. Russian occupation authorities are distributing 900,000 bottles of German-distilled vodka in Berlin and the French are passing out 100,000 bottles of German champagne.

The Americans are making available 290 tons of processed fruits and fruit juices for children and the British are contributing 145 tons of sweets.

For those who can affort it in Czechoslovakia, there will be the traditional carp dinner, with caraway-seed cakes, followed up by the supper of goose with red cabbage and Bohemian dumplings. For papa there will be slivovitz, if he has saved enough to buy a bottle.

Fuel shortages in Austria emphasize the cold winds whistling into damaged houses and there will be little nourishment inside. The Viennese hope for a supplementary ration of coffee and fish and there is a promise of a few chocolate bars for children under 12.

In Budapest, there's plenty to buy—but nothing to buy it with.

High Taxes In Norway

Becaues of import restrictions Danish shops cannot offer the pre-war variety of goods, and even if one finds a place to buy a little luxury the price is high and the quality poor.

In Belgium, most of a month's earnings will have to be spent if the generations-old yule tradition is to be followed. Food and luxuries are relatively plentiful, but citizens who Christmas-shopped will now have to tighten their belts to the last notch.

Norway had a more-than-ample supply of Christmas goods, but the heavy taxes—the heaviest in the country's modern history were announced recently—put a damper on Christmas shopping.

In Britain, the outlook was for continued austerity, but Englishmen could look forward to sharing about 11,500 tons of turkey, puddings, sweets and imported fruits. Rationing is still severe, but largely respected, so that everyone gets his share, little though it may be. Prices are four times higher than in prewar days and there's a 100 per cent tax on luxuries.

Ireland had lavish displays of gifts and sufficient food for almost everyone, but there, too, it was the same old story—high prices.

Sweden has an abundance commodities and luxuries, but food supplies were on the alim side.

Switzerland was a land of comparative plenty, except that most luxuries were out of reach of the average man's pocketbook.

Fascist 'Resurgence' Reported In Britain

London, Dec. 20 (AP)—Persistent reports of a "resurgence" of the British Fascist movement were aired in the House of Commons today. Eliciting a cautious Government statement that fascism had yet to become a "menace" to British democracy.

H. L. Austin, Laborite, citing activities of Fascist "splinter groups," said their parent organization, Sir Oswald Moseley's Union of British Fascists, was "planning a comeback" undercover.

His claim that Fascists were reappearing in industry, the armed forces and even the House of Commons itself caused G. H. Oliver, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Home Office, to reply:

"It is quite erroneous to believe that because there were criticisms and meetings in small meeting rooms that the Fascist menace is growing so much that something should be done by the Home Office."

Djavid Reported Jailed

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Moscow radio quoted dispatches from Teheran today as saying that Iranian Government authorities had arrested Dr. Salamullah Djavid, former Azerbaijan Governor General, and President Shabostari of the Azerbaijan Provincial Council, and was holding them in the Teheran jail.

Molotov Nearing Russia Again

London, Dec. 20 (AP)—Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov took off from London in a Russian plane today on the last leg of his journey home to Moscow after attending the sessions of the Foreign Ministers Council and the United Nations Assembly in New York.

Molotov passed only a few hours in the British capital, most of them resting at the Russian Embassy, and took off from Northolt Airport before his presence here was generally known.

Bevin's Note Of Caution

Asked if he had any comment for the press as he arrived from Southampton, where he disembarked last night from the Queen Elizabeth, Molotov merely waved his hand.

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, interviewed last night on the Queen Elizabeth, was cheerful about the Big Four and United Nations sessions in New York, but cautioned: "The great test will come in Moscow in March, when we have to deal with real problem of Germany."

Shaw Backs Amnesty Plea

London, Dec. 20 (AP)—An appeal in the Christmas edition of the *Catholic Herald* for an amnesty for prisoners of war and political prisoners in all countries won indorsement today from George Bernard Shaw, T. S. Eliot, the Church of England bishops of Oxford and Chichester and other notables.

U. S. Said to Review Evictions of Germans; Inability to House More Dependents Cited

MUNICH, Germany, Dec. 20 (AP)—Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, United States commander in Europe, was reported today to have ordered a sharp reassessment of the ejection of Germans from their homes to make room for the dependents of American service men. The resurvey was reported ordered to eliminate injustices that were arousing resentment in the German population.

Mayor Karl Scharnagl of Munich personally appealed to Munich residents on the radio to avoid "demonstrations," warning that reprisals would result.

Brig. Gen. Walter J. Muller, military chief in Bavaria, charged that among specific cases arousing resentment was the ousting of families without regard to whether they were Nazis, anti-Nazis or concentration camp victims and that some houses were taken merely for their furniture. Dr. Wilhelm Hoegner, Minister-President of Bavaria, has contended that military police and armored cars seized entire areas, sometimes at night.

German officials submitted to the Military Government a report that 91 per cent of the dependents' houses were taken from Nazians without Nazi records.

demonstrations, lest there be reprisals.

No Regard To Background

Brig. Gen. Walter J. Muller, United States military chief in Bavaria, reported that German families had been thrown out of their homes without regard to their status—whether they were Nazi, anti-Nazi or concentration-camp victims. Brig. Gen. H. R. Gay, chief of tactical troops in this area, recommended weeks ago that no more dependents be allowed to enter the area.

Muller said some houses were taken simply for their furniture, and then the Germans were told they could move back.

Sixty More For UNRRA

In the Munich area, 1,580 houses have been taken for dependents and others. The city itself was 45 per cent destroyed in the war. German officials informed the information control division that five per cent of the houses had been taken from known victims of concentration camps.

They declared UNRRA, although going out of existence soon, requisitioned 60 more houses in Pasing, near Munich. Their report said houses were requisitioned in Ramersdorf from the families of 56 Jews, 25 concentration-camp victims and 65 displaced persons, in violation of military government directives.

House Seizures In U.S. Zone Under Study

Munich, Dec. 20 (AP)—Gen. Joseph T. McNarney has ordered his commanding generals to investigate the disposession of Germans and correct injustices.

A tnse situation on the requisition of houses exists in the American Occupation Zone. It is especially marked in Bavaria, where Munich's mayor, Karl Scharnagl has appealed to residents to avoid

G.I. Says He Got Threat for Aid In Murder Case

Avers He Also Was Shot at After Asserting Army Let Suspect Flee in Germany

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, Dec. 20 (AP).—A United States Army sergeant said in an affidavit introduced in a military court today that he was slugged and shot at after volunteering evidence in behalf of a soldier accused of murder. The sergeant, Norman Ralph Echord, of Kansas City, Mo., said the slugging was accompanied by a warning that "you had better watch your step—the C. I. D. are watching you."

The C. I. D. is the Army's Criminal Investigation Division, whose agents investigated the death of a German girl for whose alleged murder Private First Class Daniel P. Walczak, of Detroit, is on trial.

Walczak's attorney, Earl J. Carroll, of San Bruno, Calif., introduced Sergeant Echord's affidavit in support of his charge that a Polish prisoner was "deliberately let out" of an Army guardhouse after signing a confession which Carroll maintained would absolve Walczak. "The evidence indicates a deliberate attempt to get this Pole out of the way because the Army investigators found themselves in the embarrassing situation of having two confessions to the same crime," Carroll told the court.

Sergeant Echord's affidavit said the Pole, Bogdon Wasiak, was led from his cell by an Army guard on the night of Aug. 18, and that next morning other prisoners were informed that he had escaped by sawing the bars of his cell. He is still at large. Sergeant Echord said he was put in Wasiak's cell that night, after being arrested for a minor violation of uniform regulations, and was present when the guard released Wasiak.

Two nights after he gave that information to Carroll, Sergeant Echford's affidavit said, he was accosted at the door of his billet by a man in United States civilian uniform who warned him to "watch your step—the C. I. D. are watching you." Before Sergeant Echord could reply, he said, he was struck on the head and knocked to the ground. When he got up "no one was around" and a jeep was driving away.

"On the following day I was shot at while walking along Wolfgang Street about two blocks from my billet," he related.

Carroll won his request for a postponement of Walczak's trial until Feb. 22. The court of seven colonels also granted Carroll's motions to compel the prosecutor to produce the original of Wasiak's statement in Polish.

WAC LEADS MEN IN OFFICERS' CLASS

Heidelberg, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—A Wac emerged today with the highest honors of a class of 349 newly commissioned graduates of an officers training school in which women competed on equal terms with men for the first time in the history of the United States Army.

She is 2d Lieut. Virginia H. Kauffman of 6635 75th street, Middle Village, Queens, a former staff sergeant. There were fifty-five other Wacs in the class.

Lieut.-Gen. Geoffrey Keyes, Third Army commander, urged the class to help raise standards of military conduct in the United States Occupation Zone, eliminating bullying and mistreatment of German civilians.

Lt. Kauffman recently told her parents that she "hoped" she would pass the course, so today's news, left her father, John J. Kauffman, momentarily speechless.

"That's the finest Christmas present I could get," he finally exclaimed.

Virginia is 22 years old, and enlisted in the Wacs at 19. She was tops in her class at Queens College when she left to go into service, he stated. She is six feet tall and "a swell looker," but she isn't interested in men, her father added. She likes Latin and is a good athlete.

Berlin Prelate Plans Mass for Americans

Berlin, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—Konrad Cardinal Von Preysing will conduct a pontificial high mass especially for American personnel at midnight Christmas Eve.

Former German Officers Reported Sent to Russia

By The Associated Press

BERLIN, Dec. 20—The British-licensed newspaper Telegraf said today that Soviet authorities were shipping to Russia "hundreds, if not thousands" of German Army officers released from British and American prison camps.

An American Military Government source said the report was "substantially correct" and expressed belief that the Soviet action was the result of concern over future political agitation in the Russian zone by the former officer class, as well as concern over the need for manpower in the Russian homeland.

Official Soviet comment was not available immediately. Dr. Rudolf Engel, in charge of German resettlement in the Soviet zone, referred questioners to the Russian Military Government.

Coventry and Hamburg To Exchange Greetings

HAMBURG Germany, Dec. 20 (AP).—Coventry and Hamburg, two bomb-blasted cities, will exchange Christmas greetings of "forgiveness and rebirth."

The Provost of Coventry, an English city so hard hit by German bombs that a new verb was coined from its agony, will address a message to Hamburg—target of the Royal Air Force night after night in some of the war's heaviest raids.

Through Radio Hamburg, relayed by the British Broadcasting Corporation, will come the reply from Pastor Bernhard Meckemburg, a Roman Catholic priest imprisoned in Dachau for nearly three years.

30, 24 - 7031

Italy Expresses Regret for Slur Against Russia

PoliceBulletin HadAsserted That Terrorist Band Was Being Directed by Reds

ROME, Dec. 20 (AP).—Premier Alcide de Gasperi said today that Italy "expresses the deepest regret" to the Soviet Union over a circular sent out recently by national police chief Luigi Ferarri concerning "Troika," a terrorist organization which the circular termed Russian-directed.

De Gasperi told his Cabinet Russia had protested to the Italian Foreign Ministry. He said it was deplorable that, even though in hypothetical form, "the circular suggested that the Soviet government was the sponsor of the organization."

"In this regard," he added, "it must be stated that the Italian government, first of all, considers such a suspicion as unlikely and absurd. It may be added that the investigations promoted by the circular have absolutely cleared the Soviet government, to whom the Italian Government expresses the deepest regret for this unpleasant incident."

The Premier said the police functionary who composed the circular had been suspended.

The circular of instructions was published early this month by the Italian Communist organ, "L'Unita," which called upon Ferrari to deny its authenticity. Instead, Ferrari confirmed that instructions had gone out to police to watch for "Troika" agents, who were said to be plotting attacks against Allied occupation troops and anti-Communist Italians.

Envoy Recalled From Spain

Rome, Dec. 20 (AP)—Italy will recall her ambassador from Madrid "in conformity with the decisions taken by the United Nations Assembly," Foreign Minister Pietro Nenni informed the Cabinet today. Italy is not a member of United Nations.

Italy To Receive UNRRA Yule Food Gift 1946

FOBRIEN

Rome, Dec. 20 (AP)—A Christmas message from UNRRA's Italian mission today gave Italy the heartening news that food and fuel were on the way to relieve shortages which this week aroused mass protests in Naples and Florence.

The message—from S. M. Keeny, veteran relief worker from Pennsylvania who heads the mission—said 21,569 tons of wheat should arrive in a few days, and added:

"We can look now, I hope, to steady improvement."

Keeny's greetings and good wishes, distributed in connection with the mission's weekly bulletin, reviewed UNRRA's 1946 accomplishments in Italy, where, as in the rest of the world, the UNRRA program formally ends December 31.

Rations, Prices Protested

Unrest over short rations and high prices, including a two-day general strike at Naples, was reported from many places in Italy.

A committee of Roman housewives called on Premier Alcide de Gasperi to beg for relief.

Florence housewives continued rebellious raids on suspected food profiteers.

Bari workers threatened to strike in protest.

So did labor in Syracuse, where distribution of bread rations were temporarily suspended.

At Lecco, schoolchildren walked out because classrooms were unheated.

Noting UNRRA's approaching official demise, Keeny assured the Italians that, "although this will be UNRRA's last Chirstmas in Italy, our work is not yet finished.

More Cereals, Fuel Due

"Ships will go on loading next year," he said, "until the last cargo in our 500,000,000-ton program has been dispatched."

Before the middle of January, the message said UNRRA expects to receive another 31,000 tons of flour, wheat and other bread cereals.

Of fuel, nearly as short as food, Keeny declared that about 90,000 tons of coal have arrived or been shipped from the United States since the end of the coal strike.

CARDINALS DECRY ATTACKS ON POPE

Vatican City, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—Cardinals resident in Rome appealed indirectly today to Italian authorities to take measures against Italian publications which have been waging a bitter campaign against Pope Pius XII and the Catholic Church.

In a letter to the Pope, the Cardinals expressed the hope that "those whose duty it is may understand their grave responsibility before the whole Catholic world to bring back order and peace to the land."

"We feel it our duty to protest vigorously against this unworthy conduct against the supreme head of the Catholic Church, whose person has been recognized sacred and inviolate by solemn convention," the letter said.

The Vatican already has threatened with excommunication the staffs, sellers and readers of the weekly anti-clerical publication, Don Basilio unless it stopped its attacks with editorials and cartoons against the church.

Rome parish priests have called for a mass demonstration of solidarity with the Pope in St. Peter's Square on Sunday.

SLAVS MASSED, ATHENS HEARS

NIGHT

Reported In Large Numbers On Vardar River Route

L.S. CHAKALB

Athens, Dec. 20 (AP)—An informed source said today Allied military authorities had received confidential reports that large numbers of Yugoslav troops were massed at Bitolj (Monastir) and at Skoplje along the traditional Vardar River invasion route to northern Greece.

[There was no comment on this report from Belgrade. Tanjug, the Yugoslav news agency, distributed a report today under an Athens dateline saying the present Greek Government was perpetrating "terroristic acts" against the Greek people.

["Families of Greek National Liberation Front fighters are being arrested, deported and murdered while their homes are being burned," Tanjug said.]

U.N. To Send Commission

The United Nations Security Council is sending a commission to the Balkans to investigate border troubles.

The reports to the Allied authorities said that heavy movement of ammunition trains southward through Skoplje, 70 miles north of the Greek border, had been noted for three weeks, and that normal highway traffic had been halted from Skoplje to Djevdelija, immediately north of the border, since December 6.

"It is reasonable to believe the highway is now being used for military traffic," the reports say.

The reports add that Skoplje and Titolj, the latter only 10 miles from the Greek border and 70 miles west of the Vardar, were "completely overrun" with troops who were occupying houses and buildings as billets.

American Army Uniforms

In addition, the reports noted "a large number of Greeks out of military formation" with some wearing American Army uniforms, possibly obtained from UNRRA.

"Obiously the Yugoslavs are aiding Greek insurgents with arms, training and protection," the report said, and in substantiation said that approximately 3,500 Greeks trained at the Bulkjes Camp near Belgrade passed through the Yugoslav capital since November 25 wearing British and American battle dress.

A highly confidential report from a leading Allied capital said its intelligence agents were informed that the Yugoslavs promised to send 10,000 to 15,000 men to relieve Greek guerrillas and that training in Bulkjes had been suspended until peace treaties were signed.

Semi-Independent State

This report contained the opinion that all the activity was designed to create a semi-independent Macedonian state under Yugoslav control to become a member of the Yugoslav federation.

The area controlled by the guerrillas was described as starting at the bottom neck on the western side of the Greek bulge between Bulgaria and Turkey and extending almost 65 miles westward. The fingers of this control project southward just north of Alexandroupolis, east of Komotini and southward east of Xanthi. It was regarded as significant that the two extensions bypassed British military installations at Xanthi and Komotini.

Two Slav Forces 1946 Reported Near

DAY

Greek Border

Athens, Dec. 20 (AP)—An informed source said today that concentrations of large numbers of Yugoslav troops at Skoplje, on the traditional Vardar Valley invasion route, and near the Monastir Gap at Bitolj had been reported to Allied military authorities.

A highly confidential report says heavy movements of ammunition trains through Skolpje had been noted for three weeks and normal traffic from Skoplje southeastward to Djevdlija, which is immediately north of the Greek border on the Vardar, had been stopped since December 6.

"It is reasonable to believe," the report says, "the highway is now being used for military traffic."

Linked To Greek Plea

An Allied diplomat said the concentration of Yugoslav troops at Skoplje probably was connected with the Greek complaint before the United Nations Security Council that her northern neighbors—Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria—were aiding anti-Government guerrillas.

The Security Council voted unanimously last night to send a commission to the Balkans to investigate the border troubles.

[An Associated Press correspondent en route across Yugoslavia to the Greek border ten days ago reported that the Skoplje-Djevdjelija road had been closed to traffic December 6.]

Both Skoplje and Bitolj, 70 miles to the south, are "completely overrun" with troops who are occupying houses and buildings for billets, the report said.

Some Believed Refugees

Also noted, it said, were "a large number of Greeks out of military formation" and some believed to be refugees, wearing American army uniforms. The uniforms, it was added, were believed to have been from the relief supplies of UNRRA.

An abnormal number of medical hospital units was also reported in Skoplje, with scores of men wearing Red Cross arm bands. At a huge ammunition dump near the city, the account said, men are working "24 hours a day."

Another report said approximately 3,500 Greeks trained at the Bulkjes (Yugoslavia) camp and wearing British and American battle dress, had passed through Belgrade since November 25.

Troop Pledge Reported

A confidential report from a lead-Allied capital said its intelligence service has been informed that the Yugolsavs had promised to send from 10,000 to 15,000 men to relieve Greek insurgents and that training at Bulkjes had been suspended until peace treaties were signed. It was added that no Yugoslav soldiers were believed to be on Greek soil at present.

This same report expressed the opinion that all the activity was designed to create a semi-independent Macedonian state under Yugoslav control, to become a member of the Yugoslav Federation.

The report dealing with the concentration at Skoplje said: "Obviously the Yugoslavs are aiding insurgents with arms, training, evacuation and protection."

No Belgrade Comment

[No official comment on this dispatch was available immediately from Belgrade, with which communication is considerably delayed.]

The area controlled by the guerrillas roughly starts at the bottom neck on the western side of the Greek bulge between Bulgaria and Turkey, extending almost 65 miles westward. Fingers of this control project southward just north of Alexandroupolis, east of Komotini and southward east of Xanthi.

It was regarded as significant that the extensions by-passed British military installations at Xanthi and Komotini.

The Greek Army, however, during the past few days has expressed satisfaction with "mopping up" operations and said the main resistance had been broken at the five-day battle at Corymbos, in which 1,200 guerrilias were routed.

It was officially announced that 300 guerrillas had been killed, 300 more wounded and an additional 500 captured in northern Greece in the last two weeks.

Military sources said forty members of a guerrilla band were killed two days ago in an eight-hour battle marked by hand-to-hand fighting during mopping-up operations in the village of Deskate, in the Khasia Mountains between Kozane and Trikkala.

Dutch Approve Agreement

THE HAGUE, Dec. 20 (AP).—The lower house of the Dutch Parliament approved today, 65 to 30, the draft agreement initialed last month with the Indonesians in Java for setting up a United States of Indonesia to be joined in a union with the Netherlands under the Dutch crown. Catholics, Socialists and Communists supported the motion to approve the agreement. The Conservative and Protestant parties and the Party of Freedom (pre-war Liberals) opposed it.

Belgium Cancels Supply Of Cash For Diamonds

Antwerp, Dec. 20 (AP)—Supply of foreign currencies necessary for the imports of raw diamonds by brokers has been canceled by the Belgian Institute for Foreign Exchange, it was learned here today in diamond industrial circles.

The drastic mesaure taken by the Belgian Government, it was also said, was rendered necessary by smuggling operations of some Belgian diamond racketeers.

The Government had ruled that all raw diamonds should be imported and paid for in American dollars and English pounds gained through the regular business operations in cut diamonds in foreign countries.

GULBERTSON VIEW DERIDED IN PRAVDA

Russian Calls Bridge Expert a Knave for Ascribed Advocacy of Leading With Atom Bomb

E. CULBERTSON

MOSCOW, Dec. 20 (AP)—David Zaslavsky, Soviet publicist, singled out Ely Culbertson, American bridge expert and writer on international affairs, for a savage attack today in Pravda, Communist party organ. The article was headed "Policy of the Knave."

Mr. Culbertson captured Mr. Zaslavsky's attention because of his pamphlet, "Should We Fight Russia?" [The title of the Culbertson book, published several months ago by the John C. Winston Co. of Philadelphia, is "Must We Fight Russia?"]

Mr. Zaslavsky began by denouncing professional card clubs and card circles as a "kingdom of rascals," headed by Mr. Culbertson.

"Ely hates the Soviet Union," he said. "He has reasons. The cause is not only that the Bolshevists confiscated an estate belonging to his parents. He would forgive the Bolshevists this guilt because cards have brought him more money in the United States than batraks [peasants who slave for landlords] in czarist Russia.

Twits Expert on Cards

"Ely cannot forgive the Soviet Union that it does not have freedom for card playing. Of course, we, too, play cards, but it is just an amusement, not a profession. Card clubs are prohibited in the Soviet Union just as houses of prostitution are. Therefore, Cul-

bertson's name is not known in our country, and he does not make a cent out of it. He denies the existence of Soviet democracy. What kind of democracy is that, what personal freedom, he shouts, if there is no freedom of card playing?'"

Mr. Zaslavsky said Culbertson thought the United States held the atomic ace, which assured the grand slam by which the Soviet Union could be wiped out. He continued:

"Ely teaches that Americans should thrust their aces (atomic bombs) on Soviet towns at once. The first step should be the destruction of the United Nations by destroying the unanimity of the great powers."

Culbertson Quotes From Book

CHANDLER, Ariz., Dec. 20 (AP)—Mr. Culbertson, who is wintering here, said today that Mr. Zaslavsky's statement was "a clumsy lie to be added to other lies of their party line falsely accusing the United States or its citizens of 'atomic blackmail.'"

"I can assure Mr. Zaslavsky," he added, "that the real truth about the 'atomic blackmail' is that if the situation were reversed, with the Communist rulers holding the monopoly of atomic bombs, there would have been no 'Baruchsky' proposal. [He referred to Bernard M. Baruch's plan for atomic control.]

"Equally clumsy are Zaslavsky's statements that in my book 'Must We Fight Russia?' I showed myself a hater of the Soviet Union and advocate of its extermination."

Mr. Culbertson said he wrote that "unless we transform the United Nations Organization into a genuine instrument against aggression, one of two world wars will be inevitable: either a preventive war within the next three to five years by the democratic world under the leadership of the United States to remove the threat of the rising giant Communist state, or, if this does not take place, a war ten to fifteen years later by Communist-dominated Eurasia to destroy the hegemony of the Anglo-American."

Russ Writer And Culbertson Swap Slams Over Atom Bomb

1946

Chandler, Ariz., Dec. 20 (AP)—David Zaslavsky, Soviet journalist, and Ely Culbertson, American writer on bridge and international affairs, engaged today in a long-distance, name-calling dispute over American-Russian relations and the merits of card playing.

Writing in *Pravda*, Communist party organ, under the title of the "Policy of the Knave," Zaslavsky assailed Culbertson as a "hater of the Soviet Union."

Referring to Culbertson's book, "Must We Fight Russia?" the Soviet writer asserted that Culbertson thinks the United States holds the atomic ace, which assures the grand slam by which the Soviet Union can be wiped out.

Zaslavsky's Contention

"Ely teaches that Americans should thrust their aces (atomic bombs) on Soviet towns at once," Zaslavsky continued. "The first step should be the destruction of the United Nations by destroying the unanimity of the great powers."

To this blast from Moscow Culbertson, wintering at a resort here, replied:

"Zaslavsky's statement . . . is a clumsy lie to be added to other lies of their party line falsely accusing the United States or its citizens of 'atomic blackmail.'"

"I can assure Mr. Zaslavsky," Culbertson added, "that the real truth about the 'atomic blackmail' is that if the situation were reversed, with the Communist rulers holding the monopoly of atomic bombs, there would have been no 'Baruchsky' proposal.

[He referred to Bernard Baruch's plan for atomic control.]

"Equally clumsy are Zaslavsky's statements that in my book 'Must We Fight Russia?' I showed myself a hater of the Soviet Union and advocate its extermination."

What He Wrote

Culbertson said he wrote that that "unless we transform the United Nations organization into a genuine instrument against aggression, one of two world wars will be inevitable; either a preventive war within the next three to five years by the democratic world under the leadership of the United States to remove the threat of the rising giant Communist state; or, if this does not take place, a war ten to fifteen years later by Communist-dominated Eurasia to destroy the hegemony of the Anglo-American."

Zaslavsky began his *Pravda* article with a denunciation of professional card circles as a "kingdom of rascals" headed by Culbertson, and said "Ely cannot forgive the Soviet Union that it does not have freedom for card playing."

"The poor fellow is talking through his Communist hat, and is running grave risk of being purged," Culbertson observed.

"He insults not only the 20,000,000 American bridge players but a number of prominent Soviet officials who are great admirers of the Culbertson system, among them the former Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff (a much wiser man than Zaslevsky), who used to force his bridge partners, whenever they made a serious blunder, to sit on my 'Gold Book for Contract Bridge' as a punishment."

"The only true thing from Zaslavsky's web of corny insults and misrepresentations," Culbertson asserted, "is the statement that I believe that history has dealt to the United States a grand slam.

"Even here Zaslavsky failed to complete my thought which is this: This grand slam can be muffed, for we Americans are playing it against ruthless opponents, some of whom are not above cheating."

Red Fleet Admits Error In Article On Convoys

Moscow, Dec. 20 (AP)—The newspaper *Red Fleet*, official organ of Soviet naval forces which last October carried an article by Capt. V. Andreev casting aspersions on the Allies' conduct of wartime convoys to Russian ports, today admitted an error.

Red Fleet republished in full an article which appeared yesterday in *Pravda*, the Communist party newspaper, saying Andreev gave an "incorrect, one-sided picture" of these operations, but adding that foreign commentators had exploited Andreev's statements for "purposes of an anti-Soviet campaign."

An editorial note said *Red Fleet's* editors "acknowledge to be correct *Pravda's* critical comments regarding Captain Andreev's article."

Moscow Charges Denied

TEHERAN, Dec. 20 (AP)—Gen. Ali Razamara, chief of the Iranian General Staff, said today that when the Government troops entered Tabriz last Friday "some people were killed." He branded as false, however, Moscow radio reports that 600 members of the Azerbaijan Democratic party were murdered.

BRITONS TO GO TO BETHLEHEM

1946

Palestine City's Mayor Expects Largest Pilgrimage

C. DAVIDSON

Bethlehem, Palestine, Dec. 20 (AP). Short, chunky Issa Bandak, mayor of Bethlehem—whose ruddy face, white hair and twinkling eyes make him look startingly like a child's dream of Santa Claus—said today he expected a greater throng of pilgrims than ever to visit the birthplace of Jesus Christ this Christmas Eve.

Bandak, who is descended from crusaders and who has had a turbulent political career in Palestine during the past decade, said he had been informed by the British Army that he should "expect at least 14,000 soldiers in Bethlehem on Christmas Eve." In addition, he added, "there will be another 15,000 or so from Jerusalem and other places in Palestine."

The colorful mayor recalled his 1930 visit to the United States on a lecture tour and said that while there he visited Bethlehem, Pa.

"The people of Bethlehem and myself will appreciate it if you send this message from us," said Bandak. "The Old Bethlehem of Light sends its sincerest greetings to the Bethlehem of America and all other Americans, from the birthplace of Christianity. As Christianity is the true light which has no limits, we hope all nations appreciate those high principles of Christianity which will work together for peace and prosperity."

HINDU CONCESSION TO MOSLEMS SEEN

D. HUTH

India's Congress Party Is Held Likely to Adopt League Idea on Grouping of Provinces

NIGHT

NEW DELHI, India, Dec. 20 (AP)—Strong indications appeared tonight that the Congress party would accept the interpretation of the Moslem League and the British on the compulsory groupings of Indian provinces under the British plan for Indian independence.

Such a step would obviate the referring of the question to a Federal Court, as suggested by the British as a means of solving one of the differences between the predominantly Hindu Congress party and the Moslem League.

Congress party members of the Constituent Assembly held a caucus on the matter and one Assembly member said afterward that "any reference to the Federal Court is to all intents and purposes dead now."

Congress party members opposed to the idea of Federal Court reference argued that to reject the interpretation accepted by the British Government and the League would mean revolution in India.

The argument over interpretation of the British plan has kept the Moslem League out of the Constituent Assembly on the ground that its desires for home rule in groups of provinces was threatened by a Hindu majority.

Meanwhile general agreement was reached in the Assembly to postpone a vote until January on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's resolution declaring India an independent sovereign republic. This action also was regarded as a possible mollification of the Moslems.

Vote On India Freedom Put Until January

DAY

New Delhi, Dec. 20 (AP)—Members of Indian's Constituent Assembly agreed today to defer until January a vote on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's resolution declaring India a sovereign, independent republic.

Congress party circles immediately turned their attention to consideration of the question of referring the British Cabinet Mission's proposal for eventual independence for India to a Federal court for interpretation.

There were indications that a resolution calling for reference of the problem to the courts would be considered tomorrow.

FRENCH FIGHT IS RAGING IN HANOI SECTOR

Troops Battle Viet Namese Forces In Indo-China

M. MOUTSCHEN

By MICHEL MOUTSCHEN

Hanoi, Indo-China, Dec. 20 (AP)—Fighting between French troops and forces of the Viet Nam Republic insurgents raged today at the edge of the Annamite section of Hanoi, part of which was in flames, but the European section was held under French control.

Ho Chi Minh, president of the Viet Nam Republic, and his War Minister, Vonguyen Giat, and other members of the Viet Nam Republic were reliably reported to have fled from Hanoi yesterday after the wounding of Jean Sainteney, French Commissioner, at French troop headquarters in Tonkin.

Morliere Assumes Control

Gen. Louis Morliere, commander of the French forces in Tonkin, assumed control of the Government today, proclaimed martial law and a nightly curfew and prohibited the possession of weapons except with special permit.

Morliere issued a statement declaring "the Viet Minh (Independence party) perfidiously started hostilities on the same pattern as the Japanese aggression of March 9, 1945. The Viet Minh Government has fled. French authorities are obliged to restore order."

The general Viet Namese attack started at 8 last night when all the city lights faded suddenly. I was in the center of town on my way to dinner.

Sniper Fire Prevented Move

The streets were crowded with many French service men returning to their barracks after a special movie showing for them.

The shooting started in every direction. I tried to reach the near-by French-Viet Namese liaison office, but sniper fire from a Viet Namese house drove me back into the main street.

Grenade explosions and rifle fire lit the gloom briefly as French jeeps and trucks without lights hurriedly tried to return to the barracks. I managed to enter a bakery where eight armed Frenchmen were barricaded.

Continued All Night

The shooting continued all night. Bursts of machine-gun fire, the explosions of grenades and mortar shells were heard throughout the hours of darkness and trucks and armored vehicles roared and rattled through the streets continuously.

This morning, after bitter engagements, French troops occupied the Municipal Theater, where the Legislative Assembly sat, water and power stations and the presidential palace. Low-flying Spitfires are patrolling over the city.

Several Viet Namese field guns continue to shell Hanoi.

Hanoi Plunged Into Darkness, Fired Upon

Singapore, Dec. 20 (AP)—An Associated Press dispatch from Hanoi, Indo-China, delayed in transmission, said Viet-Namese forces opened heavy firing throughout Hanoi last night, five minutes after the city had been plunged into darkness by suspension of electric power service.

In a brief dispatch filed shortly after the shooting started, Associated Press Correspondent Michel Moutschen said "the Viet-Namese began shooting everywhere with field guns, mortars and machine guns."

He said immediate French counteraction was expected. His dispatch promised "more later," but further details were also delayed.

30,000 Around The City

In a dispatch filed at 6 P.M. yesterday, Moutschen said there were unconfirmed reports that 30,000 armed Viet-Namese were concentrated around Hanoi, the capital of the Viet-Nam Republic. Tension throughout the city for the previous 48 hours had apparently been relaxing.

Earlier in the day, Ho Chi Minh, President of the Viet-Nam Republic, cabled Premier Leon Blum of France, protesting against recent incidents in Hanoi and suggested that a French parliamentary mission be sent to Indo-China to investigate.

Viet-Namese newspapers had commented unfavorably on the retention by the new French Government of Socialist Marius Moutet as Minister of Colonies and Admiral George Thierry d' Argenlieu as High Commissioner for Indo-China.

Note Of Pessimism

The newspaper *Dank Tanh* commented: "The new Government does not encourage us to optimism."

The Viet-Nam Republic, self-proclaimed in August, 1945, was recognized by the French on March 6,

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1946, as a free state with membership in the Federation of Indo-China and the French Union.

It was originally intended to comprise Tonkin, Annam and Cochin-China provinces, but the March 6 agreement recognized only that part in Tonkin and Annam.

leave tomorrow for a first-hand survey of the situation. He won a two-weeks postponement of a full-scale national assembly inquiry into the warfare until he returns.

The French news agency said in a dispatch from Nanking that lead-

French Fight Rebel Forces In Capital of Indochina

A.T. GILBERT 1946

Tanks, Machineguns Used Against Viet Nammese in Hanoi

NIGHT

PARIS, Dec. 20—(AP) Late dispatches from Hanoi arriving in Paris tonight said French troops in tanks, half-tracks and mounted machine gun carriers fought in the streets of the restless Indo-Chinese capital throughout last night after forces of the Viet Nam government bombarded the city with artillery from the outskirts.

Ho Chi Minh, president of Indo-China, fled the city Thursday afternoon, the dispatches said.

The semi-official French press agency said heavy fighting had broken out on several fronts throughout IndoChina and that the Viet Nam government was preparing to leave the capital city.

By 8 a. m. today, dispatches to the agency said, French troops had battered their way into the presidential residence of Ho Chi Minh and that the French tricolor floated all day over that building and the municipal assembly where the Viet Nam assembly sat.

The French wiped out knots of resistance in small scale attacks and gunfire sounded throughout the city all day. A huge fire raged in the Viet Nam quarter of the capital.

There was no estimate of the number of dead and injured.

Agency dispatches said official French circles in Hanoi emphasized that the Viet Namese attack resembled the Japanese thrust of March 9, 1945, and quoted them as saying that Japanese elements were among the Viet Nam forces.

The agency said fighting had flared at Hue, capital of Annam providence 340 miles south of Hanoi, and that attacks had been launched on French garrisons at Halduong on the Haiphong-Hanoi road, at Phulangthoung and Bacninh.

Marius Moutet, French minister for overseas territory, prepared to

ers of two Viet Nam Nationalist parties had called for Chinese and American mediation in the struggle.

The situation was complicated by political uncertainty in France, still without a permanent government, and by open Communist sympathy toward the Viet-Namese.

Defend French Rights

Moutet pledged it was government policy "to defend and make respected French rights" in the rich colonial possession.

The Assembly had been called to consider a general debate on Indo-China after receiving reports of the wounding of French Comissioner Jean Sainteney in Tonkin.

Moutet told the assembly that Sainteney was not seriously hurt, although a communique released earlier said his condition was grave. Presumably Moutet had later information.

Sainteney was wounded when a cluster of grenades was tossed at his home, the headquarters of French troops in Tonkin, northern province of the Viet-Nam republic.

He had represented France in signing agreements last March under which the Viet-Nam republic as recognized as a free state within the federation of Indochina and the French Union.

Moutet said he was going to Indo-China in an attempt to conciliate differences, but "we have not decided to abandon our fellow citizens and military men. The government policy is to defend and make respected French rights. It will not let itself be imposed by violence."

Associated Press Correspondent Michel Moutschen in Hanoi said the Viet-Namese, whose forces were estimated unofficially at 30,000, "began shooting everywhere with field guns, mortars and machineguns" in the darkened city.

The Viet Nam republic, headed by President Ho Chi-Minh, was recognized by the French last March as a free state with membership in the Federation of Indochina and the French Union. Yesterday Ho sent a cable to Premier Leon Blum asking that a parliamentary investigating commission be sent to Indo-China.

FRENCH OFFICIAL HURT

DAY

Paris, Dec. 20 A. P.).—The French News Agency, quoting official sources, said today that M. Sainteny, commissioner for the French Republic in Tonkin, Indo-China, had been critically wounded in fighting between French and Viet-Namese forces. Sainteny signed the French and Viet-Nam agreements of last March, by which the French recognized the Annamite regime in Indo-China as constituting the Viet-Nam Republic.

Viet-Namese forces opened heavy firing throughout Hanoi, capital of Viet-Nam, Thursday night, five minutes after the city had been plunged into darkness by the suspension of electric power. Unconfirmed reports said that some 30,000 armed Viet-Namese were concentrated around the city.

China Reds Near Marine Airport

Peiping, Dec. 20 (AP)—Communist guerrillas, continuing to harass the environs of Peiping, were reported on the offensive today 12 miles south of the city near the airport used by the United States Marines.

The Catholic newspaper *Social Welfare* quoted military sources as saying the Communists were threatening Huangtsun, on the Peiping-Tientsin railway near the southwest corner of Nanyuan (Southern Garden) Airfield, used by the Marines.

It said the Communists also were driving on Wanping, in the hills 20 miles west of Peiping.

Government forces, however, were pushing toward a Communist guerrilla base 23 miles northeast of Peiping, and Gen. Li Tsung-jen, chief of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Peiping headquarters, said he did not think the Communists constituted a serious threat to either Peiping or Tientsin.

Pro-Government reports said that national reinforcements had lifted a Communist siege of Lei-chuang, 80 miles northeast of Tientsin on the Tientsin-Mukden railway, and had restored train service as far north as the Manchurian border.

Another band of 3,000 Communists was reported moving against Utai, 35 miles northeast of Tientsin, threatening a new disruption of service.

China Reds Near U.S. Airbase

DAY

Peiping, Dec. 20 (AP) — Chinese Communist guerrillas, smashing at the Peiping-Tientsin railroad, today pushed within threatening distance of Peiping's South Airfield, a United States Marine airbase.

Government reinforcements were rushed into action as two Communist regiments closed within less than a mile of Huangtsun, which is 11 miles southeast of Peiping and very near the South Airfield. Other Communists closed in on Weishangchuang, 2 miles farther southeast.

Li Tsung-jen, director of Chiang Kai-shek's Peiping headquarters, told interviewers that he did not regard the guerrilla fighting as a great threat against either Peiping or Tientsin.

Railroad authorities said service between Peiping and Tientsin had not been disrupted.

A Chiang China Seen Of Benefit To U.S.S.R.

T. MASTERSON

Peiping, Dec. 20 (AP)—Gen. Li Tsung-jen, director of Chiang Kai-shek's Peiping headquarters, declared today that "a stabilized, prosperous China would benefit Russia."

"Many people in the United States think that by giving active support to (Chinese) National Government the United States would antagonize the Soviets. That is not likely. We hope the Russians do not think we are trying to unify China to the detriment of the Soviet Union," he said.

Li's comment was provoked by President Truman's restatement of United States policy toward China.

"Half-Communist World"

He warned that "unless the United States now helps China to establish a democratic government, she will later face half a world controlled by Communism. If the National Government of China collapses, Chinese Communists will take over.

"China needs help now, especially economic. The United States is the only nation in the world that can now offer economic aid."

Li said the $[illegible],000,000 loan Truman conditionally promised China "would be well spent."

Comment In Nanking

[Government leaders in Nanking, meanwhile remained reticent to express official reaction to Truman's policy statement, presumably on instructions from Chiang. However, Yu Yu-jen, a Kuomintang Government party leader, said Truman's policy coincided exactly with that of Chiang for building a democratic, unified China.

The Government's Central News Agency said, "We should express our gratitude toward such good intentions and earnest desire on the part of our ally."]

Chinese Red Criticizes U. S.

YENAN, China, Dec. 19 (Delayed) (AP)—Li Shao-chi, vice-chairman of the Communist party, charged today that the combination of the Kuomintang (Chinese government party) and the United States had driven the Communists to shoulder arms, and asserted, "We cannot be beaten. We will [illegible]er surrender."

[There was no indication whether Li's comment was provoked by President Truman's re-statement of United States policy toward China, although it was made the following day.]

Li, who is second only to Communist chairman Mao Tse-tung on the important party political bureau, said:

"Please tell the people of the United States we have not chosen to fight. Our aims certainly are neither dark nor forbidding. How can any one criticize our demands when they repeated almost word for word President Truman's December, 1945, statement urging China to adopt democracy, unity and peace? If we should surrender those principles, what would the world think? What would the miserable, downtrodden people of China think?

"Rather, ask Chiang Kai-shek why he fails to give China democracy than accuse us of bad faith. Surely we know more of the demands for democracy and the needs of the poor than the corruptly rich, morally soft leaders of the present family monopoly which calls itself the government of China's millions."

YANK MP'S HALT MELEE AT TOKYO BY KOREAN MOB

T. LAMBERT 1946

TOKYO, Dec. 20—(AP) At least 12 Japanese policemen and undetermined numbers of Koreans were injured today in a pistol-shooting melee at the doors of Premier Shigeru Yoshida's official residence.

The Koreans, estimated by police to number 15,000 and by the Koreans themselves to total 50,000, marched on the residence to present a resolution accusing the government of "illegal discrimination" against Korean residents of Japan.

A delegation of 10 entered the residence. When it failed to emerge as promptly as the crowd had expected, rioting began. Doors and windows of the residence were smashed as the throng sought to force its way inside.

Some 30 Japanese police, firing shots into the air and swinging their clubs, were all but overwhelmed by the mob, which assaulted them with bamboo poles, sticks and fists.

The police said the Koreans also fired pistols, but Korean leaders denied this.

35 Minute Battle 1946

Japanese police officials said the 35-minute battle was broken up when a contingent of American military police ordered the Koreans to disperse. The Americans said they merely cleared traffic lanes through the crowd.

The 10 Koreans who entered the house were held by Japanese police for questioning.

The battle was preceded by a mass meeting called in the Palace plaza by the League of Koreans residing in Japan.

Another delegation went to the diet to present demands that the government "protect the livelihood of Koreans."

The Korean resolutions demanded that they not be taxed on the same basis as Japanese subjects and complained that they were undergoing oppression and surveillance similar to wartime.

The outbreak was only the most recent evidence of long-smouldering antipathy between Japanese and Koreans in Japan. Last May 5, after a clash outside the premier's residence, General MacArthur warned that occupation authorities would intervene unless "physical processes of intimidation" were abandoned by the demonstrators.

In a gun battle with police last April, 17 persons were killed. Thirty-six Koreans subsequently were deported for participation in the fight.

Tokyo Koreans Battle Police, Injuring 12

DAY

Tokyo, Dec. 20 (AP)—Twelve Japanese policemen and several Koreans were injured today in a free-for-all fight at Premier Yoshida's official residence as an estimated 2,000 Koreans forced their way through a police cordon. Doors and windows were smashed.

The Koreans, charging discrimination, demanded that the Government "protect the livelihood of Koreans." After a mass meeting, the crowd—men, women and children—had marched to Yoshida's home.

Ten representatives of the League of Koreans residing in Japan, which sponsored the meeting, went into the Premier's residence to discuss their demands with Government officials. The crowd became restless waiting and demanded admittance.

Crowd Breaks Through

The police closed the gates to the residence and tried to block the crowd, but it surged through and overwhelmed the club-swinging officers.

The 35-minute battle ended after the arrival of ten United States military police and a contingent of metropolitan police who ordered the Koreans to leave.

Tokyo police arrested ten Korean leaders.

Police said they fired four shots into the air in a futile effort to disperse the crowd and charged some Koreans also fired pistols.

The crowd assaulted the police with bamboo poles, fists and the sticks on which they were carrying placards.

Latest Incident Of Feud

Five hours after the battle, some Koreans still remained around the Premier's residence and another crowd gathered at the Imperial Plaza, about a mile away, where the massmeeting had been held.

The melee was the latest evidence of smoldering Korean-Japanese feeling. It was the first battle since General MacArthur's May 5 warning that the Allies would intervene unless "physical processes

of intimidation" were halted.

Thirty-six Koreans recently were given jail sentences and ordered deported as the aftermath of a gun battle with Japanese police in April, when seventeen were killed.

Resent "War Guilt" Taxes

A resolution submitted by the Koreans today charged the Japanese Government with distorting the Cairo and Potsdam declarations and expressed a "feeling of dissatisfaction and anger, and determination for a complete struggle."

It protested that Koreans should not pay the same taxes as Japanese "since we were not responsible for the war." It accused Japanese officials of maintaining a feeling of superiority toward Koreans and of "stimulating Japanese masses' racial feelings" against them.

Japs Strafed Nurses On Forced March, One Says

1946

Tokyo, Dec. 20 (AP)—A Australian army nurse who survived a Japanese machinegunning and three and a half years' imprisonment today confronted Hideki Tojo and 26 other war-crimes defendants with a story of barbaric treatment of women and children.

Captain Vivian Bullwinkel, 31, of Adelaide, Australia, testified at the Tojo trial:

She was evacuated from Singapore February 24, 1942, on a small steamer with 250 women and children, including 65 nursing sisters, and a few elderly men. Two days later, near Bangka Island off the northwest tip of Sumatra, three Japanese planes bombed and strafed the ship and it began to sink.

Lifeboats Sunk

All but two of the lifeboats sank because of strafing damage.

"With 12 other nurses, I jumped overside and swam to a sinking lifeboat. There were others clinging to it. We drifted eight hours and landed on Bangka at night. We found two lifeboats with 30 to 40 women and children and about 30 of the ship's crewmen already had landed. There were 12 nursing sisters with them. Later about 20 Englishmen arrived.

Next day the party decided to surrender. All women and children except 22 nurses and one civilian woman were sent away in care of a Chinese doctor. The nurses stayed to care for 12 stretcher cases.

A few hours later, a Japanese officer and 15 soldiers marched the men to the beach.

Marched Into Sea

"We heard shots and the Japanese soldiers came back cleaning their rifles and bayonets. They ordered the 23 of us (women) to march into the sea. We had gone but a few yards when they started machinegunning us. I saw others fall. Then I was hit. A bullet passed through my body at the waist and I was knocked down."

She was washed ashore, unconscious. Reviving, she crawled into a jungle, where she again lost consciouness. Reviving three days later, she was joined by one of the Englishmen. He told here all stretcher patients had been bayonetted and left for dead.

Surrender To Officer

She thrice obtained food in a native village and nursed the Englisman twelve days. They surrendered to a Japanese naval officer at Montok.

Presiding Judge Sir William Webb interrupted to ask if she received any attention for her wound.

"No, I did not. We did not tell the Japanese anything about being wounded or what we saw on the beach."

She said she was held in four camps, where the Japanese mistreated women as well as men, kept prisoners on near-starvation rations and gave them virtually no medicine. Conditions were "appalling" and many died of dysentery and malaria, she added.

Forced To Carry Water

At Palembang, Sumatra, Japanese guards often slapped and beat women and forced them to carry water to the guards' houses.

In one six-month period, 150 of 450 prisoners died.

The Japanese attitude suddenly changed after August 24, 1945—eight days after war's end. A Japanese officer told them that news.

"The next day they gave us quinine, disinfectants and ointments. We also were given local anesthetics and fresh food. We had none of these things before.

"The only time we saw Red Cross parcels was on August 24, 1945, when they were given to us by the Japanese. We had seen food with American labels on it in the houses of Japanese guards."

Occupation Units Visited

Tokyo, Dec. 20 (AP)—Cyril Chambers, Australian Army Minister, today inspected British Commonwealth occupation force installations here. He visited United States 8th Army facilities at Yokohama this morning and lunched with Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, 8th Army commander.

3 U.S. Soldiers Get Terms In Japan

Yokohama, Dec. 20 (AP)—Three United States soldiers today were convicted by a general court-martial of assault with intent to commit robbery and breach of arrest.

Private Philemon Bice, of Zanesville, Ohio, and Private Luther Johnson, of Hellerton, Pa., were sentenced to fifteen years each at hard labor and Private Ernest Mainer, of Denmark, N.C., to ten years. Their sentences, including dishonorable discharge, are subject to review.

Witnesses testified that one of the trio would enter a Japanese shop and illegally purchase whisky or sake. Another then would enter, claim to be an investigating agent and demand more liquor as a bribe to remain silent.

Osmena Quits Philippine Council

MANILA, Saturday, Dec. 21 (AP)—Former President Sergio Osmena has resigned from the Philippines Council of State, but his resignation has not yet been accepted by President Manuel Roxas, an official announcement said today. No reason was given, but The Manila Chronicle reported that Mr. Osmena's family was irked by a series of small incidents, including the Government not having delivered his birthday telegrams. The Council's function in the Government is advisory.

251 Indonesians Killed In Celebes

Denpasar, Bali, Dec. 19 [AP—*Delayed*]—The Netherlands East Indies Government announced today that 251 Indonesians had been killed in fighting in South Celebes since the declaration of martial law there on December 11.

It also announced that Dutch troops had carried out four clearing actions against extremists and repulsed a night attack by Indonesians against Malino, which last July was the site of the conference where a United States of Indonesia was first proposed.

The South Celebes is scheduled to become a part of the new state of East Indonesia, plans for which are now being formed at a conference being held here.

The extremists assert that they want to join the Indonesian Republic instead.

McNutt and Roxas Confer

Begin Discussion of Philippine Sites for U. S. Bases

MANILA, Dec. 20 (AP)—American Ambassador Paul V. McNutt and President Manuel A. Roxas today began exploratory talks preparatory to resumption of negotiations for Philippine sites for United States military bases.

Aides said McNutt would present clear cut requests for definite bases and a quick decision. They said he is eager to finish the negotiations and retire to private law practice in New York.

BRAZILIAN'S RECALL ASKED

Soviet Charges Embassy Attache Was Disorderly in Moscow

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Soviet Embassy today issued a statement saying that the Russian Government had asked the recall of Joao Batista Soares Depina, second secretary of the Brazilian Embassy in Moscow, because he was drunk, broke furniture in the National Hotel and assaulted Soviet citizens.

A Brazilian announcement that the secretary was being withdrawn was followed by a series of anti-Communist demonstrations here last night in which mobs stormed the Communist party's headquarters. Burned a Russian flag, wrecked election billboards and beat a guardsman.

The Soviet note said that to safeguard good relations between the two governments no publicity was given to the incident in Moscow. The Brazilian announcement said the secretary was involved in a street fight, but added it was believed he was not responsible.

Soviet Flag Burned By Brazilian Mobs

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 20 (A. P.)—In a series of anti-Communist demonstrations, mobs last night stoned Brazilian Communist party headquarters, burned a Russian flag, wrecked Communist election billboards and beat a guardsman. No fatalities were reported.

The violence broke out several hours after Foreign Minister Raul Fernandes said that Brazil would withdraw her Second Secretary of the embassy at Moscow, Joao Batista Soares de Pina, at the request of Russia.

Pact with Russia Indicated

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 20 (AP)—Argentine Foreign Office sources said today that Argentina and Russia would sign a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation "some time during the first two weeks of January." Both countries, the sources said, would establish revolving credits in Moscow and Buenos Aires to facilitate a mutual purchase program.

PRESIDENT ASKS FOR UNIVERSAL ARMY TRAINING

Cites History as Showing Lazy, Fat Republics Always Pass Out.

ADDRESSES NEW COMMISSION

Tells It to Report Its Findings After a Survey—Group Picks Compton as Chairman.

Washington, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—President Truman today called for the adoption of universal training as the best assurance for the continuation of the republic.

Speaking to a new advisory commission set up to survey universal training proposals, Mr. Truman said that the modern nation "no longer depends solely upon the Army and Navy for its protection."

As a student of history, he said he has discovered that great republics of the past "always pass out when their peoples become prosperous and fat and lazy and are not willing to assume their responsibilities."

"I want our young people to be informed what this Government is, what it stands for—its responsibilities. And I think the best way to do this is through a universal training program."

He spoke extemporaneously to the group at an organization meeting in the White House and indicated that further administration moves to obtain training legislation may be delayed until the committee reports back to him.

Deletes Word 'Military.'

"You are not be rushed," he said. "When you get through, I want you to give me a report of your findings."

He asked the committee to consult with Secretaries of War and Navy and other Cabinet officers but emphasized that he also wanted the group to go beyond the military in getting opinion on the hotly debated training proposal.

"I want you to be known as the President's Advisory Commission on Universal Training. I want that word military left out. The military part is incidental to what I have in mind."

The President met with the commission, appointed yesterday, after a lengthy Cabinet session which was devoted largely to discussion of the forthcoming budget to be submitted to the new Republican-controlled Congress in January.

Sees a 'Terrible Reflection.'

He told the group that the fact that almost 30 per cent of the young people who were called up for military service during the last war were physically or mentally unfit was a "terrible reflection on a free country." He emphasized his belief that universal training would provide "physical development as well as mental and moral development."

The nine-member commission, which includes church men and educators, two groups from which criticism of universal training has come, picked Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as chairman. Joseph E. Davies, former ambassador to Moscow, was named associate chairman, and Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, New York public and industrial relations consultant, was chosen secretary.

1946

Truman Talk to Draft Advisers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP).—Following is the complete text of President Truman's informal remarks to his new advisory commission on universal training:

I am very much interested in this commission, because I am very much interested in the coming generation. We found, through the records of the draft boards, that almost 30 per cent of our young people who were called up for military service were unfit physically or mentally. That is a terrible reflection on a free country.

I have been interested in the physical development and the mental and moral development of young people ever since I was graduated from high school. I have been somewhat of a student of history, and I have discovered that great republics of the past always passed out when their peoples became prosperous and fat and lazy and were not willing to assume their responsibilities.

In other words, when the Romans and the Greeks and some of the ancient Mesopotamian countries turned to mercenary defense forces, they ended. That is, when the people of a nation would not do the necessary service to continue their government, it ended eventually in one way or another. That has been true of modern nations also.

World's Greatest Government

I want to see this republic continue. It is the greatest government that the world has seen. It is set up in a way that divides the power of the government among three different sections. That is, we have the legislative branch and the executive branch, headed by the President, and we have the independent judiciary.

I want our young people to be informed on what this government is, what it stands for—its responsibilities. And I think the best way to do this is through a universal-training program. I don't like to think of it as a universal military-training program. I want it to be a universal training program, giving our young people a background in the disciplinary approach of getting along with one another, informing them of their physical makeup and what it means to take care of this temple which God gave us. If we get that instilled into them,

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and then instill into them a responsibility which begins in the township, in the city ward, the first thing you know we will have sold our republic to the coming generations as Madison and Hamilton and Jefferson sold it in the first place.

I hope you gentlemen, and Mrs. Rosenberg, will approach this job with the idea of insuring the continuation of our form of government. I want you to call as witnesses, if you will, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, and any other Cabinet members that you think could contribute information to you. The Secretary of Labor can be of great help to you.

Wants "Military" Omitted

Then go outside the executive branch and talk to leaders in the House and the Senate. I want you to be known as the President's advisory commission on universal training. I want that word military left out. The military phase is incidental to what I have in mind.

The modern nation no longer depends solely on the Army and Navy for its protection. Any difficulty in which it is necessary for the Army and Navy to fight involves the whole country. It is a total war these days. More people were killed behind the lines in enemy countries, and in friendly countries, than were killed on the battle fronts. Now that is a startling statement, but if you look at the figures you will find that that is the case.

The two things that I am most interested in as President of the United States are peace in the world and production at home. We must make our production machine work in peace time as it did in war time, so that everybody can have his share of the good things of life under our form of government. And then, if we have peace in the world, we can create that situation in the other countries.

We don't want any territory. We don't want to hog the trade of the world. We do want an interchange of ideas and of merchandise and everything of that sort.

You can help greatly to bring these things about. You are not to be rushed. When you get through, I want you to give me a report of your findings. . . . I didn't intend to make a speech at all.

TRUMAN SENDS ARMY MESSAGE

Much To Be Done, President Says In Christmas Greetings

1946

Washington, Dec. 20 (AP)—President Truman told the men and women of the armed forces in a Christmas message tonight that "there is still much to be done" to gain "a just and enduring peace."

The message follows:

"I am very grateful for this opportunity to extend to each one of you, wherever you may be, my most sincere Christmas greetings.

"We are now involved in a great struggle, a struggle to shape the events of today and tomorrow toward a just and enduring peace for all peoples in all countries. There is still much to be done.

"The accomplishments of our task will require the same devotion and the same high ideals which you, the men and women of our armed forces, have always displayed.

Appreciate "Part You Play"

"The liberty-loving peoples throughout the world, who in darker days prayed for our success in battle, now offer their prayers that our struggle for harmony and tranquillity on earth shall succeed.

"I wish to express the nation's deep appreciation of the part that you are playing, and the hope that our gratitude will in some small way compensate for your absence from home, friends and the dear ones on this Christmas Day.

"Again, may I wish you a very Merry Christmas!

Word To Merchant Marine

In a message to the men of the Merchant Marine, the President said:

"My Christmas message to all who serve in the Merchant Marine is one of good cheer and of confidence in their ability and their will to serve the best interests of the United States in peace as in war. Our good relations with other nations will develop largely through international trade. Those who serve in the Merchant Marine are important ambassadors as they carry our colors and our goodwill abroad.

"Our Merchant Marine aided greatly in the victory which the united nations achieved. This victory has placed before all peoples an even greater challenge to human resourcefulness than the war itself. Let us at this Christmas time rededicate ourselves in the spirit of the good neighbor to the creation of a better world."

Full GI Bill Pay Drawn By 51,000

Washington, Dec. 20 (AP)—Only 51,000 veterans of World War II have drawn their full quota of the $20 a week readjustment allowance provided under the GI Bill of Rights.

Under the law, veterans who served ten or more months pay draw the allowance for the maximum 52 weeks. Veterans who served less than ten months but more than 90 days may draw the allowance (sometimes called unemployment pay) a proportionately shorter length of time.

The 51,000 who have already exhausted their R.A. benefits are only about four tenths of one per cent of the more than 14,000,000 World War II veterans, almost all of whom are eligible. Of those who actually began drawing allowances—soon enough to have exhausted them—they are 2.2 per cent.

More May Follow

Actually few of the 14,000,000 could have exhausted their right to the allowance. The demobilization program was just getting under way a year ago and didn't reach its peak until midwinter. Other veterans may now be well on the way toward using up their benefits.

To date the readjustment allowance program has cost taxpayers $1,750,000,000. That's almost half as much as the total cost of the World War I veterans' bonus. Last summer well over $100,000,000 every month was paid to unemployed veterans.

To be eligible a veteran must be out of work, looking for work and able and willing to take any "suitable" job offered him.

California has the lowest percentage of used-up benefits. Only slightly more than one out of every hundred veterans discharged a year ago have drawn the full-duration allowance.

Tennessee Was High

Tennessee has the highest state percentage. Almost five out of every hundred Tennesseans who were veterans a year ago have used up the works.

But the record shows that Tennessee is far behind Puerto Rica. More than 40 per cent of Puerto Rican veterans who have been out a year have used up their allowance. Low wage scales in Puerto Rica are given as one reason.

Largest single month's expenditure in the program occurred in April, when unemployed veterans received $160,071,000. During the first week in November the number actually drawing the allowance fell below the million mark. Effects of the coal strike and consequent work stoppages may reverse the downward trend.

PATTERSON AIDE FINDS NEGRO GI'S MALIGNED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—Marcus H. Ray, civilian aide to Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, on Negro matters, said today he had found no situation in Germany that would support allegations of misconduct by Negro troops made in a recent report to the Senate War Investigating Committee.

Mr. Ray has just returned from an inspection trip to all theatres.

He said Negro troops in Germany had read accounts of the report by George Meader, counsel to the Senate committee, and that there was "considerable resentment." Asked about its accuracy, hes aid, "I saw no indication of any reason for singling out of Negro soldiers" in complaints of crime and misbehavior.

The morale of Negro troops in Germany would be improved, Mr. Ray said, by formation of some Negro police and constabulary units.

Asked whether prejudice on the part of white military policement might be involved in a high arrest rate for Negro soldiers in Germany, he replied: "These is the possibility of individual prejudices by MP's, you might say almost a probability."

Mr. Ray said he had been told in Japan that white soldiers were "passing out adverse propaganda to the Japanese people, the hysteria sort of thing, that the Negro lies, cheats and steals." He said that he had talked with Gen. Douglas MacArthur about this and that educational plans had been started to "overcome the adverse feeling that has been developed."

plished by an original cost comparable to present modern methods and eventually for much less.

These views were expressed in a report by a New England Council committee which includes in its membership Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and one of the developers of the atom bomb, and Bradley Dewey, president of the American Chemical Society.

Technically Possible

Although no atomic power plants have been built, they said, "there now seems to be no question, from the purely technical standpoint, about the possibility of generating large amounts of power from the heat liberated during the operation of atomic piles."

Many factors, they added, would affect the speed with which the atom is put to commercial use—among them Government financial support for research and development, full release of technical information commensurate with security, and "provided that industry be given the green light to proceed with its own development."

Granted these, they said, "it seems probable that within five years atomic piles could be operating for the purpose of producing electric power."

Heavy Uses Seen First

The committee said that it was difficult to predict what the first commercial uses of atomic power would be, but "it seems likely that it will be for purposes needing heavy and continuous loads of power."

Federal funds for research and development of peacetime industrial and humanitarian application of atomic energy are necessary, the report said, as well as for "large-scale fundamental studies of nuclear phenomena."

"This is one kind of Government financing that we cannot afford to curtail whatever may be the national policy along general lines of retrenchment and economy," the committee said.

"Lot Of Money" Needed

"A lot of money," the committee said, will be necessary to bring about the practical utilization of atomic energy for industrial power to propel ships, turn the wheels of factories and light homes.

However, the report said that electric power could be produced from atomic piles "at a cost comparable with that from the most modern high-pressure tidewater steam central stations" and predicted that eventually the cost "may go well below present production costs."

The New England Council is an industrial and promotion group.

Experts See Industrial A-Power In 5 Years If U.S. Permits It

Boston, Dec. 20 (AP)—Commercial use of atomic energy within five years, providing that the Government gives the green light to industry, was predicted today by a group of New England experts.

Atomic generation of electric power, they said, could be accom-

BILBO OPENS FILES TO INVESTIGATORS

1946

Probe Attorneys Dig Into Records as Senator Goes Home.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—(AP) Senator Theodore G. Bilbo (D-Miss) made plans today to spend Christmas in his "dream house" in Mississippi while attorneys for the Senate War Investigating committee dug through his personal office files here.

The investigation of Bilbo's transactions with war contractors and others still was held open but Senator Ferguson (R-Mich) told a reporter it may be necessary to forego additional public hearings before completion of a report.

Senator is Unruffled

Unruffled by the week of sensational testimony, including more than six hours of his own yesterday, Senator Bilbo told reporters that he has not missed spending Christmas in the "dream house" on his farm since 1935.

Ferguson, Republican member of the three-man subcommittee which recessed its public hearings late yesterday, is the only one of the trio who will sit in the next Congress.

Chairman Mead (D-NY) abandoned his Senate seat to make an unsuccessful race for governor of New York while Senator Tunnell (D-Del) was defeated in November.

Both Mead and Tunnell have left the capital for the Christmas holidays but Ferguson said he was rechecking all of the conflicting testimony and "hope we can have a report ready by Dec. 30."

If he uncovers any angle upon which additional testimony should be taken, Ferguson said he would ask Mead or Tunnell to return for this.

Ferguson said he was giving special attention to two late developments:

1. The possible application of a Federal law which prohibits government contractors from making any contribution to any person for political purposes.

2. Conflicting accounts about payment of $1,000 or $1,500 to Senator Bilbo after he interceded to obtain morphine for an aged user of drugs. Bilbo frankly told of helping a physician obtain this permit but vigorously denied there was any connection with a donation to Bilbo's church parsonage funds.

The contractor prohibition was brought up late yesterday in the hearings after Bilbo testified about obtaining $25,000 from one war contractor and $5,000 from another to help finance the unsuccessful 1942 Senate race of Wall Doxey. Doxey now is sergeant-at-arms of the Senate.

Refuses to Answer

Bilbo, who is a lawyer, was handed a volume containing this Federal statute and asked if it made contributions by contractors illegal. The senator paused for a few minutes and then replied he did not care to interpret the law.

Edward P. Terry, former secretary to Bilbo, first brought up the alleged payment of $1,500 to Bilbo in the narcotics case. Terry said the money came from John A. Carr of Natchez, Miss., through Dr. A. J. Podesta of Vicksburg, Miss.

Dr. Harry J. Anslinger, Federal Commissioner of Narcotics, testified that he granted authority to prescribe narcotics for Carr after visiting Bilbo's Senate office and reading letters from Dr. Podesta and Dr. John Logan, who was Carr's physician.

A special agent for the Treasury and an investigator for the committee testified they had been told that Bilbo received $1,000 or $1,500 for the church parsonage fund for obtaining the narcotics permit.

Denies Connection

Bilbo repeatedly denied knowledge of any connection between

the permit and a parsonage donation. He added that if he had received such a donation it was placed in his special bank account for the parsonage. Investigators and attorneys for the committee today were searching the Senator's files trying to find a bank deposit for $1,000 or $1,500 to learn if the money was received before or after the permit was granted.

Meanwhile committee attorneys were assembling evidence for presentation of charges of "perjury" and "contempt of the Senate" against Terry, the former secretary.

Terry flatly refused to tell the subcommittee to whom he returned a $15,000 fund this year which Terry said had been given him in New York City to finance an opponent for Bilbo in this year's Mississippi Senate election.

Terry, said by his attorney to be suffering from a serious heart ailment, nearly collapsed at the hearing late yesterday. His wife reported he was in bed under doctor's orders to see no one at his apartment here.

BILBO TO GO HOME; HIS FILES SEARCHED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—Senator Theodore G. Bilbo, Democrat, of Mississippi, made plans today to spend Christmas in his dream house in Mississippi while attorneys for the Senate War Investigating Committee dug through his personal office files here for evidence of a bank deposit of $1,000 or $1,500 alleged to have been paid to the Senator by a narcotics addict.

The investigation of Mr. Bilbo's transactions with war contractors and others still was held open but Senator Homer Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan, told a reporter it may be necessary to forego additional public hearings before completion of a report.

Unruffled by the week of sensational testimony, including more than six hours of his own yesterday, Senator Bilbo told reporters that he had not missed spending Christmas in the dream house on his farm since 1935.

Mr. Ferguson, Republican member of the three-man subcommittee which recessed its public hearings late yesterday, is the only one of the trio who will sit in the next Congress.

Senator James M. Mead, Democrat, of New York, abandoned his seat to make an unsuccessful race for Governor of New York while Senator James M. Tunnell, Democrat, of Delaware, was defeated in November.

Both Mr. Mead and Mr. Tunnell have left the capital for the Christmas holidays but Mr. Ferguson said he was rechecking all of the conflicting testimony and he hoped "we can have a report ready by Dec. 30."

Refugee, Relief Issues To Test 1946 GOP Control

By Alex H. Singleton

Washington, Dec. 20 (AP)—A pair of high-priority issues — international relief and immigration—will provide a quick showdown next year on the willingness of the Republican dominated Congress to apply the principle of global cooperation to specific problems.

Simultaneously, the final action on these two problems appears certain to affect the prestige of the United Nations among many foreign countries still acutely conscious of what happened here after World War I.

Experience within United Nations councils has furnished clear-cut evidence that a number of the smaller nations are looking to the United States for their foreign policy cue.

Crisis Seen In Co-Operation

Secretary of State Byrnes's policy of close consultation on foreign affairs with both parties in Congress obviously has gone a long way toward eliminating an open break between the Administration and the lawmakers such as that which developed under Woodrow Wilson.

Still untested in peacetime, however, is the question whether the idea of international co-operation can survive the twin hazards of an economy drive and sectional opposition to parts of the foreign policy program.

Cost Of Aid Part Of Test

Hence these issues will provide the test:

1. An anticipated Administration request for an emergency appropriation of between $200,000,000 and $400,000,000 to help feed Europe's hungry after UNRRA expires December 31.

2. President Truman's announced intention to seek "liberalization" of United States immigration laws to provide for the admission of some of Europe's homeless refugees.

Also in the field of foreign issues confronting the new Congress are the five Balkan peace treaties, but Senate ratification only is required for them.

Jobless Rise May Be Factor

Mr. Truman's decision to ask Congress to lower the immigration bars temporarily was regarded on Capitol Hill as a 50-50 gamble. Representative Sabath (D., Ill.) has drafted a bill to lump the admission quotas for the fiscal years 1947 and 1948 and permit their immediate use so that political refugees would be given preferential treatment.

Some lawmakers say there is a strong possibility that such a measure, if it gets as far as the House floor, would be completely rewritten there to wipe out even present immigration quotas indefinitely. They add that this possibility would become probability in the event any substantial number of workers were unemployed at the time the legislation was pending.

Might Cause Open Debate

Supporters of the relief appropriation, while confident of ultimate approval, privately acknowledge fear that an attempt will be made to specify just where and how the money should be spent.

To some degree, this would constitute an extension of State Department policy calling for each contributing country to control its relief allocations rather than leaving the decision to an international agency like UNRRA.

But such an extension would shift the final say on United States relief from the Administration to Congress and inevitably provoke open debate on foreign policy issues which American diplomatic chiefs would prefer to settle quietly.

Test Of Senators On Treaties Due

Washington, Dec. 20 (AP)—Secretary of State Byrnes is reported ready today for an early test of the new Republican-controlled Senate's attitude on international affairs with a request for action on four peace treaties with Axis satellites.

Byrnes has advised interested senators he wants to place the pacts with Italy, Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary before the Foreign Relations Committee shortly after they are formally signed February 1. A fifth Allied treaty—with Finland—has been drafted but will not come before the Senate for consideration. The United States was not at war with Finland and had no voice in the treaty terms.

Wants Early Action

While he is expected to ask speedy consideration in an attempt to clear this hurdle before the March 10 meeting of Foreign Ministers in Moscow, there are indications that some Republicans will want to go deeply into the whole matter of treaty negotiations.

Because it normally takes several weeks for Senate committees to process an important matter of this kind, Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) has told friends it will probably be impossible for him to accompany Byrnes to the opening of the Moscow meeting.

The Michigan Senator apparently feels that he and Senator Connally (D., Texas), both of whom have served as Byrnes's advisers at past Foreign Ministers' discussions, cannot leave until the Senate acts finally. Vandenberg is slated to succeed Connally as Foreign Relations chairman January 3.

Wants Aides In Moscow

Byrnes's hope for quick action on the treaties is reportedly based, in part, on his desire to have the two senators with him in Moscow.

But the underlying urge for speed is represented as stemming from the treaties' terms calling for the withdrawal of occupation forces in some of the countries involved.

Russia promised to get her troops out of Bulgaria and to withdraw all but communications garrisons from Romania and Hungary 90 days after the treaties are ratified by the four major powers and put into effect by the former enemy nations.

House May Sift U.S. Lending At Home, Abroad

Back Into The Red

Washington, Dec. 20 (AP)—Government operations for this fiscal year went back into the familiar red today after one day in the black.

A $496,231,606 interest payment on the $259,097,000,000 national debt sent expenditures so much higher than receipts on the Treasury's latest daily report—December 18—that the previous day's surplus of $176,965,000 was turned into a deficit of $69,445,000.

Washington, Dec. 20 (AP)—Representative Wolcott, the Michigan Republican who next month becomes chairman of the House Banking Committee, announced plans today for a thorough investigation into this country's lending operations "with a view to retrenchment."

Wolcott said both foreign and domestic loan issues would be covered by the inquiry.

Referring specifically to foreign loans, Wolcott said:

"It is essential now that we pull in our horns, as a means of stabilizing our own economy. Economies of other nations are tied to ours. A stabilized American economy is more important than loans to other countries."

Points To Russ Request

As for Russia's pending request for a $1,000,000,000 American loan, Wolcott stressed that the Soviet Union failed to join in the operations of the World Bank and Monetary Fund established under the Bretton Woods agreements, adding:

"I believe that Russia has not joined because when she does she must reveal her true economic condition, which is thought to be so weak as to cause her embarrassment."

The last Congress adjourned without providing the Government's Export-Import Bank with sufficient funds to extend any credit to Russia.

"No One Knows Limits"

Wolcott estimated the Government now has about $25,000,000,000 in loans outstanding—to foreign governments, industries, farmers, home owners and for other purposes—and he said: "The Federal loaning operations have gone so far afield that no one knows their limits."

However, there is one area of operation by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, largest of the lending agencies, which Wolcott said probably will not be restricted.

That is RFC's acquisition of strategic and scarce materials, particularly such defense—vital metals as tin, lead, zinc and copper.

SOVIET BAN ON U. S. FILMS IS ASSAILED

Washington, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—Representative Walter (D.-Pa.) demanded today that Russia permit American documentary films to be shown there if Soviet movies are to continue to be displayed in this country.

He raised the issue in the House Committee on Postwar Economic Policy and Planning after State Department officials disclosed that the United States has sought without success to have Russia remove a restriction against displaying official films portraying life in America.

The only requirement imposed by this country on Russia's movies is that they be registered, the committee was told by John Begg, chief of the State Department's motion picture section.

Walter termed the Russian films "propaganda pure and simple," and contended that the department should make reciprocity a condition to continuance of the Russian right to send pictures here.

Greek Premier Sees Truman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—Secretary of State Byrnes attended a conference today between the President and Premier Constantine Tsaldaris of Greece, who came here from New York for a visit as a guest of the State Department.

Rome Premier Plans Visit To Washington

Washington, Dec. 20 (AP)—Alcide de Gasperi, Italian Premier, will come here next month to discuss "renewal of normal commercial relations" and other matters.

A projected $100,000,000 loan to Italy is expected to be high on the list.

The State Department, announcing the forthcoming visit tonight, said de Gasperi is expected to leave Rome January 3 and arrive here January 5.

The trip is at the invitation of this Government.

Yachts in War Get Pennants

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20 (AP)—A pennant for yacht owners who donated their craft for patrol and police purposes during the war was announced today by Vice Admiral James L. Kauffman, commandant of the Fourth Naval District. Eligible owners in Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey will receive certificates from the naval district entitling them to obtain the pennants, which are not issued by the Navy.

Last Of War Prisoners Soon To Leave Canada

Ottawa, Dec. 20 (AP)—Arthur MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labor, announced today that "all prisoners of war now in Canada will have been returned to Europe by the end of the month."

About 2,200 Germans are affected. Most of them have been engaged in farm work in western Canada. The prisoners held in Canada once totaled 35,000.

Submit Winiewicz as Envoy

Poland Sends His Name to U. S. For Approval

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP).—Poland's new Ambassador to the United States probably will be Jozef Winiewicz, whose name has been submitted to the State Department for approval.

The Polish Embassy said today that a note asking whether the appointment is agreeable to the American government was delivered to the department several days ago. The United States is expected to accept Mr. Winiewicz as Ambassador soon.

Mr. Winiewicz has been minister counselor at the Polish Embassy in London. In recent weeks he has been a member of the Polish delegation to the United Nations Assembly meeting in New York. The present Ambassador, Oscar Lange, will devote his full time in the future to representing Poland on the United Nations Security Council.

30.24-7037

MOSCOW, DEC. 20-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN NAVY NEWSPAPER RED FLEET SAID TODAY THAT THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION IN NEW YORK "ACHIEVED SUBSTANTIAL SUCCESSES, STRENGTHENED ITS INFLUENCE IN THE WORLD CONSIDERABLY AND DE-ELECTRIFIED THE INTERNATIONAL ATMOSPHERE."

WHILE DECLARING THAT THE UNITED NATIONS' "MAIN ACHIEVEMENT" WAS ITS RESOLUTION FOR REGULATING AND REDUCING ARMAMENTS, RED FLEET ALSO COMMENDED RESOLUTIONS CENSURING THE FRANCO REGIME IN SPAIN AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AGAINST HINDUS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

IT CRITICIZED THE TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENTS APPROVED BY THE ASSEMBLY-ESPECIALLY THE CLAUSES GIVING THE TRUSTEE POWERS THE RIGHT TO MAINTAIN MILITARY BASES IN THE AREAS UNDER TRUSTEESHIP--AS WELL AS THE ASSEMBLY'S DECISION TO SET UP AN INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION.

SUCH A REFUGEE ORGANIZATION, RED FLEET SAID, "DOES NOT GUARANTEE THE CESSATION OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES OF FASCISTS AMONG REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS."

MQ1036PES 1946

LONDON, DEC 20-(AP)-COLONIAL SECRETARY ARTHUR CREECH JONES SAID TODAY THAT ANTHONY BROOKE, FORMER CROWN PRINCE OF SARAWAK, HAD "INSPIRED AGITATION AND OPPOSITION AMONG THE PEOPLE" TO LETTING THAT BORNEO COUNTRY COME UNDER BRITISH RULE. HE GAVE THIS AS AN EXPLANATION WHY BROOKE HAD BEEN PREVENTED FROM GOING FROM HONG KONG TO SARAWAK.

CONSERVATIVES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RESPONDED THAT IF BROOKE HAD VIOLATED OR WAS SUSPECTED OF VIOLATING ANY LAW HE SHOULD BE BROUGHT TO TRIAL--AND NOT, AS ONE MEMBER CHARGED, HELD INCOMMUNICADO.

LABORITE LT.COL.D.R.REES-WILLIAMS DESCRIBED SARAWAK AS "TO SOME EXTENT A DISTURBED STATE," EXPLAINING:

"HEAD HUNTING HAS BEEN RESUMED ON A VERY LARGE SCALE. AT THE END OF THE JAPANESE WAR, 1,500 HEADS HAD BEEN TAKEN, AND NOT ALLOF THEM WERE JAPANESE. WHEN CAPT.GAMMONS (A FELLOW MP) AND I WERE THERE WE WERE OFFERED TWO HEADS."

"BETTER HEADS, I HOPE?" ANOTHER MEMBER INQUIRED.

JJ&SW1131AES

LONDON, DEC 20-(AP)-THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL REFUGEE COMMITTEE RECEIVED TODAY A BUDGET RECOMMENDATION UNDER WHICH THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN WOULD SHARE APPROXIMATELY 70 PERCENT OF THE ORGANIZATION'S OPERATIONAL COSTS.

THE TWO NATIONS NOW UNDERWRITE THE ENTIRE COST, PAYING ON AN EQUAL BASIS REQUIRED AMOUNTS NOT CONTRIBUTED BY OTHER COUNTRIES.

SIR GEORGE RENDEL, BRITISH DELEGATE, SAID THE RATIO BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN UNDER THE NEW PLAN WOULD BE SETTLED BY BILATERAL ARRANGEMENT. HE SAID, HOWEVER, BRITAIN WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO CONTRIBUTE AT ALL UNLESS THERE WERE CONTRIBUTIONS BY A "REASONABLE NUMBER" OF OTHERS AMONG THE 35 MEMBER NATIONS. OTHER MEMBER GOVERNMENTS WERE GIVEN UNTIL FEB. 15 TO NOTIFY THE COMMITTEE OF THE AMOUNT THEY INTENDED TO PAY.

ITALY WAS ADMITTED TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE COMMITTEE.

JJ1005AES

A TASS DISPATCH FROM TEHRAN SAID THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY HAD DECLARED A BOYCOTT OF THE ELECTIONS, CHARGING IT HAD BEEN DEPRIVED OF ALL MEANS OF CAMPAIGNING AND THAT VOTING "WILL BE CONDUCTED DICTATORIALLY AS LONG AS THE PRESENT CONDITIONS PREVAIL."

"UNDER COVER OF TALK ABOUT DEMOCRACY," THE SOVIET NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH QUOTED THE MANIFESTO, "ITS LAST VESTIGES HAVE DISAPPEARED IN IRAN AND THE IRANIAN PEOPLE ARE DEPRIVED OF THE LEGAL RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN ELECTIONS."

JJ1014AES ADD-LOU (DAVID JAMES) - XXX JAIL

PARIS, DEC 20-(AP)-THE POPULAR REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT (MRP) HELD ITS SLIGHT EDGE OVER THE COMMUNISTS IN FRANCE'S NEW LEGISLATIVE UPPER HOUSE TODAY IN THE WAKE OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY'S SELECTION OF SUPPLEMENTAL MEMBERS.

THE ASSEMBLY SELECTED 42 ADDITIONAL MEMBERS FOR THE COUNCIL OF THE REPUBLIC YESTERDAY FROM A LIST DRAWN ACCORDING TO RESPECTIVE PARTY STRENGTH WITHIN THE ASSEMBLY, INCLUDING 10 COMMUNISTS AND 10 MEMBERS OF THE MRP.

THE VOTE BROUGHT THE MRP'S STRENGTH IN THE COUNCIL TO 74 AND THE COMMUNISTS' TO 73, SUPPLEMENTING MEMBERS CHOSEN BY INDIRECT ELECTIONS IN FRENCH DEPARTMENTS EARLIER THIS MONTH.

BOTH HOUSES WILL MEET JAN. 16 AT VERSAILLES TO ELECT THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE FOURTH REPUBLIC, WHO WILL IN TURN DESIGNATE ITS FIRST PRESIDENT PREMIER.

JJ1029AES 1946

BY DAN DE LUCE

BERLIN, DEC 20-(AP)-A GERMAN ACCUSATION THAT SOVIET AUTHORITIES ARE SHIPPING TO RUSSIA "HUNDREDS IF NOT THOUSANDS" OF FORMER WEHRMACHT OFFICERS WHO HAVE RETURNED HERE FROM BRITISH AND AMERICAN PRISON CAMPS, APPEARED TODAY IN THE BRITISH-LICENSED NEWSPAPER, TELEGRAF.

A LETTER TO THE EDITOR FROM A BERLIN RESIDENT CHARGED THAT THE SHIPMENTS WERE MADE FROM THE FORMER CONCENTRATION CAMP TOWN OF ORANIENBURG AFTER EXAMINATION OF THE FORMER OFFICERS OF THE GERMANY ARMY FOR FITNESS TO WORK.

OFFICIAL SOVIET COMMENT WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE.

A SOURCE IN AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT HERE SAID THE REPORT WAS "SUBSTANTIALLY CORRECT". THE AMERICAN EXPRESSED BELIEF THE SOVIET ACTION RESULTED FROM CONCERN OVER POSSIBLE POLITICAL AGITATION IN THIS ZONE BY THE FORMER OFFICER CLASS, AS WELL AS MEETING MANPOWER NEEDS IN RUSSIA.

THE TELEGRAF LETTER SAID:

"IN THE PAST MONTHS MANY HUNDREDS, IF NOT THOUSANDS, HAVE BEEN SENT OFF FROM ORANIENBURG TO RUSSIA AFTER MEDICAL EXAMINATION FOR WORKING ABILITY.

"THIS CONCERNS WAR CRIMINALS IN NO WAY, FOR ALL OF THOSE RELEASED FROM AMERICAN OR BRITISH CAPTIVITY HAD BEEN SCREENED POLITICALLY."

DR.RUDOLF ENGEL, IN CHARGE OF GERMAN RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION IN THE SOVIET ZONE, SAID HE KNEW "NOTHING ABOUT SUCH NEWS." HE REFERRED FURTHER INQUIRY TO THE SOVIET MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

JJ1219PES

543 Q (200)

NUERNBERG, GERMANY, DEC.20-(AP)-FIELD MARSHAL ERHARD MILCH, WHO WAS DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE NAZI AIR FORCE, PLEADED INNOCENT BEFORE AN ALL-AMERICAN WAR CRIMES COURT TODAY TO CHARGES LINKING HIM WITH THE MURDER OF MILLIONS OF EUROPEANS.

THE SHORT, 53-YEAR-OLD RIGHT HAND MAN OF HERMANN GOERING ANSWERED "NOT GUILTY" IN A LOUD, FIRM VOICE TO THE SIX-PAGE INDICTMENT SIGNED BY BRIG. GEN. TELFORD TAYLOR, CHIEF AMERICAN PROSECUTOR.

MILCH'S TRIAL WAS THEN ADJOURNED UNTIL JAN. 2.

SITTING TO DECIDE THE CASE WERE PRESIDING JUDGE ROBERT M. TOMS OF THE THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT COURT OF MICHIGAN, JUDGE F. DONAL PHILLIPS OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE 13TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA AND JUDGE MICHAEL A. MUSMANNO OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS AT PITTSBURGH. ALSO ON THE BENCH WAS AN ALTERNATE, JUDGE JOHN J. SPEICHT, SPECIAL ATTORNEY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.

THE INDICTMENT CHARGED THAT MILCH, INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE AIR FORCE AND A MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL NAZI PLANNING BOARD, WAS CONNECTED WITH "PLANS AND ENTERPRISES" INVOLVING SLAVE LABOR.

MILCH, IT WAS CHARGED, UTILIZED SLAVE LABOR IN THE AIRCRAFT PLANTS TURNING OUT MILITARY PLANES AND GAVE ORDERS FOR THE MURDER OF PRISONERS OF WAR. HE ALSO WAS SAID TO HAVE HAD A HAND IN PLANNING MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS ON HELPLESS VICTIMS, FOR WHICH CRIMES 23 NAZI DOCTORS NOW ARE ON TRIAL IN NUERNBERG.

V948AES 1946

NUERNBERG, GERMANY, DEC. 20-(AP)-TWO PRETTY POLISH GIRLS DISPLAYED THEIR DISFIGURED LEGS ON THE WITNESS STAND TODAY IN THE TRIAL OF 23 GERMAN DOCTORS CHARGED WITH WAR CRIMES AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY IN CONDUCTING CRUEL EXPERIMENTS UPON CAMP INMATES.

MISS WLADISLAWSKA KAROLEWSKA SLIPPED OFF HER SHOES AND STOCKINGS TO SHOW THE UNITED STATES MILITARY TRIBUNAL TRYING THE DOCTORS THE RESULTS OF AN OPERATION IN WHICH, SHE SAID, CAMP DOCTORS REMOVED PIECES OF BONE AND MUSCLE FOR TRANSPLANTATION.

HER LEGS, LIKE THOSE OF MISS MARIA KUSMIERCZUK WHO TESTIFIED LATER, WERE COVERED WITH SCARS INFLICTED IN MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS AT THE RAVENSBRUCK CONCENTRATION CAMP, WHERE BOTH WOMEN WERE CONFINED DURING THE WAR.

MISS KAROLEWSKA SAID SHE WAS TAKEN TO THE BASEMENT OF A BUNKER AT RAVENSBRUCK AGAINST HER WILL AND WAS FORCIBLY PLACED UPON A STRETCHER AND CARRIED TO AN OPERATING TABLE.

MISS KUSMIERCZUK, WHILE SHOWING THE COURT HER MUTILATED LEGS, SAID SHE HAD BEEN BED-RIDDEN FOR SIX MONTHS AFTER UNDERGOING A SIMILAR OPERATION. THE BLONDE MEDICAL STUDENT THEN STEPPED OVER TO THE DEFENDANTS' DOCK AND POINTED OUT PROF. KARL GEBHARDT, DR.FRITZ FISCHER AND DR.HERTA OBERHAUSER; A WOMAN DEFENDANT, AS THESE SHE CONSIDERED RESPONSIBLE FOR THE EXPERIMENTS.

M04SN1043PES

Madrid, Dec. 19--(ap)--A British Embassy bulletin to be distributed

Tomorrow will give Spaniards their first look at the text of the resolution

on Spain passed by the United Nations Assembly in New York on Dec. 12.

(The Assembly resolution recommended that all nations belonging to the

U. N. recall their ambassadors and ministers from [redacted] Spain.)

[redacted] The version of the resolution printed in the

government controlled press in spain omitted the harshest statements on

1946

Generalissimo Francisco Franco's regime.

The British Embassy is publishing a special four-page supplement to

its regular weekly bulletin including major United Nations statements on

Spain since the San Francisco conference.

Thousands of copies of the Spanish language bulletin will be

distributed to businessmen, officials and professional men throughout

Spain.

30.24-7039

A94 (160)

MADRID, DEC. 20-(AP)-REPORTS THAT BRITISH DIPLOMATS HERE ARE SPONSORING CONVERSATIONS SEEKING A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FOR SPAIN RECEIVED THEIR FIRST NOTICE IN THE CONTROLLED PRESS TODAY.

THE NEWSPAPERS PRINTED A STATEMENT OF JULIO ALVAREZ DEL VAYO, FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER UNDER THE REPUBLIC, DENOUNCING ANY SUCH BRITISH ACTIVITY AS A "SPANISH MUNICH."

BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR VICTOR MALLET WAS BUSY PACKING HIS BAGS WHILE AWAITING A RECALL ORDER TO LONDON AND CONFERRING WITH SPANIARDS OF DIFFERENT POLITICAL OPINIONS. NO INFORMED BRITISH SOURCE HERE WOULD ADMIT, HOWEVER, THAT BRITISH DIPLOMATS ARE SUGGESTING ANY SOLUTION OF THE SPANISH POLITICAL PROBLEM.

A SOURCE WHO DESCRIBED HIMSELF AS "WELL INFORMED" ON SPANISH GOVERNMENT POLICY SAID THE REPORTS WERE VIEWED HERE AS THE RESULT OF INTERNAL POLITICS IN THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY.

SUCH BRITISH ACTION, THE SOURCE SAID, WAS INTERPRETED AS AN ATTEMPT TO APPEASE THE "REBEL" GROUP IN THE LABOR PARTY WHICH RECENTLY HAS CRITICIZED THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN POLICY, PARTICULARLY THE POLICY TOWARD SPAIN.

THE SOURCE SAID, HOWEVER, BRITISH EFFORTS TO OUST FRANCO WOULD BE FRUITLESS BECAUSE NO RIGHTIST GROUP IN SPAIN WOULD CONSENT TO JOIN LEFTIST FORCES IN OPPOSING THE GOVERNMENT HEAD.

-- DASH --

AN AUTHORITATIVE GOVERNMENT SOURCE IN LONDON SAID WEDNESDAY THAT THE DIPLOMATIC MISSION TO SPAIN WAS EXAMINING THE POSSIBILITY OF SETTING UP AN INTERIM GOVERNMENT TO SUPPLANT GENERALISSIMO FRANCO AND RULE UNTIL ELECTIONS COULD BE HELD.

THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR IS PREPARING TO LEAVE SPAIN IN ACCORD WITH A UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION RECOMMENDING WITHDRAWAL OF TOP DIPLOMATS FROM SPAIN.

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1946

FIRST LEAD ZIONISTS
BY ERNEST FISCHER

BASEL, SWITZERLAND, DEC. 20-(AP)-PLENARY SESSIONS OF THE WORLD ZIONIST CONGRESS WERE SUSPENDED TODAY UNTIL SUNDAY NIGHT.

"BY THEN," SAID A CONGRESS SPOKESMAN, "IT IS NOT ONLY HOPED BUT EXPECTED THAT THINGS WILL HAVE CRYSTALLIZED ON THE FUTURE SHAPE OF ZIONIST POLICY."

A SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE POLITICAL COMMISSION WAS PREPARED TO DRAFT RESOLUTIONS ON THE MAJOR ISSUES--WHETHER THE CONGRESS SHOULD BE REPRESENTED AT THE PALESTINE CONFERENCE ON LONDON IN JANUARY AND WHETHER TO CONSIDER PARTITION OF PALESTINE INTO AN ARAB-JEWISH STATE

SOURCES WHO HAVE ATTENDED COMMITTEE MEETINGS SAID DR. CHAIM WEIZMANN OF LONDON, PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD ZIONIST ORGANIZATION, INSISTED UPON A RESOLUTION CALLING FOR CONTINUED NEGOTIATION WITH BRITAIN AND THAT WEIZMANN WOULD NOT SEEK REELECTION IF HIS VIEW WAS REJECTED.

SOME OF WEIZMANN'S OPPONENTS WERE ARGUING THAT A LEADER SUCH AS RABBI A.H.SILVER OF CLEVELAND, WHO IS SCEPTICAL OF THE RESULTS OF THE LONDON CONFERENCE, SHOULD BE ELECTED.

AMERICAN ZIONISTS, WHO CONTRIBUTE ABOUT TWO-THIRDS OF THE WORLD BUDGET, WERE DEMANDING A GREATER VOICE IN ZIONIST AFFAIRS.

UNITED REVISIONIST PARTY OF THE WORLD ZIONIST CONGRESS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT WILLIAM B. ZIFF, CHICAGO PUBLISHER AND AUTHOR, HAD BEEN OUSTED FROM PARTY MEMBERSHIP "FOR BREACH OF DISCIPLINE AND FOR PUBLICATION OF STATEMENTS WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE LEADERSHIP OF THE PARTY."

ZIFF, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY THAT ZIONIST POLICIES WERE NOT DRASTIC ENOUGH TO SOLVE THE PALESTINE PROBLEM AND ADDED THAT IF THE PRESENT JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE WERE REELECTED AND COLLABORATED IN THE PARTITION OF PALESTINE, "IT WOULD BE A SIGNAL FOR CIVIL WAR."

THE PUBLISHER ALSO BRANDED AS "FULL OF STUFF AND NONSENSE" A LETTER WHICH HE MADE PUBLIC FROM FORMER U.S. SEN. GUY M.GILLETTE OF IOWA TO DR. CHAIM WEIZMANN, PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD ZIONIST ORGANIZATION, PROPOSING THAT THE JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE "BE TAKEN OVER BY A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT WHICH COULD ASSUME ALL THE FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT PRACTICED DURING THE WAR BY THE VARIOUS EXILE GOVERNMENTS."

THE CHICAGOAN ESTIMATED THAT RESISTANCE FORCES IN PALESTINE TOTALED 20,000 PERSONS "HEADED BY MEN WITH THE TRUE MILITARY GENIUS AND WITH A WELL-ORGANIZED INTELLIGENCE."

THE REVISIONIST PARTY'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF EXPULSION ASSERTED THAT ZIFF HAD MADE STATEMENTS FOR WHICH "THE LEADERSHIP TAKES NO RESPONSIBILITY."

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT SINCE THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WAS A WORLD BODY, INCLUDING THE MAJORITY OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN REVISIONISTS, THE GROUP HAD THE POWER NOT ONLY TO DISACCREDIT ZIFF AS A DELEGATE TO THE CONGRESS, BUT ALSO TO EXPEL HIM FROM THE AMERICAN PARTY.

THE CONGRESS REACHED AN IMPASSE YESTERDAY AFTER THE KEY LABOR PARTY HAD HELD TWO CAUCUSES WITHOUT REACHING AN AGREEMENT ON A CANDIDATE FOR THE WORLD ORGANIZATION.

HJ612AES

1946

CHUR, SWITZERLAND, DEC. 20-(AP)-A FEDERAL COURT TONIGHT CONVICTED J.J.BARWIRSCH, AN ATTORNEY, OF CONNIVING WITH THE GERMANS FOR THE ANNEXATION OF SWITZERLAND AND SENTENCED HIM TO 20 YEARS IN PRISON.

THE PROSECUTION CONTENDED THAT, ABOUT THE TIME OF THE AUSTRIAN ANSCHLUSS, BARWIRSCH APPROACHED REICHSCOMMISSIONER ARTHUR SEYSS-INQUART WITH A PROPOSAL TO LAY THE GROUNDWORK FOR A SIMILAR FATE FOR SWITZERLAND.

BARWIRSCH, ABOUT 45, DENIED ALL ACCUSATIONS.

SN1051PES

MOSCOW, DEC 20-(AP)-MOSCOW NEWSPAPERS AND RADIO CARRIED PROMINENTLY TODAY DISPATCHES ON PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S NEWS CONFERENCE STATEMENT ON U.S. TROOPS IN CHINA AND ALSO PUBLISHED A DISPATCH TO THE LONDON NEWS CHRONICLE QUOTING MRS. SUN YAT-SEN AS DEMANDING THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE AMERICAN FORCES.

(PRESIDENT TRUMAN SAID THAT WHILE THERE WERE 113,000 AMERICAN TROOPS IN CHINA A YEAR AGO, THE NUMBER IS NOW BEING CUT TO LESS THAN 12,000.)

THE DISPATCHES WERE CARRIED WITHOUT COMMENT. HOWEVER, IT IS KNOWN HERE THAT THE RUSSIAN POSITION ON REMOVAL OF THE U.S. TROOPS CONCURS WITH THAT OF MRS. SUN.

V1026AES

BELGRADE, DEC. 20-(AP)-THE ALBANIAN NEWS AGENCY, IN A DISPATCH FROM TIRANA TODAY, QUOTED THE ALBANIAN MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR AS SAYING A LARGE QUANTITY OF ARMS, AMMUNITION AND VARIOUS DOCUMENTS WERE FOUND NOV. 17 IN A CHURCH AND FRANCISCAN MONASTARY AT SHKODER.

THE STATEMENT SAID THAT PRIESTS HAD HIDDEN SEVEN CASES OF AMMUNITION, HAND GRENADES AND MINES, 10 MACHINEGUNS OF GERMAN MAKE, ITALIAN AND GERMAN RIFLES AND DOCUMENTS ALLEGEDLY BELONGING TO "NOTORIOUS WAR CRIMINALS AND COLLABORATIONISTS WHO WERE SENTENCED BY THE PEOPLE'S COURT."

THE DISPATCH SAID THAT THE "DISCOVERY CLEARLY SHOWS TREASONABLE ACTIVITY BY REACTIONARY ELEMENTS OF THE CATHOLIC CLERGY, WHICH ARE ATTEMPTING TO SPECULATE WITH THE RELIGIOUS FEELINGS OF THEIR FLOCK WITH THE AIM OF REALIZING AN ANTI-NATIONAL PROGRAM."

SN11PES

BUCHAREST, DEC. 19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-JEWISH LEADERS CHARGED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT ANTI-SEMITIC VIOLENCE WAS AGAIN FLARING IN ROMANIA. LEADERS WHO SAID THEY REPRESENTED ABOUT TWO-THIRDS OF ROMANIAN JEWRY TOLD NEWSMEN THAT USE OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN ELECTION CAMPAIGNING BY JULIU MANIU'S NATIONAL PEASANT PARTY CAUSED OUTBURSTS CULMINATING IN ATTACKS AGAINST JEWISH SYNAGOGUES, HOMES AND PEOPLE. 1946

(THE NATIONAL PEASANT PARTY WAS AMONG OPPOSITION ORGANIZATIONS DEFEATED BY PREMIER PETRU GROZA'S COMMUNIST-DOMINATED GOVERNMENT BLOC IN THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS A MONTH AGO.)

A PROTEST SIGNED BY 80,000 JEWS WAS REPORTED SENT TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN, PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE AND PRIME MINISTER STALIN.

SPEAKERS SAID THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT FAILED TO ENACT SATISFACTORY LEGISLATION FOR THE RETURN OF CONFISCATED JEWISH PROPERTY AND ATTRIBUTED THIS TO "THE ANTI-SEMITIC ATMOSPHERE CAUSED BY THE OPPOSITION."

THE SPEAKERS SAID THE GOVERNMENT HAD FAILED ALSO TO BRING TO TRIAL THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR SEVERAL MASSACRES SUCH AS THE IASI MASSACRE OF 1941, IN WHICH MORE THAN 5,000 JEWS WERE KILLED.

VS130PES

PRETORIA, SOUTH AFRICA, DEC. 20-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER JAN CHRISTIAAN SMUTS SAID TODAY THAT THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY IN NEW YORK WAS A PARLIAMENT OF MAN IN THAT THE COLORED RACES REPRESENTED OUTNUMBERED THE WHITE PEOPLES.

ONE IDEA, THAT OF EQUALITY, DOMINATED THE VIEWPOINT OF THE GREAT MAJORITY IN THE U.N. MEETING, SMUTS SAID AT A RECEPTION, ADDING:

"THAT IS ONE OF THE PROBLEMS THAT WE SHALL HAVE TO FACE IN THE WORLD, NOT ONLY HERE BUT IN THE WHOLE EUROPEAN-OPINION WORLD. WE ARE ONLY THE SPEARPOINT AT THE MOMENT. WE ARE ONLY THE POINT OF ATTACK."

HE SAID THAT THE U.N. ENDORSEMENT OF THE INDIAN COMPLAINT OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AGAINST ASIATICS IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA WAS AN INDICATION THAT "PEOPLE ARE BEGINNING TO SEE SOMETHING NEW IS HAPPENING."

SN1102PES

Montreal, Dec. 20-(ap)-The appeals court rejected today an appeal by Fred Rose, communist member of parliament, under a six-year sentence for participation in a soviet-sponsored espionage conspiracy. 1946

A137WX (SAT ADV)
(400)
(ADVANCE FOR AMS SATURDAY DEC. 21--EDITORS, NOTE DATE)
(ADVANCE)-WASHINGTON,DEC 20-(AP)-THE ARMY DISCLOSED TONIGHT PLANS FOR MAKING ITS INFANTRY DIVISIONS "UNPARALLELED FIGHTING MACHINES" WITH LIGHTNING MOBILITY AND MORE THAN THREE TIMES THE GUNFIRE OF EXISTING UNITS.

AT THE SAME TIME, IT ANNOUNCED A CORRESPONDING STRENGTHENING OF THE OTHER MAJOR GROUND COMBAT COMPONENT, THE ARMORED DIVISION.

THE REORGANIZATION, WHICH GEN.JACOB L.DEVERS, ARMY GROUND FORCE CHIEF SAID IN A STATEMENT "TAKES INTO ACCOUNT LESSONS LEARNED IN WORLD WAR II AND WHICH LOOKS FORWARD TO THE ATOMIC AGE," WILL DO THIS TO THE INFANTRY DIVISIONS:

PROVIDE A WARTIME STRENGTH OF BETWEEN 17,000 AND 18,000 MEN, AN INCREASE IN MANPOWER OF ABOUT 20 PERCENT, PRODUCE A 200 ERCENT INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF WEAPONS OF VA RIOUS CATEGORIES WITH A 250 PERCENT INCREASE IN FIREPOWER DUE TO IMPROVED AUTOMATIC AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS.

INSTEAD OF MERELY ATTACHING ELEMENTS SUCH AS ARMOR ONLY WHEN NEEDED IN THE FIELD, (AS WAS DONE IN WORLD WAR II) PROVIDE THE INFANTRY WITH AN ORGANIC TANK BATTALION AND ANTIAIRCRAFT BATTALION. THE DIVISION WILL HAVE SIX COMPANIES OF M-26 TANKS MOUNTING 90 MILLIMETER GUNS. DIVISION ARTILLERY WILL INCLUDE FIFTY-FOUR 105 HOWITZERS AND EIGHTEEN 155 HOWITZERS. THE DIVISION'S ARMAMENT WILL INCLUDE MORE OF THE VALUABLE RECOILLESS GUNS, FORTY-TWO 75 MILLIMETERS AND EIGHTY-ONE 57 MILLIMETER RECOILESS RIFLES.

THE NEW ARMORED DIVISION WILL BE INCREASED IN MANPOWER--ABOUT 15,000 MEN COMPARED WITH THE TEN TO 14,000 IN THE WAR. BUT THE SIGNIFICANT FEATURE WILL BE THE STRENGTH IN TANKS--325 MEDIUMS, WITH A BATTALION OF HEAVY TANKS WHEN THEY BECOME AVAILABLE. DETAILS ON THE FINAL NUMBER OF WEAPONS AND EXACT TYPES OF ARMAMENT REMAIN TO BE WORKED OUT.

WORLD WAR II EXPERIENCE HAS RESULTED IN ELIMINATION OF TWO ITEMS FAMILIAR TO GI'S--THE TANK DESTROYER AND THE ARMORED CAR. HENCEFORTH, OFFICIALS SAID, ENEMY TANKS WILL BE CHALLENGED BY TANKS INSTEAD OF THE TANK-DESTROYER WHICH HAD FIREPOWER BUT LACKED ARMOR. THE PLACE OF THE ARMORED CAR FOR FAST RECONNAISSANCE WILL BE TAKEN BY LIGHT TANKS.

A GENERAL IMPROVEMENT IN TYPE AND INCREASE IN USE OF VEHICLES WILL GREATLY ACCELERATE THE MOBILITY OF THE INFANTRY DIVISION, BUT DEVERS SAID THAT THE EVENTUAL GOAL OF ARMY GROUND FORCES IS TO MAKE THE INFANTRY DIVISION COMPLETELY "TRANSPORTABLE" BY AIRPLANES. IT WAS

30.24 - 7041

EXPLAINED THAT THIS SHOULD NOT BE CONFUSED WITH THE AIRBORNE DIVISION. THE AIR TRANSPORTABLE DIVISION WILL BE PUT INTO ACTION BY PLANES WHEN A BASE IS SECURED. THE SECURING OF "AIRHEADS" WILL BE THE MISSION OF AIRBORNE TROOPS, LANDING EITHER BY PARACHUTE OR GLIDER.

A38WX

"THE INFANTRY DIVISION OF THE FUTURE," SAID THE GENERAL, "WILL NOT BE MERELY AMPHIBIOUS, STRIKING THE ENEMY BY LAND OR SEA. IT WILL BE TRIPHIBIOUS, CAPABLE OF SWIFT MECHANIZED MOVEMENT BY LAND, SEA AND AIR."

THE TASK OF TRANSPORTING A 17,000-MAN INFANTRY DIVISION, TOGETHER WITH ITS EQUIPMENT AND ARMOR, WILL BE TREMENDOUS. EXPERTS ESTIMATED IT MIGHT REQUIRE ABOUT 400 "VERY LARGE" TRANSPORTS OF A TYPE STILL IN THE EXPERIMENTAL STAGE. TO MOVE A DIVISION WITH EXISTING TYPE TRANSPORTS WOULD REQUIRE ABOUT 1,500 AIRCRAFT, IT WAS ESTIMATED.

DEVERS REITERATED THE ARMY'S CONTENTION THAT THE ADVENT OF ATOMIC BOMBS AND ROCKETS WILL NOT LESSEN THE NEED FOR GROUND FORCES, RECALLING THAT V-WEAPON ATTACKS ON ENGLAND DID NOT CEASE UNTIL ALLIED GROUND ARMIES HAD OVERRUN THE LAUNCHING SITES.

"IN ANY FUTURE WAR," HE ADDED, "THE MISSION OF OUR GROUND FORCES WOULD BE THE SAME. ATTACKS UPON THE CIVILIAN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES ITSELF WOULD NOT CEASE UNTIL OUR ARMY'S GROUND FORCES--INFANTRY, ARMORED CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY--DESCENDED UPON THE ENEMY'S AIRFIELDS, LAUNCHING SITES, DEPOTS AND FACTORIES TO SEIZE OR DESTROY THEM."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS SATURDAY DEC. 21--SENT DEC. 19)
MD1220AES 1946

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 10:45 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME TONIGHT, DEC.20)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,DEC.20-(AP)-ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR HOWARD C.PETERSEN SAID TONIGHT THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES IS TO ENCOURAGE--BUT NOT FORCE--DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE AMERICAN ZONE OF GERMANY TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMELANDS.

IN A DISCUSSION PREPARED FOR A RADIO INTERVIEW (NBC), PETERSEN SAID THAT JEWS MAKE UP ONLY ABOUT 25 PERCENT OF THE 550,000 DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE AMERICAN ZONE AND ABOUT 70,000 IN AUSTRIA. A SIMILAR NUMBER OF POLES ARE IN THE AMERICAN ZONE, HE SAID.

"A GREAT MANY OF THE POLES," SAID PETERSEN, "WERE HERDED INTO WORK IN GERMAN FACTORIES DURING THE WAR. MANY HAD HOMES IN THE PART OF POLAND CEDED TO SOVIET RUSSIA AND SOME OF THESE DON'T FEEL THEY CAN GO BACK. MANY OF THE BALTS DON'T WANT TO LIVE UNDER THE RULE OF RUSSIA AND THEIR COUNTRIES ARE GONE. MANY OF THE YUGOSLAVS WE HAVE IN OUR ZONE ARE NOW POLITICAL REFUGEES (FROM THE TITO GOVERNMENT)."

ASKED ABOUT THE MEADER REPORT TO THE SENATE WAR INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE WHICH CITED STATEMENTS THAT THE EXODUS OF JEWS FROM POLAND WAS ORGANIZED AND PAID FOR BY JEWISH GROUPS IN OTHER LANDS, PETERSON REPLIED:

"JEWS IN POLAND ARE GOING TO LEAVE POLAND ARE GOING TO LEAVE POLAND REGARDLESS OF OUTSIDE ASSISTANCE. THEY WANT TO GET OUT OF EUROPE, TO GO TO PALESTINE. IN THEIR MIGRATION THEY RECEIVE HELP ALONG THE WAY, HUMANE TREATMENT BY VOLUNTARY JEWISH AGENCIES WHICH ARE DOING FINE WORK. BUT THE HELP THEY ARE GIVEN DOESN'T START THE MOVEMENT. I DON'T THINK COFFEE AND DOUGHNUTS AND WAYSIDE SOUP KITCHENS EVER STARTED A MASS MIGRATION."

WASHINGTON, DEC. 20-(AP)-AMBASSADOR ROBERT D.MURPHY, POLITICAL ADVISOR TO THE AMERICAN COMMANDER IN GERMANY, WILL REPRESENT THE UNITED STATES AT THE JAN. 14 MEETING OF BIG FOUR DEPUTIES IN LONDON, THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY.

MURPHY WILL JOIN FRENCH, BRITISH AND RUSSIAN DEPUTIES IN HEARING THE VIEWS OF GERMANY'S SMALLER NEIGHBORS REGARDING THE GERMAN PEACE TREATY. THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS WILL DISCUSS THE PACT IN MOSCOW MARCH 10.

DURING THE FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING IN NEW YORK RECENTLY MURPHY ADVISED SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES ON PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH GERMANY.

GW1134PES NM

NEW YORK, DEC 20-(AP)-THE NEW YORK TIMES SAYS THAT NEW YORK SHIPPING AUTHORITIES "EXPRESSED AMAZEMENT" TODAY OVER A STATEMENT ISSUED IN WASHINGTON YESTERDAY OVER PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S NAME ANNOUNCING A NEW PLAN TO ACCELERATE MOVEMENT OF REFUGEES FROM EUROPE TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE WASHINGTON ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT ONLY 4,767 REFUGEES HAS BEEN TRANSPORTED UP TO OCT. 21, 1946.

"THE GOVERNMENT'S OWN RECORDS SHOW THAT THE FIGURE IS NEARER 20,000 UP TO THAT DATE, AND IS HIGHER NOW, IT WAS POINTED OUT HERE," THE TIMES SAYS. IT DID NOT NAME THE SOURCES CITED.

THE ASSIGNMENT OF FOUR SHIPS TO THE MOVEMENT OF REFUGEES ALSO WAS ANNOUNCED IN THE WASHINGTON STATEMENT.

"PUZZLED SHIPPING MEN, WHO HAVE BEEN HANDLING THE VAST MOVEMENT OF REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS, POINTED OUT THAT THREE OF THE FOUR SHIPS HAD BEEN IN SERVICE FOR MONTHS," THE TIMES SAYS.

"THEY ARE THE MARINE FLASHER, ERNIE PYLE AND MARINE MARLIN. THEY HAVE BEEN OPERATING BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMERHAVEN ON A SCHEDULE CALLING FOR THREE SAILINGS A MONTH AND HAVE LONG BEEN SCHEDULED FOR ADDITIONAL VOYAGES IN JANUARY."

THE MARINE FLASHER EARLY THIS MONTH WAS LAID UP HERE FOR REPAIRS, AND MAY RETURN TO SERVICE LATE IN JANUARY, THE TIMES SAYS. THE FOURTH VESSEL IS THE MARINE FALCON.

"THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT CREATED SOMETHING OF A STIR IN SHIPPING CIRCLES, MEMBERS OF WHICH SAID THEY BELIEVED MR.TRUMAN HAD BEEN MISINFORMED," THE TIMES SAYS. 1946

SK1237AES

CHICAGO, DEC 20-(AP)-LOUIS F. BUDENZ, FORMER EDITOR OF THE DAILY WORKER TURNED ANTI-COMMUNIST, SAID TODAY THE "SOVIET POLICE SYSTEM EXISTS ON AMERICAN SOIL AND FORWARDS A WAR OF NERVES AGAINST THE UNITED STATES."

IN AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE EXECUTIVES CLUB OF CHICAGO, BUDENZ, NOW PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS AT FORDHAM UNIVERSITY, SAID THAT TO OFFSET THIS WE MUST MAKE A "PEACE OF JUSTICE AND REALITY."

"APPEASEMENT MEANS WAR AND A JUST AND FIRM ATTITUDE IN REGARD TO THE RIGHTS OF SMALL NATIONS MEANS PEACE," BUDENZ, WHO RECENTLY RETURNED TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, SAID.

"FOR THREE YEARS I WAS ASSIGNED TO CONFER WITH THE NKVD, SOVIET SECRET POLICE IN THE UNITED STATES. FROM THIS EXPERIENCE, I CAN STATE THAT THE APPARATUS FOR ESPIONAGE EXISTS IN THIS COUNTRY ON A RATHER

GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S RECOMMENDATION, ANNOUNCED THAT AMBASSADOR SIR VICTOR MALLET HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED TO QUIT MADRID "AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT."

TERSE STATEMENT

A TERSE FOREIGN OFFICE STATEMENT SAID GREAT BRITAIN, WHICH HAD BITTERLY OPPOSED PROPOSALS IN THE UNITED NATIONS FOR A COMPLETE DIPLOMATIC RUPTURE, ORIGINALLY INTENDED TO COMPLY WITH THE ASSEMBLY'S RECOMMENDATION ONLY AFTER OFFICIAL NOTICE OF THE RESOLUTION HAD BEEN RECEIVED.

AN OFFICIAL EXPLANATION OF MALLET'S RECALL AT AN EARLIER DATE WAS THAT "SINCE THIS NOTIFICATION HAS BEEN DELAYED SOMEWHAT LONGER THAN HAD BEEN ANTICIPATED, IT WAS DECIDED TO RECALL SIR VICTOR WITHOUT AWAITING IT."

(THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN, NORMAN ARMOUR, RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES BEFORE THE UNITED STATES BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY'S ACTION.)

BEAT SPAIN TO PUNCH

DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES, HOWEVER, SAID THEY BELIEVED GREAT BRITAIN MERELY WAS BEATING SPAIN TO THE PUNCH IN A SWIFT DIPLOMATIC "COUNTER-MOVE." IT APPARENTLY HAD BEEN REPORTED IN LONDON, ALTHOUGH THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT, THAT FRANCO PLANNED TO RECALL HIS AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN, DOMINGO DE LAS BARCENAS.

THE SPANISH EMBASSY IN LONDON DECLINED TODAY TO CONFIRM OR DENY THE REPORT, BUT SAID AN ANNOUNCEMENT MIGHT BE MADE MONDAY.

BRITAIN WILL LEAVE A CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN MADRID AND, THE REPORT SAID, SPAIN WOULD LEAVE AN OFFICIAL OF THE SAME RANK HERE.

IT WAS REPORTED HERE, WITHOUT CONFIRMATION, EARLIER THIS WEEK THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAS SECRETLY PLANNING TO ATTEMPT THE OUSTER OF FRANCO AS HEAD OF THE SPANISH STATE. AT THE SAME TIME, MORGAN PHILLIPS, SECRETARY OF THE LABOR PARTY, BOASTED OPENLY THAT THE LABOR GOVERNMENT WAS "WORKING CONTINUOUSLY BOTH INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SPAIN" FOR THE OVERTHROW OF FRANCO.

QZ615PCS

BRITAIN RECALLS ITS AMBASSADOR TO FRANCO SPAIN

Quick Diplomatic Snub Comes Six Days After Action by the UN.

TERSE STATEMENT

Madrid Reported Ready to Recall Spanish Envoy from London.

J. Sadilly

LONDON, Dec. 21—(AP) Great Britain recalled her ambassador to Spain tonight in a quick diplomatic snub of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

NIGHT

The action came only six days after the United Nations General Assembly in New York adopted a resolution calling upon all member nations to withdraw their diplomatic missions from Spain.

The Foreign office, acting without even formal notification of the

Spanish Envoy May Quit London

London, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—British newspapers quoted diplomatic sources today as saying that the Spanish Ambassador to London—Domingo de las Barcenas—has been recalled by his Government and soon will leave for Madrid. A Spanish embassy spokesman would neither confirm nor deny the reports, but said that an announcement might be made o[illegible]da[illegible].

DAY

The British Ambassador to Madrid, Sir Victor Mallet, was reported to be waiting there for definite Foreign Office instructions before returning to London in keeping with a United Nations Assembly resolution recommending the recall of ambassadors and ministers from Spain.

Austin Company Promised Coal

London, Dec. 21 (AP)—Laborite M.P. Raymond Blackburn announced tonight that he had received assurances from the Ministry of Fuel and power that coal needed for continued operations at the Austin Motor Car Company works in Birmingham would be provided next week.

The Austin company announced last night that it would be forced to close "indefinitely" on Tuesday for lack of fuel, but the ministry quickly reported that it had "measures in hand" to meet the situation.

NIGHT

"I am satisfied from inquiries I have made that the trouble has been in relation to distribution, owing to a shortage of wagons (freight cars) and, also, owing to the fog," Blackburn said. (Three days of dense fog disrupted much of Britain's transport recently.)

The possible Austin shutdown, which would mean idleness for 17,000 workers, was regarded by some forecasters as the first of a series of industrial suspensions forced by the coal shortage.

plies after an announcement by the Austin Motor Car Company that it would be forced to close because of the fuel shortage.

DAY

Although some gloomy forecasters said that 1,000,000 men might be out of jobs this winter, the Ministry of Fuel forecast: "If every firm practices economy in fuel consumption there is no reason why there should be a complete stoppage."

Hugh Gaitskell, Under-Secretary of the Fuel Industry, said that Britain's export trade would suffer a serious blow if the plant closed on Tuesday. He pointed out that the factory produces more than 1,000 cars a week, half of which are earmarked for export.

Austin officials estimated they would have only 770 tons of coal on hand after Christmas, and that they needed 1,800 tons a week to operate. The plant has 17,000 workers.

R. A. M. Dimond, regional fuel officer in the Midland area, said that 1,000 tons of coal weekly for the Austin Company "must be found from other consumers."

Sir Miles Thomas, the executive vice-president of the large Nuffield Automobile Company, said that his company had saved out enough fuel to "see us through without any dramatic shutdown."

The Leyland Motors Foundry at Farrington closed because of lack of coke.

Five-day Week Asked.

City officials in Birmingham, in an effort to stave off other possible shutdowns in the vital industrial Midlands, asked all factories there to institute a five-day week on a staggered-hours basis to spread dwindling coal stocks.

The gravity of the situation was emphasized by Arthur Horner, general secretary of the Union of Mine Workers, who warned that 1,000,000 workers would be thrown out of their jobs for every 5,000,000 tons of coal needed by industry but not produced this winter.

The threat of Britain's first major industrial shutdown came as the Government was preparing to make nationalization of coal mines effective on January 1.

Adding to the Government's problems was the immediate threat by workers to close all power stations in London by December 31 unless steps were taken to give them a raise of 10 cents an hour, a forty-hour week and improved working conditions.

EUROPE SHIVERING AMID COLD WAVE

1946

London, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—Bitter cold brought suffering to Europe's homeless today and slowed the movement of food to the hungry. Temperatures sank to zero in Germany, 5 above in northern France and 10 above in Belgium. It was 13 in England.

On the Mediterranean, subfreezing weather gripped Nice, France, and Turin, Italy. Torrential rains swept Italy, washing out two bridges near Taranto and tying up traffic for an expected five days.

In Germany, sheet ice on the Rhine forced bargeloads of coal, grain and potatoes onto already overloaded railroads. The freezing of a canal stopped potato imports from the Russian to the British zone. Ice on roads slowed trucks.

DAY

Officials expressed a fear of a food-distribution crisis and said that Westphalian and Rhenish flour mills might have to close for lack of coal, but there were bright spots. The British and French went skating and Parisians toasted the Food Ministry, which recently de-rationed rum and lemons—resulting in the sale of hot grog at 50 cents a glass.

Coal Lack Imperils Britain

1946

Austin Auto Concern Set to Close Tuesday —Grave Danger of Unemployment Seen.

G. W. Hills

London, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—Government officials hurriedly scratched Great Britain's coal bins today for sup-

Bevin Reports To King

London, Dec. 21 (AP)—Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, reported to King George at Buckingham Palace today, presumably on the United Nations meetings in New York.

Stalingrad Rebuilds Homes

LONDON, Dec. 21 (AP).—One-third of Stalingrad's war-wrecked homes have been restored and families are moving into new homes at the rate of forty a day, the Moscow radio said today.

Atom Curb Job Pushed

1. truck

New York, Dec. 21 (AP)—United Nations delegates attempting to shape an atomic energy program to control the bomb pushed on into the holiday period today in efforts to reach an agreement by January 1.

While other United Nations branches remain dormant until the end of the year, the work of the Atomic Energy Commission will be interrupted only for Christmas Day itself.

NIGHT

On the heels of yesterday's approval in principle of an American control plan, members of the commission's political committee held a long session today on a final report on safeguards. Indications were that the informal meetings would run up to Christmas Eve.

The safeguards document, drafted after weeks of conferences by scientists and diplomats of twelve nations, must be ready for the formal committee meeting December 26.

The following day the commission's working committee will begin its major task of wrapping the United States plan, the safeguards report and the General Assembly resolution on arms slashing into one package. This final product will go to the full commission December 30 and thence to the parent Security Council on New Year's Eve.

No Mention Of Veto

Meanwhile, delegates disagreed over whether in yesterday's vote they had approved a United States proposal to eliminate the big power veto on punishment for violators of any control plan.

This was a major point in the program put forth by Bernard M. Baruch, American delegate, and accepted in principle by the full commission. However, spokesmen for the Canadian delegation, which sponsored the final draft, emphasized that the approved version stipulated that the wording of the United States plan be made to conform with the Assembly's arms resolution.

The Assembly document made

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no mention of the veto, and said that control of atomic energy would be within the framework of the Security Council where the veto applies.

Question Near Decisive Stage

Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, declared in the Assembly debate that Russia would agree to an international control and inspections system free of the veto, but insisted that enforcement measures be kept under the veto-conscious Security Council.

Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate, gave no new clue in yesterday's debate when he refused to discuss the substance of the American proposal and even refused to vote on it.

It was apparent as the whole question neared a decisive stage that any final plan would have to draw Russian support, since that country could veto anything else in the Security Council which must finally approve the commission prog-

U. N. DELEGATES ARGUE EFFECT OF ATOM VOTE

Amendment Passed Despite Russian Stand May Permit Veto Use

New York, Dec. 21 —(AP)— Delegates to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission disagreed today over whether they had approved a United States proposal to eliminate the big power veto on punishment for violation of atomic energy control.

This was a major point in the American atomic control plan which was approved "in principle" yesterday by the commission and it appeared at first that the controversial issue had been decided finally—although without the approval of Soviet Russia.

Members of the U. S. delegation hailed the commission's action as a complete victory for Bernard M. Baruch, 76-year-old sponsor of the American proposals, but it became clear today that the question of the veto on punishment as well as some other points in the Baruch plan still faced a bitter fight.

Condition Included

A spokesman for Canadian delegate Gen. Andrew G. L. McNaughton, sponsor of the compromise which the commission finally adopted, emphasized that the Canadian proposal laid down an important condition, which should not be overlooked.

This was the stipulation that the wording of the Baruch resolution must be made to conform to phraseology of the resolution which the General Assembly passed last week outlining a program for world arms reduction.

It was recalled that the Assembly's resolution recommended that enforcement of arms limitation regulations, including the control of atomic energy, be placed within the framework of the Security Council, where the veto applies. The resolution omitted any reference to the veto.

While members of the U. S. delegation contended that this omission did not prevent the Security Council from agreeing not to use the veto on atomic matters, it was pointed out that the Assembly had rejected several attempts to write in provisions on the veto.

Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov declared during the Assembly debate that Russia would agree to an international control and inspection system free of the veto, but he insisted that enforcement must be kept under the Security Council.

There was no indication that Russia's firm opposition to any limitation of her veto rights had changed.

Russia Fails To Vote

Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate on the Atomic Commission, did not express his views on the provisions of the Baruch plan since he insisted he was not ready to discuss the substance of the resolution and would not even take part in the voting.

He demanded that the Baruch measure be submitted to a "searching analysis" to ascertain "whether it corresponds to the resolution adopted by the General Assembly."

HEAVY GUERRILLA FIGHTING RAGES IN NORTH INDOCHINA

French Troops Battle Natives in Many Major Cities and Towns.

PARIS IS ALARMED

French Mission Delayed by Fog in Flight to Scene

of Hostilities.

PARIS, Dec. 21—(AP) Full scale guerrilla warfare raged today in major cities and towns of northern Indochina as French troops battled the Viet-Namese in bloody street fighting that reached its greatest intensity in the flaming native quarter of H-

NIGHT

The once quiet tree-shaded avenues of Hanoi, capital of the Annamite republic of Viet Nam, were cut by barricades and trenches. Many houses in the Viet-Namese section were burning. Rifle firing and the clatter of patrolling French armor and planes were continuous.

Pledges Fierce Resistance

In Paris, a Viet Nam spokesman, M. Maio, told the newspaper France-Soir, "if the hostilities continue, Indo-China is lost."

"We will destroy everything and we will die," he continued fiercely. "There will be a permanent state of war."

If Viet Nam did not get satisfaction from a first hand government investigation of the situation, he declared, an appeal will be taken to the United Nations and meanwhile the Vietnamese will fight.

A French communique tonight describing the situation 12 hours earlier gave a picture of continuing street battles and widespread fighting after two nights and days of terror in which several cases of the murder and kidnapping of Europeans were reported in Hanoi dispatches.

The communique from Saigon said Viet-Namese snipers were still firing from housetops in Hanoi and that their forces, aided by native "tu-ye" militiamen, still held the postoffice building. Earlier the French regained a hospital.

The Viet-Namese were hurling "violent attacks" against the French forces at Bac Ninh and at Phulangthoung, about 30 miles north of Hanoi, but the French command still had the situation "in hand," the communique added. Fighting also as continuing inside Namdinh, 50 miles south of Hanoi.

Marius Moutet, France's minister of overseas territory, postponed until tomorrow night his scheduled departure for Saigon as fog closed in over Paris, grounding the plane that was to carry him and other members of his mission to the scene of the fighting.

He had promised to be back in Paris within two weeks to give the National Assembly a first-hand report on the situation, thus deferring a full-dress parliamentary debate on Indochina, a subject intertwined with France's financial and political crisis.

Blum Worried

Premier Leon Blum, obviously worried, told a party group the government did not possess all the information which had appeared in the newspapers, and he hoped the situation was not as serious as it was being painted.

Shortly afterward however, the first communique of the French high command from Saigon underscored the accuracy of the first press dispatches.

The first communique said French troops, suffering heavy losses, had advanced in two sectors of northern Indochina but lost a small garrison at Vinh, 155 miles south of Hanoi and on the coastal rail line leading to Saigon. The small French detachment at Vinh capitulated when presented by an ultimatum by the Viet-Namese, but only after demanding and receiving guarantees for protection of French lives and property, the communique said.

Unofficial estimates said Viet-Namese forces numbered 30,000, but it was pointed out that this could be swelled by thousands of natives. Under terms of the Viet-Nam agreement with France they were permitted 10,000 troops.

A neutral source in Paris said French forces in Indo-China probably number 65,000. They were believed to have between 10,000 and 15,000 in the north, confined chiefly to main cities and towns. They were well equipped with British, French and American material, including light armor. A French squadron of Spitfires has been operating in Tonkin.

In Cochin-China, in the south, where all is still quiet, the estimates of French troops ran from 40,000 to 50,000.

FRENCH SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES IN INDO-CHINA

Troops Advancing in Two Sectors After Small Garrison Is Taken.

CONTINUOUS SNIPING GOING ON

Control of Airfield Is Retained and Hospital at Hanoi Is Reoccupied.

Paris, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—French troops suffered heavy casualties in advancing in two sectors of northern Indo-China today, and lost a small garrison at Vinh to Viet-Nam forces, the French general staff at Saigon announced today in a communique reported by the semi-official French press agency. The general staff said that French troops, braving continuous sniping from surrounding rooftops, had reoccupied the Lanessan hospital at Hanoi, Viet-Nam capital.

At Tourane, the communique said, the French garrison was suddenly attacked yesterday morning by Viet-Nam forces. Severe losses were suffered by both sides, the announcement said, but the French maintained control of the Tourane airfield, and proceeded to mop up the surrounding areas.

Tourane was cleaned up in the afternoon, the communique said. At Vinh, the small French detachment capitulated under an ultimatum presented yesterday by the local Viet-Nam commander, the announcement reported.

Surrender Terms.

It said that the garrison was too small to protect French civilians in the area, and that the Viet-Namese promised under the surrender terms, that the lives and property of the French nationals would be spared. Three French male nurses were killed and two others wounded by sniper fire at the Hanoi Hospital.

"In all places of Tonkin and Annam, operations for the relief of besieged localities were carried out normally," the communique said. A delayed Associated Press dispatch from Hanoi said that French Spitfires machine-gunned some positions yesterday, and that street fighting and the mopping up of buildings held by the Viet-Namese was continuing.

Viet-Namese forces held their army barracks last night, the dispatch said. Several cases have been reported of the murder and kidnaping of Europeans, the dispatch said. The power station was bombed and heavily damaged.

The press agency said that French armored troops, after all-night street fighting, held full possession of Hanoi, and were mopping up isolated Viet-Nam bands.

French forces were reported to have been in control since yesterday morning of the Municipal Theater, seat of the republic's Legislative Assembly, and the palace of Republican President Ho Chi Minh, said to have fled Thursday with his Defense Minister, Vonguyen Giat, and others.

Proclaims Martial Law.

Gen. Louis Morliere, French commander in Tonkin State, of which Hanoi is the center, proclaimed martial law yesterday, dispatches said, with the charge that the Viet Minh (Independence party) had started the hostilities and the report that the "Viet Minh Government" had fled.

A Saigon communique from the office of the French High Commissioner to Indo-China said that Viet Namese forces had cut electric power and the telephone lines in Hanoi and attacked the city at 8 P. M., Thursday night.

The Annamese section of Hanoi at one time was reported burning. Jean Sainteney, French Commissioner to Tonkin State, was wounded by hand grenades thrown into his home, the Government said.

French reports also told of attacks on French garrisons at Bacninh, Haiduong and Phulangthuong, all within an area fifty miles east of Hanoi, and of fighting at Hue, Annam State

January Meeting Planned.

The outbreak came amid preparations for a January French-Viet Nam meeting to define the republic's place in the French Union and pointed up disagreement of French Communists, reported to favor a freer hand for the republic, with Government colonial policy.

A heavy fog over Paris prevented the departure tonight of Marius Moutet, Minister for Overseas Territories, and an official mission which was to fly with him to Indo-China. Moutet's son, Gustave, who was to have accompanied him, said that the departure had been delayed until tomorrow.

Moutet, pledging the Government "to defend and make respected French rights" there, persuaded the National Assembly last night to hold off an inquiry for two weeks pending his on-the-spot investigation of disorders in Indo-China, part colony and part protectorate, and exporter of rice and rubber.

Priest Tells of Torture by Nazis

Says He Was Nine Times Injected With Malaria and Immersed Ninety Minutes in Ice Water.

Nuernberg, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—The Rev. Leo Michalowski, a Catholic priest, 36 years old, testified at the trial of twenty-three German doctors today that he was chosen to undergo malarial experiments and ice water immersion because he was "a Pole, a Catholic and a priest."

Speaking in German, he told the American military tribunal that as an inmate of Dachau he suffered nine infectious malarial injections, and that, before fully recovering his health, he was subjected to experiments in ice water. The water experiments were in the interests of the German air force, he said, and were attended by two Luftwaffe officers. He was dressed in the uniform of a German air force pilot before being dropped into the frigid water, where he remained in acute pain but fully conscious for ninety minutes, Father Michalowski declared. He was forced to smoke half a cigarette and to drink a glass of schnapps, and lukewarm grog during the experiment to test their effects on body re-

Father Michalowski said that

after the experiment he was warmed by sun lamps, but that he knew that naked women were used to revive other men who underwent the ice water tests.

After the experiment, he added, officials told him: "Everything that happened to you is a military secret. You have to keep quiet about it and under no circumstances discuss it with anybody else."

De Gasperi Trip To U.S.

Rome, Dec. 21 (AP)—Premier Alcide de Gasperi will leave for the United States January 3, it was announced today, and he will take suitcases filled with little else but troubles.

All the aspirin in Italy scarcely could assuage the headaches of the tall 65-year-old Christian Democrat leader has had since the June plebiscite produced the Italian republic and his shaky four-party government.

Should President Truman ask him what he has achieved in the half-year, de Gasperi might well rest his case on a paraphrase of the remark of the French aristocrat after the revolution: "I have survived politically."

Food Is Running Low

It is easy, however, to pick out the problems on which Washington could give help and which may well be discussed. These are:

1. Food. Italy has just enough wheat to last six weeks into the new year, with sixteen weeks to go after that to the first of the harvest. Already spaghetti and macaroni rations, mainstays of the national diet, have been cut in half. A twenty percent cut in the small bread ration is in the cards. Many Italians are hungry, and only this week disorders in several places occurred, notably in Naples, where a general strike for two and a half days protested the scarcity of food, high prices and unemployment.

Lira Bucks Up Slightly

2. The currency. Although the lira has bucked up slightly in the last few days, today's black or free market rate was from 620 to 650 to the dollar, as against an official rate of 225. The prewar rate was 30 lira to the dollar. The lira slid to an all-time low of 800 to the dollar once this month. This depreciation has been accompained by steadily rising prices, which outpaced wage boosts.

3. Raw materials. October indices showed Italy's industrial production ranging from 28 per cent of prewar in pigiron through 56 per cent in artificial textile fabrics, 66 per cent in chemicals, 76 per cent in mechanical goods, 88 per cent in cotton thread and 113 per cent in electric power. But much of this industrial activity is ascribed to aid from UNRRA's import program, especially in coal, and UNRRA dies here early in 1947.

Listeners May Be Attentive

4 Trade. If Italy could get her foreign trade going again she could use the resulting credits abroad to buy the needed raw materials for industry. But imports for the first ten months of this year ran to $753,000,000 as against exports of only $199,000,000. These are figures of UNRRA, which points out that, although the trade balance is sadly out of line, the picture is not as bad as it looks because the import dollar is valued at 100 lire and the export dollar at 225 lire.

5. The peace treaty. There is not much that Washington can do about changing the terms of the peace treaty worked out at Paris and New York. But de Gasperi may find attentive listeners when he tells of the repercussions in Italy to loss of colonies, sharp reductions in Army and Navy and the $360,000,000 reparations bill.

Only today Admiral Raffaele de Courten, chief of staff of the Navy, retired, and Italian newspapers said he was resigning in protest against the peace-treaty disposal of the Italian fleet.

Il Giornale d'Italia linked the resignation with the arrival here of British Admiral Sir Algernon Willis, who was understood as anxious to discuss reports that Italian crews might scuttle the fleet rather than give it over as war booty to the victors. The exact units which the Italians will be required to turn over have been kept secret, presumably as a precaution against any scuttling.

Mission Seeks Italian Settlers For Argentina

Rome, Dec. 21 (AP)—A far-reaching plan to people Argentina's vast pampas and thriving cities with selected men and women from Europe, was launched here today with arrival of a ten-man emigration mission from that South American country.

The mission, headed by Adolfo Scilingo, career diplomat, and the Rev. Jose Clemente Silva, Catholic priest, ministers plenipotentiary, hoped to be sending by February or March 5,000 Italians monthly to Argentina.

The mission will organize immigration later from Spain and other European countries.

Italian Premier Will Visit U. S.

Rome, Dec. 21—(AP)—Premier Alcide de Gasperi has accepted an invitation of the U. S. Government to visit the United States, a government communique said today, and will leave Rome January 3, arriving in Washington January 5.

The communique said he would talk with Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and other American officials on "questions of mutual interest" such problems included: The Italian food supply, the Italian financial situation, and the Italian peace treaty.

POLES SPURN BRITISH NOTE ON ELECTIONS

Charge London Failed To Fulfill Obligations To Warsaw

Warsaw, Dec. 20 [AP—*Delayed*]. The Polish Government today handed the British Ambassador a note curtly rejecting his country's expression of anxiety over the January 19 general elections and countercharging that Britain had violated her obligations to Poland assumed at Yalta and Potsdam.

The United States Government has made a similar expression to the Polish Government, and a Foreign Ministry spokesman said a reply was "under preparation."

Replying to the British request for assurances of free and unfettered elections, the Polish Government said it was not within the province of Britain to remind Poland of her obligations or to attempt to impose British "opinions or directives" as to how the elections should be held.

Charges Are Denied

The reply said that Poland could not accept the British note as compatible with Poland's sovereignty and declared there were no reasons for "further debates" on the subject of elections since Poland was fulfilling her obligations with the balloting to be held January 19.

[Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, leader of the Polish Peasant party which is in opposition to the pro-Soviet Government bloc, reported Saturday night that his followers had succeeded in running a "blockade" of election commission offices to present the party's list of candidates in all 52 of Poland's election districts.

[He said the blockade was by members of the Government parties, the militia and security police.

Charges Are Denied

[Mikolajczyk reiterated his charges that Polish Peasant party members were being subjected to arrest and estimated that approximately 30 per cent of its candidates had been jailed. His charges have been denied by Government spokesmen, who said only supporters of anti-Government underground bands have been arrested.]

In making the accusation that Britain had failed to fulfill obligations to Poland, the reply to the British note said that among other things the British had failed to liquidate remnants of the former Polish Government in London, were continuing to tolerate that regime with support of British funds, and had failed to halt the London Poles from "plotting a third world war."

The note charged that Britain had failed to turn over Polish army forces but had formed a resettlement corps which had made Polish soldiers the "object of international barter."

Issue On Polish Gold

Additional charges were that Britain had failed to protect properties of the Polish Government and had permitted the London Poles to obtain deposits and archives, had failed to return Polish gold vitally needed for reconstruction; had failed to return Polish warships; had permitted the London Poles to interfere with Polish repatriations, and had failed to accept agreed quotas on Germans expelled from Poland destined for the British occupation zone of Germany.

Beyond doubt, the note added, "the essentials of Yalta and Potsdam were not filled by Britain," either in letter or spirit.

Slaying Laid To Underground

Warsaw, Dec. 20 (AP)—[*Delayed*]. Police said today that an underground NSZ (national armed forces) band had hacked eight men to death with axes after attacking a truck near Sokolow, east of Warsaw, and dragging the members of a workers party into the nearby forest. Two Polish soldiers were reported slain at the same time.

Polish Leaders To Aid Church And State Link

Warsaw, Dec. 21 (AP)—President Boleslaw Bierut today told a delegation of Catholic writers the Government would continue its efforts to improve relations between the church and state.

The newspaper *Rzeczpospolita* quoted the President is saying he would like to see greater participation of Catholics in political life and hoped a permanent understanding soon would be evolved between church and state.

Relations between the Government and the clergy recently became more strained after an official declaration that Catholic pulpits were being used in behalf of the cause of Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, deputy premier, in the forthcoming national elections.

Spain Tries 6 for Rebellion

MADRID, Dec. 21 (AP).—Six persons, including Jose Antonio Llerandi, a native of Cuba, went on trial here today before a military court on charges of "military rebellion."

U. N. Action on Greece Is Welcomed by Athens

Acting Premier Minister Says It May Prevent Conflict

ATHENS, Dec. 21 (AP).—Acting Foreign Minister Stephanos Stephanopoulos expressed satisfaction today with the United Nations Security Council's decision to send a commission to investigate the facts of Greek charges that Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria are planning to sever Greek Macedonia from Greece.

Stephanopoulos told reporters, "the decision not only does justice to Greek views but also marks the beginning of a procedure which, if properly applied, will prevent friction and conflicts arising between nations."

MAY ASK REMOVAL OF U. S. SOLDIERS

Copenhagen, Dec. 21 (A. P.)—Acting Foreign Minister Frants Hvass said today that the Danish Government is considering denouncing the agreement of 1941 under which United States soldiers are stationed in Greenland.

Hvass said in an interview that he believed Foreign Minister Gustav Rasmussen had discussed withdrawal of American troops with United States officials on a recent visit to Washington. Rasmussen is expected to report to Parliament on his return.

"American soldiers stay in Greenland," Hvass said, "according to the Danish - American agreement of April 9, 1941. A clause in that agreement provided that it could be denounced when the peace and security of the American continent was no longer endangered. This situation must be supposed to exist now."

Hvass declined to discuss the number of American troops now in Greenland, saying that American authorities in Washington are the only ones entitled to answer that.

Austria Holds River Boats

Hungary Appeals for U. S. Aid to Free Craft Held for Debt

BUDAPEST, Dec. 19 (Delayed) (AP).—Hungarian officials said today that the majority of seventeen Hungarian ships returned officially to this country recently by the United States had been seized by the Austrian government, on behalf of the Rothschild Bank, for indebtedness. The officials added that Foreign Minister Janos Groengyoessy requested American aid in freeing the craft.

Budapest newspapers said the craft, which belong to the Hungarian River and Sea Shipping Company, were intercepted at Linz by Austrian police.

Romanian Nationalizes Bank

Bucharest, Dec. 21 (AP)—The Romanian Parliament passed last night a bill fully nationalizing the national bank, effective January 1. Present shareholders will be compensated at the average market quotation of bank shares for the first nine months of this year.

Anti-Tito Outlaws Sentenced

BELGRADE, Dec. 21 (AP).—The people's court at Maribor today sentenced three members of the outlawed Krizari (Crusaders) and seventeen other persons to forced-labor prison terms ranging from short terms to twenty years, in connection with 113 "acts of banditry."

Clothing For Vienna Babies

Vienna, Dec. 21 (AP)—Babies born in Vienna the night of December 24-25 will receive a complete package of baby clothing from the American Red Cross.

PRAVDA BLASTS TURK LEADERS

Charges Militaristic Effort To Organize Arabic Bloc

Moscow, Dec. 21 (AP)—*Pravda*, Communist party organ, accused Turkish leaders today of following risky anti-democratic policies based on a "myth" of outside dangers invented by foreign imperialists and militarists.

The most lengthy and outspoken commentary published in Russia about Turkey in a long time said this militaristic policy was connected with the increased interest of Turkish leaders in organizing "a bloc of Arabic countries with non-Arabic Turkey at the head of it."

[This was the first Russian reaction to Turkey's suppression of pro-Soviet publications and organizations in the Bulgarian border and Dardanelles area where the military, under an extended state-of-siege regime, carried out extensive arrests this week. Eight Leftist publications were padlocked, two political parties outlawed and all "Communistic" organizations forbidden].

Policies Called Short-Sighted

The *Pravda* commentator blamed what he termed the short-sighted internal and foreign policies of the Turkish Government for bringing about a crisis in the political life of the nation.

"Life is becoming more expensive in Turkey," said the writer, G. Akopan. "An offensive is being conducted on the wages of the workers. Unemployment is growing. . . . a degradation of agriculture is in progress. . . .

"Two political parties and their sections have been silenced, trade unions scattered and the publication of six newspapers and magazines prohibited in villages where a state of siege has been announced.

"It is generally known that democratic ideas and principles do not have the interests of Turkey's ruling class. However, even in Turkey the extraordinary military-police measures now being applied are unusual."

Relations Sharpened

The writer asked why Turkish leaders carry on a policy of ever sharpening their relations with their neighbors and keep a million men under arms. He continued:

"Whenever Turkish leaders begin talking foreign policy they drag out the argument about the presence of 'foreign dangers' to Turkey. All sensible thinking Turks under-

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stand this 'foreign danger' is a myth invented by those who try to deceive people and conceal the real aims of their anti-democratic policy.

The commentator said that catch phrases and hostility toward neighboring countries was not popular with the Turkish people and that recently more sober appraisals of the risky policy were being heard.

"However, the commentator observed, "the ruling circles show their complete indifference to these voices by their recent actions directed against democratic elements of Turkey."

"Provocateurs" Operating

The writer said that "slanderous anti-Soviet poisoned propaganda which is admitted regularly into the Turkish press bears witness how freely all kinds of provocateurs, war mongerers, paid agents of foreign imperialistic forces operate in Turkey.

"It cannot be denied that militarization of Turkey serves precisely the aims of these imperialistic forces. An effort has been made to broaden the arena of these dangerous activities. It is well known that an increased interest of Turkey in Arabian countries is connected with this. More and more often does the Arabian press discuss the question of attempts of Turkish diplomacy to nail up a bloc of Arabic countries with non-Arabic Turkey at the head of it."

"It is difficult to deny," the commentary concluded, "that such foreign policies are the result of the influences of imperialistic circles and contradict the interests of the Turkish people."

STALIN WELL, ELLIOTT SAYS

Roosevelt Granted Interview On Russ Leader's Birthday

E. Cleveland

Moscow, Dec. 21 (AP)—Elliott Roosevelt was granted a birthday interview with Generalissimo Stalin tonight and reported that the Russian leader appeared in good health and fine spirits.

Roosevelt, who was accompanied at the interview in the Kremlin by his wife, the former Faye Emerson, of the films, said that Stalin had just returned to Moscow from a vacation and looked surprisingly well for a man who was observing his sixty-seventh birthday.

The late President's son said that he and his wife would leave Moscow by plane early tomorrow for Paris, then fly to Ireland and the United States to be with his mother, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, for Christmas at Hyde Park, N.Y.

Roosevelt Impressed

Roosevelt did not reveal the subject of his interview with Stalin—which, incidentally, was the first personal interview granted by Stalin to any foreign correspondent in many years.

He said he would write about it when he got home, but he was emphatic in reporting how well Stalin looked.

Roosevelt appeared greatly impressed after his meeting with Stalin.

His wife, too, was impressed by the force of the Generalissimo's personality, she said. She explained she was merely "a very fortunate wife" with nothing to say beyond confirming what her husband said about how well the Generallisimo looked.

Roosevelts Go To Kremlin

The Roosevelts left their suite at the National Hotel at 9 P.M. and went across Red Square to the Kremlin for the interview. They returned to the hotel for supper, during which they told of the visit.

Roosevelt said he asked Stalin numerous questions and received answers which he plans to write as soon as he returned to the United States.

"I've had a great experience in Russia," he said, "and I'll certainly want to come back."

The Moscow radio used only fifteen words to tell Russians that this was Stalin's sixty-seventh birthday.

A newscaster, opening the daily "Radio Calendar" broadcast which lists the day's events and anniversaries, said only:

"Sixty-seven years ago, on Dec. 21, 1879, J.V. Stalin was born at Gori, Georgia."

Roosevelt's report on Stalin's apparent excellent health was in contradiction to reports that have appeared in the foreign press during the generalissimo's absence from Moscow that he was dangerously ill and possibly dead. These reports repeated previous unsubstantiated stories that Stalin had suffered heart attacks.

1945

Azerbaijan Governor Appointed By Tehran

Tehran, Dec. 21 (AP)—An official announcement today said Abdul Hassan Sadeghi, former communications and roads minister in the Iranian Cabinet, had been appointed governor-general of Azerbaijan province.

He succeeds Dr. Salamollah Javid, who was ousted when Iranian Government troops entered Tabriz a week ago and removed from power the Democratic party which had held authority during the year Azerbaijan was allowed a semi-autonomous status. Dr. Javid was ordered transferred to Tehran.

CIVIL WAR HELD NEAR IN CHINA

J. Patterson

PEIPING, Dec. 21—(AP) High ranking Chinese government and Communists leaders agreed today that all-out civil war was imminent.

NIGHT

Gen. Li Tsung-Jen, chief of Generalissimo Chiagn Kai-shek's Peiping headquarters, declared in an interview that government armies would resume their offensive shortly if the Communists continued to ignore the government cease-fire order of Nov. 11.

From Yenan, Communist capital city, came a declaration by Li Shao-Chi, Communist party vice-chairman, that the government and the United States had driven the Communists into arms and "we cannot be beaten; we will never surrender."

Also from Yenan, Gen. Chou En-Lai, No. 2 Communist and chief negotiator in the fruitless and now ruptured peace conferences, said his forces were prepared to "launch an all-out strategic offensive" in six months if the government refused to return its troops to the positions of Jan 13, when an ineffectual agreement was made.

Chou held that Communist military strength was increasing and "we feel amply able to smash the Kuomintang (government party) offensives."

Chou claimed the government forces had been greatly weakened in the past year of desultory fighting and that major cities, such as Kalgan, which the government has taken have proved an embarrassment due to the necessity of heavily garrisoning them.

WAR'S RENEWAL IN CHINA SEEN

Both Sides Warn of Strife's Resumption Soon

J. Patterson

Peiping, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—Climaxing weeks of political bickering, Chinese Government and Communist leaders declared today that full-scale resumption of civil war is imminent.

Gen. Li Tsung-jen, director of Chiang Kai-shek's Peiping headquarters, said that Government armies would resume the offensive if the Communists continue to disregard Chiang's cease-fire order.

DAY

Six weeks ago, in a truce bid, Chiang ordered his forces to end their offensives. The Communists, demanding a restoration of territories seized by the Government since an oft-violated January 13 truce, immediately attacked in several areas.

In Yenan, the Communists' chief negotiator, Chou En-lai, told Associated Press correspondent John Roderick: "The Communists will launch an all-out strategic offensive, if the Government persists in its refusal to follow the democratic lines set by the interparty conference last January, and fails to return its troops to their January 13 positions."

Li declared in an interview: "The Communists have captured many of our cities since the cease-fire order went into effect six weeks ago. I instructed my commanders to follow the cease-fire order strictly and not to fight unless attacked. My forces were put at great disadvantage. We couldn't shift our troops to protect our weakly defended cities."

Li termed daydreaming a Communist leader's boast that if the Kuomintang (Government party) refused to accede to Communist demands, the Communist forces in six months would reduce the national military power and force the Government into an agreement.

He accused the Communists of stalling, "to gain time in which to extend their sphere of influence over the country."

He asserted that they would "fail in their attempt to overthrow the Government by creating economic chaos. The Government will prevent economic chaos. Don't miscalculate the Chinese people. They went through eight years of fighting the Japanese under worse conditions than exist now."

On the military front, Communist guerrillas pushed through Government defenses to within eleven miles of Peiping, were driven off in a counter-attack then fought right back in another thrust at Antung on the Peiping-Tientsin railroad.

Meantime, the Government bid for the support of Mongolians in northwest Manchuria and Jehol Province. Transport planes from Gen. Tu Li-ming's Mukden headquarters dropped leaflets imploring the Mongolians not to be influenced into taking sides with the Communists.

Philippines-U. S. Negotiations

MANILA, Dec. 21 (AP).—American Ambassador Paul V. McNutt predicted today "an early and satisfactory conclusion" to United States-Philippines negotiations for American military bases in the Philippines. He declined to discuss details.

CHILE DEFENDS NEW PACT

Offers to Others the Favors Granted to Argentina

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 21 (AP)—Chile today defended her recently-negotiated trade agreement with Argentina from "misinterpretations" abroad, and said she would be glad to offer "similar favors" to other countries.

A statement issued by the Foreign Ministry said that Chile and Argentina considered the pact "a new step in American economic cooperation." Under the measure, this country received a credit of 700,000,000 Argentine pesos [$175,000,000], in return for coal, iron, copper and other materials.

The fact that "advantages" of the Argentine treaty cannot be invoked by a third country "does not in any way mean the exclusion in the future of similar agreements with other nations, especially on the American continent," the statement said.

$3,000,000 Credit for Bolivia

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Dec. 21 (AP).—Guillermo Mariace Muniz, manager of the government-controlled oil wells, announced officially today that the Export-Import Bank at Washington had advised "that it is disposed to concede an additional credit of $3,000,000 to be used on a plan of well-drilling and the construction of a pipeline from Camiri to Cochabamba."

WORK BEGUN BY TRUMAN ON MESSAGE

Note To Congress May Touch Problems In Labor Field

Washington, Dec. 21 (AP)—President Truman, hopeful of co-operation from the Republican-controlled Congress, began work today on a State of the Union message expected to be much shorter and less specific than the 21-point program he presented to the old Congress.

Mr. Truman was reported to be planning to refer only in broad terms to many of his former detailed recommendations and to propose new measures only in the light of developments in the last year.

Carroll Reece, Republican national chairman, served notice in a speech at St. Louis Thursday that the President could not expect co-operation from the Eightieth Congress if he renewed his former program in entirety. Reece remarked that the State of the Union message "will indicate the extent of his desire for real, effective co-operation with the new Republican Congress."

Emphasis On Labor

The President's principal new recommendations probably will be in the field of labor relations. He has indicated to Congressmen and others that he definitely will have something to say on this subject in his message.

Another topic definitely slated for inclusion is the proposed Army-Navy merger. The President told a news conference he will renew this controversial recommendation.

The question of universal training probably will await recommendations due in March from the President's special commission just named to study it.

Income taxes, which some Republicans have pledged to trim as much as twenty per cent, probably will be dealt with in more detail in the budget message.

First Proposed In 1945

Mr. Truman first proposed his 21-point program to a 1945 session. Congress was called back in September from a recess to deal with problems "crowded down upon us with the surrender of the Japanese."

The message dealt with increased unemployment compensation and higher premium wages, wartime controls, war powers and executive-agency reorganization, "full employment," a permanent fair employment practices committee, wage stabilization and labor disputes, United States Employment Service, agriculture, selective service, housing, research, transition tax revision, surplus-property disposal, small business, veterans, public works, lend-lease and post-war reconstruction, congressional salaries, ship sales and stockpiling of strategic materials.

Half Of Program Shelved

About half of the program was sidetracked by the Democratic-controlled Seventy-ninth Congress.

The new State of the Union message will go to the Congress after it convenes January 3. Since that is a Friday and the Congress will require time to organize, the message—one of three planned by the President—may not be delivered until the following Monday.

It has not been definitely decided whether the message will be delivered in person. But since it will be briefer than the 21-point message of September 6, 1945, which was repeated and elaborated on in a combined legislative-budget message last January, the President might go to the Capitol himself.

There will be three messages this time—legislative, budget and a third one transmitting a report of the new economic council established under the Employment Act.

WAR BLUNDERS BARED BY NAVY

Costly Errors in First Two Years of War Against Japan Revealed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 — (AP) Costly blunders of the first two years of the war against Japan are recounted with notable victories of the last two years in a detailed summary released tonight by the Navy.

The volume, "The Campaigns of

the Pacific War," is based on "ultra-secret" Japanese battle plans and other captured documents, as well as American combat records. The report traces campaign by campaign the long sea road from Pearl Harbor to Tokyo Bay.

Pacific Slip-Ups Told

It includes a frank recital of U. S. stumblings and slip-ups at Mid-Way, the Aleutians and Guadalcanal, from which the Navy painfully learned how to use air power.

Skillful Japanese planning for the Pearl Harbor attack and for the great conquests of the East Indies is acknowledged by the U. S. Navy writers.

The success of these plans, however, blinded the Japanese ever after to believe that final victory was just "one crushing blow" beyond their fingertips.

The Navy report was prepared for the United States strategic bombing survey, which was set up to study the importance of air power.

Immediately after the Japanese surrender, the survey established headquarters in Tokyo, questioned Japanese war leaders and examined secret papers of the high command. These interrogations were published previously in two volumes and form the core of the present summary.

Highlights of Battles

Highlights of the more important battles and campaigns follow:

Pearl Harbor—

Planning started in January, 1941. Dec. 9 (Hawaiian Time) was picked for the attack, but this was later moved up to Dec. 7 because of "possible advantages x x x from a Sunday attack." If discovered before Dec. 5, the Japanese carriers had orders to turn back.

No follow up of the raid was made since its only purpose was to destroy the capital ship strength of the United States, and the Japanese accurately estimated the damage done.

The success of the Japanese expansion, plus the American raid on Tokyo, were both reasons for seizing additional defense bases such as Midway, the Japanese said.

Fundamental Error'

Later they considered this further grab a "fundamental error." American naval officers said Midway was "perhaps the decisive battle of the war."

American forces sank four Japanese carriers and one heavy cruiser at a cost of one U. S. carrier and a destroyer.

An American mistake, and a bloody air lesson, was the sending out of unprotected torpedo squadrons.

"Unfortunately, both the Army and Navy torpedo attacks against the enemy were made in vain," the analysis said. "Approaching without fighter protection, the torpedo groups were attacked and cut to pieces principally by the defending Japanese fighters before they were able to press home their attack."

Report on Aleutians

The Japanese landings were made right after the Midway defeat, but U. S. search planes did not learn Kiska and Attu were being occupied until four days after the start of the landings. After 14 months of U. S. bombing the "disappointing total" of less than seven per cent of the Japanese garrison had been killed by the air raids.

The Japanese evacuated 5,100 troops from Kiska in 45 minutes one afternoon following the American seizure of Attu. Some 25 days later 34,000 American and Canadian troops attacked the deserted island after week of air and surface bombardment.

A "dark chapter in the United States air effort" was failure to attack Japanese cruisers and destroyers that heavily damaged two American warships in a daylight battle. The bombers were delayed "several hours" changing their bomb loads for an attack.

The U. S. defense of the Aleutians and Alaska "was entrusted" to 78 planes because the task force commander (not identified) was ordered to operate "cautiously." He hid his destroyers around Dutch Harbor and kept his principal surface ship strength south of Kodiak, "almost certainly out of reach of the Japanese but equally beyond range of any promising quarry."

Army Bombers Called Inaccurate at Midway

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP).—The accuracy of Army bombing received a ribbing from Navy writers in a campaign survey of the war in the Pacific issued tonight.

In the Battle of Midway, B-17s of the 7th Air Force made sixty-two bombing runs on the Japanese fleet but scored no hits, according to Japanese testimony given to the Navy after the war.

"The difficulties which attend high-altitude bombing of ships were well illustrated," said the Navy report, "when a flight of B-17s reported sinking a 'cruiser' by an attack delivered from 10,000 feet.

"In fact, the 'cruiser' was a United States submarine, which hastily submerged when the first bombs fell off her bow."

Courts-Martial Reforms Urged; Army Discrimination Charged

1946

Washington, Dec. 21 (AP)—An American Bar Association committee reported tonight the charge of discrimination in army courts-martial as between officers and GI's was true in some cases and "seriously impaired" morale.

The committee, appointed by Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War, also found that "sentences originally imposed were frequently excessive and sometimes fanastically so."

Board's Recommendations

To overcome these and five other criticisms of the court-martial system which the committee held "well founded" it recommended that:

1. "Qualified enlisted men" be permitted to sit on courts trying GI's, and enlisted men be "encouraged to attend." The Doolittle board similarly recommended that sergeants should sit on courts-martial.

[A study of relations between officers and enlisted men had been made by a War Department board headed by former Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle, in a broad investigation of the Army's "caste" system.]

2. The law members of each court and the defense counsel be members of the Judge Advocate General's Department and be appointed by it instead of by the commander who orders the trial, as at present. The commander would continue to name the trial judge advocate.

3. It be made unlawful for commanders or others to try to influence the action of an appointing or reviewing authority in connection with courts-martial, or to reprimand a court or its members.

Urges Larger Department

4. The Judge Advocate General's Department be enlarged and trained lawyers be provided for court-martial duty. The committee noted that "frequently officers with no legal training were used as law members, trial judge advocates, or defense counsel, even though there were available a sufficient number of competent men in the Army for all the courts."

5. A board of officers be named to make a continuous study of changes in the articles of war and courts-martial procedure.

The bar association committee was headed by Dean Arthur T. Vanderbilt, of the New York University Law School.

Other members were Walter P. Armstrong, of Memphis, Tenn., Joseph W. Henderson, of Philadelphia, and Jacob M. Lashly, of St. Louis, former presidents of the American Bar Association; Frederick E. Crane, retired chief judge of the New York Court of Appeals; Circuit Judge Morris A. Soper, of Baltimore; Floyd E. Thompson, former chief justice of Illinois; William T. Joyner, of Raleigh, N.C., and Judge Alexander Holtzoff, of Washington, D.C.

Prompt Consideration Pledged

Kenneth C. Royall, Under Secretary of War, said in a statement the report "will receive prompt and careful consideration and the War Department's action thereon and any recommendations for legislation in connection therewith will be announced in the near future."

The committee was appointed by Patterson last spring, held hearings here and elsewhere throughout the country and received hundreds of briefs and memoranda from lawyers and laymen, most of whom served on courts-martial during the war.

Called "Actual Breakdowns"

It cited "seven frequent criticisms" which it heard and concluded they "are well founded and reflect actual breakdowns in the operation" of the court-martial system:

1. "There was an absence of sufficient attention to and emphasis upon the military-justice system, and lack of preliminary planning for it."

2. "There was a serious deficiency of sufficiently qualified and trained men to act as members of the court or as officers of the court."

3. "The command frequently dominated the courts in the rendition of their judgment."

4. "Defense counsel were often ineffective because of (a) lack of experience and knowledge, or (b) lack of a vigorous defense attitude."

Comment On Sentences

5. "The sentences originally imposed were frequently excessively severe and sometimes fantastically so."

6. "There was some discrimination between officers and enlisted men, both as to the bringing of charges and as to convictions and sentences."

7. "Investigations, before referring cases to trial, were frequently inefficient or inadequate."

On the score of discrimination, the committee had this to say:

"The critics did not always understand the difficulties of the situation or appreciate the severity of the punishment inflicted upon an officer by the imposition of a fine or the loss of promotion or reduction in rank, and the devastating effect of this punishment upon his career.

"Nevertheless, we are convinced that in some instances and in some areas there was foundation for the complaint and it was a general source of criticism among the troops and seriously impaired their morale.

"In general, we believe that officers would be less likely to offend if they were subjected to a greater extent to the deterrent influence of punishment which in army circles is deemed so effective in dealing with enlisted men."

System Held Good One

The committee agreed with witnesses who testified "almost without exception" that "the Army's system of justice in general and as written in the books is a good one; that it is excellent in theory and designed to secure swift and sure justice; and the innocent are almost never convicted and the guilty seldom acquitted."

But it noted that "there was often a disquieting absence of respect for the operation of the system in its tremendous expansion under the impact of war. There was considerable indignation at some of the current and all too frequent breakdowns. The general comment was that the system laid down in the manual for courts martial of the army was not followed as closely as it should have been and that the system not infrequently broke down."

Ascribed To Two Factors

This is ascribed to two factors—failure of the army to use available lawyers, placing "incompetent men" on the courts; and actions of generals "who conceived it the duty of the command to interfere for disciplinary purposes."

"The result, in the opinion of many witnesses," the report continued, "was that although the innocent were not punished, there was such disparity and severity in the impact of the system on the guilty as to bring many military courts into disrepute both among the law-breaking element and the law-abiding element, and a serious impairment of the morale of the troops ensued where such a situation existed."

TRUMAN CONFIRMS NAZI CRIME JUDGES

Washington, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—President Truman today gave presidential appointments to three American judges and an alternate, who since October, have been trying Nazi doctors and scientists in one phase of the war crimes trial in Germany.

The White House said the judges had been serving at the request of the Army and the presidential appointments were made to give them more official status. They are sitting at Nuernberg.

The appointees are Walter B. Beals, chief justice of the Washington State Supreme Court; Harold L. Sebring, associate justice of the Florida Supreme Court; Johnson Tal Crawford, Oklahoma District Court judge, and an alternate, Victor C. Swearinggen, former special assistant to the Attorney-General. The four men constitute one of six special courts authorized to try war criminals in the American zone of occupation, two of which already have been set up.

The appointments were made in an executive order which said they were pursuant to the four-Power agreement of the Control Council for Germany and to the charter of the International Military Tribunal.

The latter court was established by the United States, France, Great Britain and Russia and resulted in the execution of eleven major Nazis earlier this year.

The members appointed today will receive personnel assistance from the State, War, Justice and Navy departments. Their expenses will be paid by the War Department.

The court to which the three were named is one of six which will continue the trial of war crimes defendants in the American zone. Each court is composed of three judges with one alternate and the personnel is American.

NEW TRAINING PLAN GOING TO CONGRESS

Washington, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—Recommendations on universal youth training—going into and beyond the military field—will be laid before President Truman by an advisory group in time for Congress to be informed during the next session.

Dr. Karl T. Compton, head of the committee chosen by Mr. Truman, who urged the members to follow the idea of "insuring the continuation of our form of government," said the report likely will be ready late in March.

The group, designated as the President's Advisory Commission on Universal Training, was told by Mr. Truman that "the military phase is incidental to what I have in mind." He said he wanted young people informed on what the government stands for, and its responsibilities.

Dr. Compton told reporters that any adequate program must recognize the fact that the nation's security depends not only on its military strength but also the physical, spiritual, religious and moral fiber of its young men. All these aspects will have equal emphasis, he added.

Mr. Truman did not differentiate between young men and women in reference to the need for training. Dr. Compton said whether to include young women in the commission's work on the problem might be given consideration if developments indicate a need for it.

INFANTRY GETS MORE GUNFIRE

1946

Army Adds to Mobility—Air Transport Stressed.

Washington, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—The Army disclosed last night plans for making its infantry divisions unparalleled fighting machines with lightning mobility and more than three times the

gunfire of existing units. At the same time, it announced a corresponding strengthening of the other major ground combat component, the armored division.

The reorganization, which Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Army Ground Force chief said in a statement takes into account lessons learned in world war II and which looks forward to the atomic age, will do this to the infantry divisions:

Provide a wartime strength of between 17,000 and 18,000 men, an increase in manpower of about 20 per cent, produce a 200 per cent increase in the number of weapons of various categories with a 250 per cent increase in firepower due to improved automatic and other characteristics.

Heavy Tanks Added.

Instead of merely attaching elements such as armor only when needed in the field (as was done in world war II), provide the infantry with an organic tank battalion and anti-aircraft battalion. The division will have six companies of M-26 tanks mounting 90-millimeter guns. Division artillery will include fifty-four 105 howitzers and eighteen 155 howitzers. The division's armament will include more of the valuable recoilless guns, forty-two 75 millimeter and eighty-one 57-millimeter recoilless rifles.

The new armored division will be increased in man power—about 15,000 men compared with the 10,000 to 14,000 in the war. But the significant feature will be the strength in tanks—325 mediums, with a battalion of heavy tanks when they become available. Details on the final number of weapons and exact types of armament remain to be worked out.

World war II experience has resulted in elimination of two items familiar to G. I.'s—the tank destroyer and the armored car. Henceforth, officials said, enemy tanks will be challenged by tanks instead of the tank-destroyer which had firepower but lacked armor. The place of the armored car for fast reconnaissance will be taken by light tanks.

Would Move by Air.

A general improvement in type and increase in use of vehicles will greatly accelerate the mobility of the infantry division, but Devers said that the eventual goal of Army ground forces is to make the infantry division completely transportable by airplanes. It was explained that this should not be confused with the airborne division. The air transportable division will be put into action by planes when a base is secured. The securing of "airheads" will be the mission of airborne troops, landing either by parachute or glider.

"The infantry division of the future," said the general, "will not be merely amphibious, striking the enemy by land or sea. It will be triphibious, capable of swift mechanized movement by land, sea and air."

TRUMAN IS ASKED FOR VIEW ON END OF WAR POWERS

DEC 1946

Washington, Dec. 21—(AP)—Congressional Republicans planning to trim the wartime and emergency powers of the executive branch asked President Truman today to say which ones he believes are no longer needed.

Senator Wiley (R-Wis.), said he had solicited Cabinet members and the Veterans Administration for their recommendations but was told in each case these had been submitted to Mr. Truman.

In a letter to the President, Wiley asked him to tell:

1. Which special powers within each Cabinet department and the Veterans Administration "do you desire to be terminated immediately at the outset of the 80th Congress?"

2. The dates or conditions "under which each of the remaining war powers should be terminated."

Wiley, who was delegated by the Rpublican Steering Committee to draft a report on termination of the special powers, said he would have one ready for the December 30 meeting of the Republicans even if the President does not make known his position.

Gen. Clark to Work On Austrian Treaty

Washington, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Byrnes named Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark today as his deputy, to begin preliminary work on a peace treaty for Austria. Clark, American Commanding General in Austria, will join deputies of Foreign Ministers from France, Great Britain and Russia in London on January 14 to begin the work.

Ambassador Robert Murphy, political adviser to the American Commander in Germany, was named yesterday as deputy on the German peace treaty.

State Department Hails British-Burma Parley

DEC 1946

Says It May Speed Country's Self-Government

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP).—The United States today expressed "confident hope" that the forthcoming conferences between British and Burmese officials will speed the day "of full self-government" for Burma.

In a statement commenting on the British Labor government's invitation to a Burmese delegation to attend conferences at London, the State Department said it "welcomes" the action.

"The United States has many good friends in Burma," the statement added, "including those who gave invaluable assistance to our troops in Burma in the campaign against the Japanese."

The State Department recalled that the British gave "important and responsible posts" in the Burmese government to Burmese leaders in October, 1946.

"It is our confident hope that the London talks will result in further progress toward the agreed goal of full self-government for that important Asiatic country," the statement said.

TESTS FOR FORMER PW'S

VA Offers Full Examination to Those Feeling After-Effects

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—The Veterans Administration offered comprehensive physical examinations today to the 125,000 former American prisoners of war who feel after-effects of their imprisonment.

Special consideration will be given to disability claims filed by such veterans. Former prisoners of war whose disability claims already have been denied also may have their cases reopened by applying to the nearest VA office.

A spokesman explained that the VA was not trying to add to its disability claims list, but wished to clear up borderline cases before a time lapse makes them even more difficult to settle.

"As the result of thorough studies of the effects of malnutrition on former prisoners, VA physicians are better equipped to determine the nature of disabilities," he said. "In many cases, the effects of malnutrition may have escaped detection in ordinary physical examinations. In certain instances, the after-effects may have been slow in appearing."

Ethridge Chosen For Greek Inquiry

Washington, Dec. 21 (AP)—James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, tonight named Mark Ethridge, publisher of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, as American representative on the United Nations commission to investigate alleged Greek border violations.

Ethridge will have two or three technical assistants who will be announced later.

In the Fall of 1945 he investigated political conditions in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Romania for Brynes. His report has not been made public.

The Security Council decided Thursday to send a commission to investigate disturbances along the borders between Greece and Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

Medal Is Presented To Transworld Chief

Washington, Dec. 21 (AP)—Robert W. Patterson, Secretary of War, presented the Medal for Merit today to Jack Frye, president of Transworld Airlines, for "outstanding services to the United Nations" in wartime.

A citation said Frye made a "noteworthy contribution" in the operation of commercial air transports, inaugurating overseas air routes and training pilots and crews.

GI BILL HELPS TOO FEW, SAYS V.F.W. LEADER

DEC 1946

Cost 20 Billions, Only Half Benefit, Bonus Supporter Holds

Washington, Dec. 21 (AP)—Omar B. Ketchum, of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, estimated tonight that taxpayers will put out $20,000,000,000 or more under the GI Bill of Rights and less than half of the World War II veterans will get any substantial benefit.

The V.F.W. legislative director gave the figures in an article in the January issue of the V.F.W. National News as an argument for a Federal bonus to veterans.

Ketchum projected his cost estimate over the life of the GI bill's various benefits, on the basis of Veterans Administration figures on the outlay up to October 31.

2,500,000 Veterans Aided

He got actual cost figures for only three sections of the law, those providing educational aid, loans and unemployment allowances, and arrived at a partial total of $2,761,766,833 in direct benefits to veterans and estimated administrative costs within the Veterans' Administration. He noted there are other big items, difficult to estimate, representing the outlays of such agencies as the Treasury and the General Accounting Office.

Ketchum reported these figures on direct benefits to veterans up to October 31: Education (subsistence, tuition and such), $946,381,521; loan guaranty, $38,004,838; unemployment allowances $1,679,123,056.

The V.F.W. official estimated 2,500,000 veterans are receiving, or have received, benefits under the education section of the act, about 6,500,000 have had unemployment allowances and 500,000 have received loan benefits.

Aid Seen For 7,500,000

He figured that over the years about 5,000,000 will get substantial aid under the education provisions, 1,500,000 under the loan title, and the unemployment allowances will depend on economic conditions.

There will be numerous duplications, with thousands receiving benefits under all three sections, Ketchum said.

On that basis, he added, "it is estimated that less than 7,000,000 World War II veterans will receive substantial benefits under the GI act before its provisions expire."

DALTON FORECASTS 'A LOT OF HOUSING'

DEC 1946

Deputy Expediter, Resigning, Says Wyatt Laid Foundation for 'Tremendous Building'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—With the assertion that "we'll get a lot of housing, but it's no longer a veterans' program," the deputy housing expediter, Neil Dalton, resigned tonight to return to duty as assistant to the president of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Mr. Dalton was in charge of field operations for the former expediter, Wilson Wyatt, who quit because of President Truman's relaxation of controls. He credited Mr. Wyatt with laying the foundation for "tremendous building next spring."

But unless the Government helped finance the makers of assembly-line houses, Mr. Dalton declared, there was "no way to get modest, low-cost dwellings to relieve the next few hardship years."

The American Institute of Architects predicted, however, that the relaxation of controls would "not only speed up construction but will reduce costs."

The institute has advocated complete removal of wartime controls, including rent ceilings, immediately. Its statement tonight said the housing situation was becoming "progressively better and the outlook for housing veterans is improved."

Simultaneously the Labor Department reported a 2.7 per cent increase in November in the number of apprentices in the building industry, which faces a labor shortage next year. The increase was achieved despite the seasonal drop in new construction.

Mr. Dalton emphasized that his resignation was not a protest, like that of his fellow-deputy, Norton E. Long, a week ago. He said he had arranged previously with Mr. Wyatt to leave by the year-end. He added that he had offered to give aid when needed to Mr. Wyatt's successors, Raymond M. Foley, national housing administrator, and Frank R. Creedon, expediter.

"The outlook for large numbers of conventional-type houses is excellent, but that's nothing new," Mr. Dalton told an interviewer. "When Wyatt took over, his first effort was to increase production of building materials.

"That has been highly successful. Every line on every production chart is heading to the sky. The fruit of that planting will be harvested next spring in tremendous building activity.

"But I don't think we can get houses within reach of the lower-income family without an industrialized, mass-production housing program."

Whether this could be achieved depended on "important" decisions soon to be made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Mr. Dalton said. He thought the lending policy might be settled this week.

"In time, private capital alone will develop a factory-built housing industry, but the question is whether we will get them soon enough to save veterans from hardship in the years just ahead," the retiring deputy continued. "This is a question of the Government actually paying out money to buy time."

30-24-7047

ATTORNEYS ACT TO CITE TERRY FOR CONTEMPT

DEC 1946

Ferguson Says He Would Vote to Unseat Bilbo on Present Evidence.

SECRETARY ILL IN CAPITAL

Senator, With Hearing Recessed, Will Spend Christmas in Dream House No. 1.

Washington, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—Attorneys for the Senate War Investigating Committee said today that they have asked for authority to file contempt charges against Edward P. Terry, former secretary of Senator Bilbo (D.-Miss.) The action is based on Terry's refusal to tell the committee what became of $15,000 which he said a New Yorker gave him to use against Bilbo in the Mississippi election this year.

Committee counsel must obtain permission of President Pro Tem McKellar (D.-Tenn), and then pass the contempt complaint along to the Federal District Attorney here for presentation to a grand jury. Penalties for contempt of the Senate range up to a year in jail and $1,000 fine.

Senator Mead (D.-N. Y.), the chairman, directed George Meader, counsel for the committee, also to push a perjury charge against Terry.

Senator Ferguson (R.-Mich.) says that on the basis of evidence already presented to the committee he would vote against allowing Bilbo to take his seat, if the matter was subject to a roll call. Participating in a radio broadcoast last night he asserted: "I would say the evidence is very clear there was a violation of the law in Bilbo's accepting money

from a war contractor."

The former secretary testified that he got the $15,000 from Simon Liberman of New York to back any opponent who could defeat Bilbo this year. Unable to find such an opponent, Terry said, he then was told to give the funds to any one who opposed Bilbo in the run-off primary. But Bilbo mustered a majority over his four opponents in the first primary and there was no run-off. So, Terry said, he handed the cash back to Liberman.

Terry Then Closed Up.

Ferguson declared this was impossible because Liberman died several months before Terry's bank accounts showed the money repaid. Terry said that he was confused and declined to tell who received the funds.

A woman, who identified herself as Mrs. Terry, said that he is ill in his apartment here, under doctor's orders to talk to no one, and has nothing more to say about the transaction.

Meanwhile the 69-year-old Bilbo, declaring he has cleared himself of all complaints about his dealings with contractors, said that he will spend Christmas at his Dream House home near Poplarville, Miss.

"I've not missed spending Christmas in the Dream House since 1935," Bilbo said.

The Senator told a reporter he hardly expects to get the keys to an expensive new automobile and additional home furnishings from Santa Claus this year. Witnesses testified that he received these gifts from war contractors in 1941 along with an artificial lake, a swimming pool, a Dream House No. 2, a painting of the original Dream House and thousands of dollars for a church parsonage on his farm.

Old Southern Custom.

Bilbo explained that gifts to public servants "are an old Southern custom" and that while some contractors were among the donors, they were "old friends" and there were "no strings attached."

Ferguson reported that he and committee attorneys are rechecking all testimony and exhibits in an attempt to complete a report by December 30. The other two sub-committee members, Mead and Tunnell (D.-Del.), are not members of the new Congress which takes office January 3. The sub-committee report will go to the full war investigating committee and from there to the new Senate.

Food Prices Drop in Cities

Labor Statistics Bureau Reports 3.5 Per Cent Decline Here

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP).—Food prices dropped in eleven of twelve large cities between Nov. 26 and Dec. 17, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today.

Prices in New York declined 3.5 per cent, Kansas City, Boston and Washington, 3 per cent; Los Angeles and Pittsburgh, 2 per cent; Chicago and Detroit, 1.5 per cent. Minor declines took place in Cleveland, Houston and Denver, while in Savannah prices were unchanged.

Meats, except chickeen, declined in most cities. Round steak, chuck roast and bacon were lower in ten of the cities. Pork chops dropped in all twelve.

STOP WATCH CLOCKS ATOM

New Electronic Measuring Device Is Perfected at Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 21—An electric "stop watch" capable of measuring time intervals as brief as one-thousandth of one millionth of a second—so short an interval that light, speeding at 186,000 miles a second, would travel only one foot during the measured period—has been perfected in the Sloane Physics Laboratory at Yale University.

The "stop watch," known as a precision time measurer, is the only machine of its type known to have been developed in this country. It was perfected by Dr. Howard L. Schultz, assistant Professor of Physics, a member of the Yale faculty since 1938 who was on the staff of the Radiation Laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology during the war years.

Designed to measure the speed of atomic particles—and to count them as well—the device is also used to determine the energy of a charged particle in nuclear reactions. According to Dr. Schultz, it "opens a new field in instrumentation—a field which has barely been scratched."

Bishop Buddy Urges U.S. Oust Its U. N. Delegates

San Diego Prelate Calls Them 'Appeasers' of Russia

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Dec. 21 (AP).—Bishop Charles Francis Buddy of the Catholic Diocese of San Diego stated in a "Christmas message" issued to the press and radio here yesterday that Congress should "take prompt steps to oust" United States delegates to the United Nations, which he maintained was "sowing the seeds of war."

The bishop's statement, which particularly criticized United Nations "vicious interference in Spain," said the American delegates were "timidly in the role of appeasers" of Russia.

"The prominent representatives to the peace table," the statement declared, "ignored the spirit of the veterans who won the great victory. Instead of getting down to their solemn duty of promoting peace, the United Nations conferees busied themselves in sowing the seeds of war. They tried to outsmart, outshine and circumvent one another."

German Newsmen May Work in U. S.

Editor Proposes Jobs to Teach Them Democracy

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21 (AP).—A plan to bring German newspaper men to the United States to learn democracy by working on American newspapers has been disclosed by Paul C. Smith, editor of "The San Francisco Chronicle," who returned recently from an Army-sponsored trip through Europe.

The plan can be set in motion, Mr. Smith said, as soon as a peace treaty with Germany has been signed and the status of erstwhile enemy nations fixed.

A number of American editors who visited Germany and other European countries on the Army trip have agreed "informally" to the plan, he declared. Among them, Mr. Smith said, are Palmer Hoyt, of "The Denver Post"; Barry Bingham, of "The Louisville Times"; James Kearney jr., of "The Trenton Times"; Philip Parrish, of "The Portland Oregonian," and Manchester Boddy, of "The Los Angeles Daily News."

The idea is to bring German newspaper men to America for a year," Mr. Smith said. "They would work in the city rooms and on the beats, exactly like American staff men.

"They might be asked to write special articles interpreting news events from Europe.

"But the main purpose is to let them learn democracy by working with Americans on American newspapers. They will discover, first hand, a free press, and will learn, better than through any amount of lecturing, what a free press means in the life of a nation."

Mr. Smith said he saw reporters and editors in Germany some of whom, although comparatively young, had passed most of the war years in concentration camps. "I'd be glad to have any one of them on this paper," he said.

DR. MC CONAUGHY TO RESIGN USC POST ON DEC 31

New York, Dec. 21—Dr. James L. McConaughy, governor-elect of Connecticut, will relinquish his post as president of United Service to China December 31, in order to assume his new duties, it was announced yesterday at the offices of USC, 1790 Broadway.

Dr. McConaughy was tendered a farewell party by the officers and staff members at USC headquarters this afternoon when felicitation and well wishes were extended.

Commenting on Dr. McConaughy's departure, Charles Edison, national chairman of USC, stated: "Throughout his four years' leadership of USC, Dr. McConaughy has made an outstanding contribution to China and to Chinese-American understanding and co-operation. During this same time, he rendered distinguished war-time service as associate director of the Office of Strategic Services, and more recently has served as chairman of the Navy's Civilian Advisory Committee.

"He has long had a deep-rooted interest in China, with particularly close associations with Yale-in-China and West China Union University and with a special propensity for helping Chinese students studying in America.

"As he assumes the important responsibilities as Connecticut's governor, all his associates and friends at USC extend to him good wishes. China will continue to count upon a share of his interest and affection."

Dr. McConaughy came to the presidency of USC in 1942 after 18 years as president of Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn. He served one term as lieutenant governor of Connecticut, during 1939-1940. Dr. B. A. Garside, who has been vice president and secretary of USC since 1941, has been appointed to the newly-created post of executive vice president.

LONDON, DEC 21—(AP)—ALEXANDER, FORMER FIRST LORD OF BRITAIN'S ADMIRALTY TODAY ASSUMED THE TITLE OF MINISTER OF DEFENSE MINISTER, FOLLOWING ROYAL APPROVAL OF LEGISLATION CREATING THE NEW CABINET POST WHICH IS RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATING ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCES. THE DEFENSE TITLE HITHERTO HAS BEEN HELD BY THE PRIME MINISTER.
DN4 12AES

MEANWHILE, IT WAS GENERALLY RECOGNIZED THAT ANY PLAN WHICH COULD NOT GAIN RUSSIAN APPROVAL WAS DOOMED IN ADVANCE, BECAUSE RUSSIA COULD WIELD THE VETO ON THE PLAN ITSELF IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL, WHICH MUST APPROVE THE PROPOSED TREATY.

RECOGNIZING THIS, THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAS REPORTED TO HAVE SENT NEW INSTRUCTIONS TO SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN YESTERDAY ADVISING HIM TO USE EVERY MEANS POSSIBLE TO WIN SOVIET APPROVAL AND AVOID A SPLIT AMONG THE BIG FIVE.

FRENCH DELEGATE ALEXANDRE PARODI, WHILE SUPPORTING THE CANADIAN COMPROMISE, DECLARED THAT THE QUESTION OF ELIMINATING THE VETO FROM ATOMIC MATTERS STILL REMAINED UNSOLVED. HE EXPRESSED BELIEF, HOWEVER, THAT THE ISSUE WOULD BE SOLVED.
RP22AES

ARMY
BY ROBERT EUNSON

PARIS, DEC. 21-(AP)-DESPITE FRANCE'S PRIDE IN BEING CONSIDERED ONE OF THE FOUR BIG NATIONS OF THE WORLD IN MEETINGS OF FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE POWERS, HER ARMED STRENGTH MAY BE CUT TO THAT OF A SECOND OR EVEN THIRD RATE NATION IN PREMIER LEON BLUM'S ECONOMY CAMPAIGN.

WITH THE SIEGFRIED AND MAGINOT LINES A THING OF THE PAST AND GERMAN COASTAL DEFENSES DYNAMITED ALL THE WAY FROM OSLO TO BORDEAUX, THE FRENCH ARMY OF 650,000 MEN--INCLUDING GENDARMES, MARINES AND AIRFORCE NOW STANDS SECOND IN SIZE TO YUGOSLAVIA ON THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT, RUSSIA EXCEPTED.

ACCORDING TO RELIABLE ESTIMATES OF INTELLIGENCE SOURCES, YUGOSLAV TODAY IS THE TOUGHEST LITTLE COUNTRY IN EUROPE WITH AN ARMY OF 800,000 MEN.

PRESENT ECONOMY PLANS CALL FOR REDUCING THE FRENCH ARMY TO ABOUT 300,000 MEN, COMPARABLE TO THE ESTIMATED SIZE OF GENERALISSIMO FRANCO'S

30.24 - 7049

SPANISH FORCES AND ABOUT EQUAL TO THE ARMY WHICH EITHER BELGIUM OR THE NETHERLANDS COULD MUSTER ON THE NORTH.

THIS ISSUE OVER THE ARMED FORCES WAS WHAT MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR SOCIALIST PREMIER BLUM TO FORM HIS INTENDED COALITION GOVERNMENT LAST WEEK. THE TWO MOST POWERFUL PARTIES IN FRANCE, THE COMMUNISTS AND GEORGES BIDAULT'S MRP, WERE UNABLE TO AGREE ON WHO SHOULD HAVE THE MINISTRY OF DEFENSE.

THE COMMUNISTS REFUSED TO TAKE PART IN A BLUM GOVERNMENT UNLESS THEY WERE GIVEN THE DEFENSE POST, AND THE MRP REFUSED TO CONSENT TO THIS, CHARGING THAT THE COMMUNISTS INTENDED TO "UNDERMINE" THE FRENCH ARMY BY LOADING IT WITH A "FIFTH COLUMN."

SO BLUM WAS OBLIGED TO BRING IN A MINORITY GOVERNMENT COMPOSED ENTIRELY OF SOCIALISTS PLEDGED TO UNPOPULAR ECONOMIC CUTS. THEY PLAN TO START SAVING MONEY BY DISCHARGING GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES, NOT EXCLUDING SOLDIERS.

FD302PES

WITH INDOCHINA

PARIS, DEC. 21-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER FRANCE-SOIR TODAY QUOTED A SPOKESMAN HERE FOR THE VIET NAM REPUBLIC AS SAYING THAT IF HOSTILITIES CONTINUE IN INDOCHINA FRANCE WILL BE FACED IN HER RICH COLONIAL POSSESSION WITH A "PERMANENT WAR, A BATTLE EVERY DAY, FROM GENERATION TO GENERATION."

1946

THE SPOKESMAN, M.MAO, IN AN INTERVIEW, SAID THAT PROLONGING OF THE FIGHTING WILL MEAN THAT "INDOCHINA IS LOST. WE WILL DESTROY EVERYTHING AND WE WILL DIE. THERE WILL BE A PERMANENT STATE OF WAR."

HE SAID THAT THE VISIT OF FRENCH MINISTER OF COLONIES MOUTET TO INDOCHINA MAY SAVE THE SITUATION, BUT IF IT DOES NOT THE VIET-NAMESE WILL TAKE THEIR CASE TO THE UNITED NATIONS WHILE CONTINUING TO FIGHT.

"WE HAVE NOT ENOUGH MEN NOR ENOUGH ARMS," HE SAID, "BUT WE WILL WAGE A WAR OF DESTRUCTION, OF SABOTAGE TO MAKE LIFE IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE CONQUERORS. IT'S VERY SIMPLE. IT WILL BE JUST LIKE THAT. A PERMANENT WAR, A BATTLE EVERY DAY, FROM GENERATION TO GENERATION."

HE DECLARED THAT ESTIMATES OF 30,000 ARMED VIET-NAMESE WERE EXAGGERATED AND SAID THAT THE MARCH AGREEMENT RECOGNIZING THE VIET NAM REPUBLIC ALLOWED THE VIET-NAMESE 10,000 EFFECTIVES AND THE FRENCH 15,000 REGULAR SOLDIERS.

"THIS AGREEMENT WAS NOT RESPECTED BY THE FRENCH," HE SAID.

"OUR ARMY IS AN ARMY OF PARTISANS. THEY ARE ALL VOLUNTEERS. WE HAVE ONLY SOME CANNON, BUT NO PLANES, NO TANKS, NO BOATS. WHERE WOULD YOU HAVE US BUY WEAPONS? ONLY FRANCE COULD FURNISH THEM TO US."

FD508PES

THE SITUATION IN NORTHERN INDOCHINA HAD BEEN RELATIVELY QUIET UNTIL LAST MONTH, WHEN AN OUTBREAK OCCURRED AT HAIPHONG WHEN THE FRENCH ATTEMPTED TO SEIZE SMUGGLED GASOLINE STORES.

THE OUTBREAK WAS VIEWED BY MANY IN INDOCHINA AS A VICTORY FOR RESTIVE EXTREMISTS OVER THE MORE CONCILIATORY PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH. THERE HAS BEEN NO WORD ABOUT HIM SINCE HIS GOVERNMENT FLED HANOI ON THURSDAY. ADD PARIS (WL-1400-China) XX 50,000 (Goldberg)

UNDERLYING THE OUBREAK, WERE THE NATIONALIST AMBITIONS OF VIET-NAMESE LEADERS, MATCHED BY FRENCH DETERMINATION TO RETAIN FRANCE'S RICHEST OVERSEAS TERRITORY.

CHIEF POINT IMMEDIATELY AT ISSUE IS THE FUTURE STATUS OF COCHIN CHINA, WHERE RUBBER AND RICE PRODUCTION FURNISH INDOCHINA'S CHIEF WEALTH. THE VIET-NAMESE WANT IT JOINED WITH TONKIN AND ANNAM AS PART OF THEIR REPUBLIC AND THE FRENCH WANT IT SEPARATE FROM VIET NAM.

FD402PES

PARIS--FIRST ADD INDOCHINA XXX AND RUBBER

ADM.GEORGE THIERRY D'ARGENLIEU, HIGH COMMISSIONER TO INDOCHINA, ALREADY WAS ON HIS WAY BACK AFTER TWO CONFERENCES WITH LEON BLUM, INTERIM PRESIDENT-PREMIER.

COMMUNISTS, WHO HOLD THE MOST SEATS THOUGH NOT AMAJORITY IN THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY, WALKED OUT OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE YESTERDAY JUST BEFORE THE COMMITTEE, DESPITE THEIR OPPOSITION, ADOPTED A RESOLUTION SALUTING FRENCH FORCES IN INDOCHINA FOR EFFORTS "TO MAINTAIN IN THE FAR EAST THE CIVILIZING AND PACIFYING PRESENCE OF FRANCE."

PRESIDENT HO THURSDAY CABLED THE PREMIER A PROTEST AGAINST RECENT HANOI INCIDENTS AND PROPOSED INVESTIGATION BY A FRENCH PARLIAMENTARY MISSION.

A NANKING DISPATCH OF THE FRENCH PRESS AGENCY SAID LEADERS OF TWO VIET-NAM NATIONALIST PARTIES HAD URGED CHINESE AND UNITED STATES MEDIATION IN THE SITUATION.

1946

BEFORE THE WAR, COCHIN CHINA IN THE SOUTH OF INDOCHINA WAS A FRENCH COLONY AND THE STATES OF ANNAM, CAMBODIA, LAOS AND TONKIN WERE FRENCH PROTECTORATES. JAPANESE, MOVING IN MARCH 6, 1945, HELD THE COUNTRY DURING THE WAR.

LAST MARCH 6, FRANCE RECOGNIZED THE VIET-NAM REPUBLIC AS A FREE STATE AND A MEMBER OF THE FEDERATION OF INDOCHINA AND THE FRENCH UNION, WITH JURISDICTION OVER TONKIN AND ANNAM. THE REPUBLIC HAS SOUGHT TO INCORPORATE COCHIN CHINA TOO.

IN SEPTEMBER, PRESIDENT HO CAME TO FRANCE TO SEEK FULL INDEPENDENCE. HE FAILED TO GET THAT BUT TOOK BACK A CUSTOMS AND MONETARY AGREEMENT.

IN RECENT MONTHS, HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN KILLED IN SPORADIC FIGHTING BETWEEN FRENCH AND VIET-NAMESE, PARTICULARLY IN HANOI'S PORT OF HAIPHONG EASTWARD ON THE GULF OF TONKIN.

(EDITORS: YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO A STORY BY MICHEL MOUTSCHEN FROM HANOI, INDOCHINA, WHICH MOVED ON SOME CIRCUITS IN THE NIGHT REPORT.)

MX343AES

BY RICHARD KASISCHKE

BERLIN, DEC. 21-(AP)-GERMANS IN THE AMERICAN ZONE HAVE BEEN FED FROM RESERVE STOCKS FOR THE LAST THREE MONTHS AS FOOD IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES HAVE RUN LESS THAN HALF OF REQUIREMENTS, BUT A BIG INCREASE IS COUNTED UPON NEXT MONTH TO MAKE UP DEFICIENCIES, GEN. JOSEPH T.MCNARNEY, AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNOR, SAID TODAY.

THE THEATER COMMANDER TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT A LOCAL RCISIS IN MEETING THE OFFICIAL 1,550 CALORIES DAILY RATION IN WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN HAD BEEN SOLVED BY A LOAN OF FLOUR AND CEREAL FROM ARMY STOCKS.

MCNARNEY SAID HE HAD BEEN INFORMED THAT 300,000 TONS OF AMERICAN FOOD FOR GERMANY WAS ON THE SEAS OR IN PROCESS OF LOADING AND EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN THE NEXT MONTH.

"OVER THE LAST THREE MONTHS," HE SAID "WE HAVE BEEN GETTING LESS THAN HALF THE IMPORTS NEEDED TO SUPPORT THE 1,550-CALORY RATION, BUT WE EXPECT ANTICIPATED SHIPMENTS IN THE COURSE OF THE NEXT MONTH TO MAKE UP THE DEFICIENCY. MEANWHILE, WE HAVE BEEN USING RESERVE STOCKS."

1946

DISCUSSING QUADRIPARTITE OCCUPATION AFFAIRS, MCNARNEY SAID ITS FOUR ELEMENTS ARE TO SUBMIT DETAILED REPORTS ON OCCUPATION PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS FROM WHICH IT WILL MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL MEETING IN MOSCOW IN MARCH TO DISCUSS GERMAN PEACE PROBLEMS.

MCNARNEY SAID THERE HAD BEEN NO CHANGE IN THE FRENCH POSITION WHICH HAS CONSISTENTLY OPPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF GERMAN CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIONS UNTIL FRENCH DEMANDS CONCERNING ADMINISTRATION OF THE RUHR AND RHINELAND ARE SETTLED.

MCNARNEY WAS ASKED ABOUT CHARGES MADE BY INDIVIDUAL GERMANS IN NEWSPAPERS HERE THAT THE RUSSIANS HAVE BEEN ARRESTING AND DEPORTING TO THE SOVIET UNION FOR LABOR PRISONERS OF WAR RELEASED BY THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH. HE SAID THAT SO FAR HE CONSIDERED THESE REPORTS "JUST RU BUT ADDED:

"IF THE REPORTS WERE PROVED TRUE THEY DOUBTLESS WOULD BECOME A SUBJECT FOR QUADRIPARTITE DISCUSSION. IF TRUE, THEY WOULD BE OF CONCERN TO THE UNITED STATES BECAUSE ANY FORCIBLE DEPORTATION OF LABOR IS CONTRARY TO OUR POLICY."

MCNARNEY SAID ATTEMPTS TO AGREE ON A UNIFORM FOUR POWER POLICY ON THE USE OF GERMAN TECHNICIANS AND LABOR OUTSIDE GERMANY HAD SO FAR BEEN UNSUCCESSFUL.

TO IMPROVE RELATIONS BETWEEN AMERICAN TROOPS AND THE GERMAN POPULATION, MCNARNEY SAID, AMERICAN COMMANDERS WERE "WEEDKING OUT THOSE SOLDIERS WHO DON'T FIT INTO THE OCCUPATION."

HE SAID THERE HAD BEEN NO INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BETWEEN AMERICANS AND GERMANS "ALTHOUGH AN INCREASE HAD BEEN EXPECTED AS MISFIT PERSONNEL, KNOWING THEY WERE SOON GOING HOME, MIGHT HAVE BEEN EXPECTED TO TAKE ONE LAST FLING."

ML92AES

BERLIN, DEC 21-(AP)-THE SOVIET MILITARY ADMINISTRATION ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT MARSHAL VASSILY D.SOKOLOVSKY, RUSSIAN MILITARY GOVERNOR OF GERMANY, HAD INTERVENED ON BEHALF OF FARMERS IN THE RUSSIAN ZONE WHO WERE BEING JAILED AND FINED FOR INABILITY TO DELIVER FIXED PRODUCTION QUOTAS, WHICH THOUSANDS OF FARMERS HAD COMPLAINED WERE TOO HIGH.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT IN MANY CASES SOKOLOVSKY ORDERED THE QUOTAS REDUCED AND THE PENALTIES CANCELLED.

THE RUSSIAN STATEMENT CONCEDED THAT QUOTAS IMPOSSIBLE OF FULFILLMENT HAD BEEN FIXED IN SOME COMMUNITIES AND IT BLAMED THE LOCAL GERMAN AUTHORITIES FOR A SITUATION WHICH HAD RESULTED IN A GROWING "FARMERS' REVOLT."

THE RUSSIANS ALLEGED THAT WHERE IMPOSSIBLY HIGH QUOTAS WERE SET, ESPECIALLY FOR NEW FARMERS ESTABLISHED UNDER THE BIG LAND REFORM PROGRAM, THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATIONS "ACTED CONTRARY TO ORDERS OF THE SOVIET MILITARY ADMINISTRATION".

IT CHARGED-- AS HAD THE COMPLAINING FARMERS-- THAT NO REGARD WAS GIVEN TO LACK OF SEEDS AND UNFAVORABLE WEATHER WHICH IN SOME PLACES RESULTED IN SHORT CROPS.

ACCORDING TO GERMAN REPORTS, PEASANTS WHO FELL SHORT IN THEIR QUOTAS WERE TRIED BY COURTS LARGELY COMPOSED OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST-DOMINATED SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY WHICH SOMETIMES DEALT OUT PENALTIES WITHOUT HEARING THE FARMERS DEFENSE ARGUMENTS.

DN722AES

BERLIN, DEC 21-(AP)-THE FOUR DEPUTY MILITARY GOVERNORS OF [illegible] ACTING AS THE COORDINATING COMMITTEE OF THE ALLIED CONTROL AUTHORITY, ORDERED TODAY THE PREPARATION OF QUADRIPARTITE REPORTS ON GERMANY'S ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL PROBLEMS FOR PRESENTATION TO THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS IN MOSCOW MARCH 10.

DIRECTORATES OF THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNORS.

IT WAS BELIEVED THAT CONFLICTS BETWEEN BRITISH-AMERICAN AND FRENCH VIEWS ON ECONOMIC UNIFICATION OF GERMANY AND OTHER MAJOR ISSUES WOULD RESULT IN THE FRENCH ATTACHING DISSENTING OPINIONS TO A NUMBER OF THE PROSPECTIVE REPORTS.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS, HOWEVER, HINTED THAT SOVIET AGREEMENT MIGHT BE GIVEN TO MUCH OF THE BRITISH-AMERICAN PROGRAM, THEREBY MAKING THE REPORTS REPRESENT AT LEAST THREE OCCUPATION POWERS.

1946

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FRENCH OPPOSITION TO GERMANY'S REHABILITATION ALONG THE LINES PROPOSED BY WASHINGTON AND LONDON WAS REPORTED TO BE STIFFER THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE THE END OF THE WAR.

ALLIED AUTHORITIES HERE LOOK UPON THE REPORTS TO BE SENT TO MOSCOW AS POTENTIALLY DECISIVE IN SHAPING THE FUTURE GERMAN PEACE TREATY.

30.24-7051

NIGHT LEAD HOUSING (120)

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, DEC.21-(AP)-GEN. JOSEPH T.MCNARNEY, EUROPEAN THEATER COMMANDER, STEPPED INTO THE MUNICH HOUSING CRISIS TODAY BY ORDERING THAT ALL REQUISITIONING OF GERMAN HOMES IN THE BOMB-SCARRED BAVARIAN CITY BE HALTED UNTIL AFTER CHRISTMAS.

THE GERMAN POPULATION HAD BEEN SHOWING SIGNS OF DEEP RESENTMENT AT WHAT IT BELIEVED WERE INJUSTICES IN THE DISPOSSESSION OF GERMANS IN MID-WINTER TO ACCOMMODATE THE INFLUX OF AMERICANS' DEPENDENTS.

MUNICH WAS 45 PERCENT DESTROYED BY BOMBS AND SHELLS.

BRIG. GEN. H.R. GAY, CHIEF OF U.S. CONSTABULARY IN THE MUNICH AREA, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY THAT 550 AMERICAN FAMILIES HAD BEEN HOUSED IN THE AREA, THAT 638 MORE WERE SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE AND THAT HE DID NOT SEE HOW THE BOMBED OUT AREA COULD ACCOMMODATE THE EXPECTED ARRIVALS.

JA540PES

1945

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, DEC.21-(AP)-GEN.JOSEPH T.MCNARNEY, EUROPEAN THEATER COMMANDER, ORDERED TODAY THAT THE REQUISITION OF GERMAN HOUSES FOR USE BY U.S.SERVICEMEN DEPENDENTS BE HALTED UNTIL AFTER CHRISTMAS IN MUNICH, WHICH WAS 45 PERCENT DESTROYED IN THE WAR.

THE GERMAN POPULATION IN THE BAVARIAN CITY HAD EXPRESSED DEEP RESENTMENT AT WHAT IT DESCRIBED AS GRAVE INJUSTICES IN THE DISPOSSESSION OF GERMANS TO MAKE ROOM FOR AMERICAN FAMILIES.

GERMAN OFFICIALS HAD CLAIMED THAT 91 PERCENT OF THE HOUSES SEIZED WERE TAKEN FROM GERMANS WITHOUT NAZI RECORDS. DR.WILHELM HOEGNER, MINISTER-PRESIDENT OF BAVARIA, CHARGED THAT MILITARY POLICE AND ARMORED CARS SEIZED ENTIRE AREAS, SOMETIMES AT NIGHT.

B305PES

NIGHT LEAD BAVARIAN (180)

MUNICH, DEC. 21-(AP)-DR.JOSEPH MUELLER, CHAIRMAN OF THE CHRISTIAN SOCIAL UNION PARTY, FAILED TODAY TO WIN ELECTION AS MINISTER PRESIDENT OF BAVARIA AND IT SO INFURIATED HIM HE STRODE OUT OF THE LEGISLATURE WITH 28 OF HIS FOLLOWERS.

THE POST WENT TO A "DARK HORSE" CANDIDATE, HANS ERHARD, 48-YEAR-OLD JURIST WHO HAD ONCE HELPED PROSECUTE ADOLF HITLER AND THROW HIM IN JAIL AFTER THE UNSUCCESSFUL PUTSCH IN MUNICH IN 1923. ERHARD HAD BEEN TROTTED OUT AT THE LAST MOMENT BY THE CSU.

MUELLER HAD BEEN DECLARED BY THE U.S.MILITARY GOVERNMENT TO BE ELIGIBLE AS A CANDIDATE, ALTHOUGH HE WAS FACING A GERMAN DENAZIFICATION COURT. HE HAD BEEN ACCUSED OF NAZI CONNECTIONS BECAUSE HE WAS IN THE GERMAN INTELLIGENCE CORPS UNDER HITLER. MUELLER DENIED THE CHARGE, SAYING HE USED HIS CONNECTIONS TO PLOT THE OVERTHROW OF THE NAZIS AND OBTAIN PEACE TERMS THROUGH THE VATICAN.

THE DEFEAT OF MUELLER CAME AS A SURPRISE, FOR EARLIER IN THE DAY HE HAD BEEN GIVEN A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE BY THE 104 DELEGATES OF HIS PARTY. IN THE FIRST SECRET BALLOTING FOR MINISTER PRESIDENT HE GOT ONLY 73 OF THOSE VOTES TO 59 FOR ANTON PFEIFFER AND 33 FOR ERHARD.

THE IRATE MUELLER REFUSED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SECOND BALLOT, IN WHICH ERHARD GOT 121 VOTES, ONE MORE THAN THE REQUIRED TWO-THIRDS.

ERHARD WILL HOLD THE POST FOR FOUR YEARS.

ERHARD SAID TONIGHT HE HOPED HE AND MUELLER COULD WORK TOGETHER AND THAT HE WAS "SATISFIED" THAT MUELLER REMAIN AS CSU CHAIRMAN, PROVIDED MUELLER ACCEPTS THE LEGISLATURE'S CHOICE FOR THE HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT.

HE ANNOUNCED HE HAD SET ASIDE FIVE CABINET SEATS FOR THE CSU, THREE FOR THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS AND ONE FOR THE ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTIONISTS.

SK853PES

1946

MUNICH, DEC.21-(AP)-THE NEW BAVARIAN LEGISLATURE TODAY CHOSE AS MINISTER-PRESIDENT HANS ERHARD, 48-YEAR-OLD JUDGE WHO HELPED PROSECUTE AND CONVICT ADOLF HITLER AFTER HIS 1923 BEER HALL PUTSCH HERE.

ERHARD, A DARK HORSE CANDIDATE, WAS BROUGHT OUT AT THE LAST MINUTE BY THE CHRISTIAN SOCIAL UNION PARTY AFTER ITS CHAIRMAN, JOSEPH MUELLER, FAILED TO RECEIVE ENOUGH VOTES.

ERHARD WON 121 VOTES, ONE MORE THAN THE REQUIRED TWO-THIRDS, ON THE SECOND BALLOT, WITH 15 VOTES CAST AGAINST HIM AND SIX HELD INVALID.

THE JURIST HAS BEEN STATE SECRETARY FOR JUSTICE UNDER DR. WILLIAM HOEGNER, SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC MINISTER-PRESIDENT, WHO WAS NOT NOMINATED IN TODAY'S BALLOTING. ERHARD IS REGARDED HIGHLY FOR HIS ROLE AS SECOND PROSECUTOR, WHEN HE WAS A YOUNG LAWYER, AT THE TRIAL OF HITLER, RUDOLF HESS AND OTHER EARLY NAZIS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE PUTSCH.

HIS VICTORY TODAY SO INFURIATED MUELLER THAT THE LATTER WALKED OUT OF THE CONVENTION WITH 28 OF HIS FOLLOWERS AND REFUSED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE FINAL VOTING.

EARLIER TODAY MUELLER HAD RECEIVED A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE FROM 104 C.S.U. DELEGATES, BUT IN THE SECRET BALLOTING FOR THE OFFICE ITSELF HE GOT ONLY 73 TO 59 FOR ANTON PFEIFFER AND 33 FOR ERHARD. THE NEW MINISTER PRESIDENT SWEPT IN ON THE SECOND BALLOT.

B346PES

BY LARRY ALLEN

WARSAW, DEC 20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-VICE PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, LEADER OF THE POLISH PEASANT PARTY, DECLARED TONIGHT HIS PARTY MIGHT BOYCOTT THE JAN. 19 GENERAL ELECTIONS IF THE GOVERNMENT DENIES IT THE RIGHT TO PRESENT LISTS OF CANDIDATES IN ALL OF POLAND'S 52 ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

THE VICE PREMIER SAID REPORTS TO HIS OFFICE INDICATED THAT POLISH PEASANT PARTY OFFICIALS HAD BEEN ABLE TO PRESENT LISTS IN ONLY 32 DISTRICTS. HE CHARGED THAT IN OTHER DISTRICTS, SUCH AS KRAKOW, DISTRICT ELECTORATE COMMISSIONS REFUSED TO SIT IN THEIR OFFICE TO RECEIVE THE LISTS.

MIKOLAJCZYK REITERATED, AT THE SAME TIME, HIS ACCUSATIONS THAT ARRESTS OF POLISH PEASANT PARTY MEMBERS WERE CONTINUING IN CENTRAL AND WESTERN POLAND.

A FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN, ASKED ABOUT MIKOLAJCYZYK'S ALLEGATIONS SAID HE WOULD NOT REPLY TO GENRALITIES, BUT PROMISED TO INVESTIGATE IF SPECIFIC INFORMATION WAS FURNISHED. LISTS OF DISTRICT CANDIDATE WERE TO HAVE BEEN PRESENTED BY TODAY.

COMMISSIONS WILL EXAMINE COMPLAINTS ON DEC. 31 AND ELECTION LISTS WILL BE POSTED JAN. 7.

WITH WARSAW

LONDON, DEC. 2-(AP)-POLAND'S FORMAL REPLY TO GREAT BRITAIN'S QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE FORTHCOMING POLISH ELECTIONS HAS BEEN RECEIVED HERE, BUT THE TEXT WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

"PERSONALLY, I DIDN'T READ IT WITH ANY PARTICULAR GRATIFICATION," A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.

RQ906AES

LISBON, DEC 21-(AP)-A GROUP OF ARMED SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE BANDITS IS ENGAGED IN A DESPERATE BATTLE WITH PORTUGUESE AND SPANISH FRONTIER SOLDIERS NEAR THE TOWN OF MONTALEGRE IN PORTUGAL'S FAR NORTH, IT WAS REPORTED TONIGHT.

THE FIGHTING BEGAN WHEN THE BANDITS ATTACKED THE SMALL HAMLET OF CAMEDO NEAR THE TOWN OF CHAVES. A PATROL OF THE REPUBLICAN GUARD RESISTED UNTIL REINFORCEMENTS FORCED THE BANDITS TO RETREAT. THE BANDIT LEADER, WHOSE NAME WAS ANNOUNCED AS JOAO SALGADO RIBEIRO, AND TWO REPUBLICAN GUARDS HAVE BEEN KILLED.

THE BANDIT GANG, REPORTEDLY ARMED WITH MACHINEGUNES, IS TRAPPED ON A MOUNTAIN BY THE TROOPS.

1946

SK1013PES

BASEL, SWITZERLAND, DEC.21-(AP)-THE GENERAL ZIONIST DELEGATION, REPRESENTING A BLOC OF 120 VOTES IN THE WORLD ZIONIST CONGRESS, MET TONIGHT IN AN EFFORT TO RESOLVE THEIR DIFFERENCES BEFORE THE RESUMPTION OF CONGRESS PLENARY SESSIONS TOMORROW.

A GROUP OF AMERICANS IN THE DELEGATION, SUPPORTING RABBI A.H. SILVER OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, AS A POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR TO THE ZIONIST PRESIDENT, DR. CHAIM WEIZMANN, WERE DEMANDING THAT IF THE ZIONISTS DECIDE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE FORTHCOMING LONDON CONFERENCE ON PALESTINE. NEW ZIONIST LEADERSHIP SHOULD BE INSTALLED.

EARLIER THE LABOR PARTY, HAVING 102 VOTES, HELD A SIMILAR CONFERENCE. AMERICANS IN THIS GROUP WERE REPORTED IN FAVOR OF GIVING DR.WEIZMANN ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY TO TRY TO PERSUADE THE BRITISH TO ESTABLISH A JEWISH STATE ON AN ADEQUATE AREA IN PALESTINE.

PALESTINE MEMBERS OF THE LABOR PARTY WERE SEEKING CONCESSIONS FROM BRITAIN PRIOR TO THE LONDON CONFERENCE, AN IMMEDIATE INCREASE IN IMMIGRATION CERTIFICATES AND RELAXED POLICE CONTROL FOR PALESTINE.

JA453PES

MOSCOW, DEC.21-(AP)-INDICATIONS THAT SOVIET RUSSIA IS REDUCING HER FORCES CONSIDERABLY IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES WERE SEEN TODAY IN THE LARGE NUMBERS OF DEMOBILIZED SOLDIERS RETURNING DAILY FROM THE WEST. SOLDIERS, MANY OF WHOM SAY THEY ARE FROM GERMANY, ARE NUMEROUS IN MOSCOW RAILROAD STATIONS, DETRAINING HERE OR PASSING THROUGH ON TROOP TRAINS.

MOSCOW, DEC. 21-(AP)-THE STENOGRAPHIC TEXT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE RECENT SESSION OF THE SUPREME SOVIET, WHICH ADOPTED THE SOVIET UNION'S 1946-47 BUDGET, SHOWED TODAY RUSSIA EXPECTS TO RECEIVE 12,095,000,000 RUBLES (ABOUT $2,282,000,000) IN REPARATIONS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.

SECTION NINE, THE INCOME SIDE OF THE BUDGET, PROVIDES FOR TOTAL RECEIPTS OF 12,095,000,000 RUBLES "IN COMPENSATION TO THE SOVIET UNION FOR DAMAGES INFLICTED BY MILITARY OPERATIONS AND THE OCCUPATION OF SOVIET TERRITORY AND IN SPECIAL INCOMES."

THERE WAS NO EXPLANATION OF "SPECIAL INCOMES" IN THE TEXT.

RP947PES

MOSCOW, DEC.21-(AP)-IZVESTIA, COMMENTING ON A FORTHCOMING REPORT BY BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN, SAID TODAY "WE HAVE ALREADY NOTED THE ANXIETY WHICH THE TREND OF BEVIN'S POLICY HAS CAUSED IN ENGLAND."

(BEVIN IS TO BROADCAST TO THE BRITISH PEOPLE AFTER BBC'S 9 P.M. NEWS PROGRAM TOMORROW ON HIS RECENT WORK IN THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' COUNCIL AND UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN NEW YORK.)

BD637AES

LONDON, DEC.21-(AP)-A PRAVDA COMMENTATOR SHARPLY CRITICIZED TODAY WHAT HE CALLED THE "STRANGE, PRO-ARAB ACTIVITIES" OF TURKISH DIPLOMATS, IN MOSCOW'S FIRST COMMENT ON TURKEY'S RECENT SUPPRESSION OF LEFTIST ORGANIZATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS IN THE ISTANBUL AREA.

IN AN ARTICLE DISTRIBUTED BY TASS, RUSSIAN NEWS AGENCY, THE WRITER CONTENDED THE SUPPRESSIONS WERE LINKED TO "MILITARIZATION," UNDER WHICH HE SAID TURKEY MAINTAINED A MILLION-MAN ARMY ON THE PRETENSE OF PREVENTING DISORDERS.

Fo/o Moscow

"ATTEMPTS ARE MADE TO EXPAND THE ARENA OF THIS DANGEROUS ACTIVITY BY EXTENDING IT TO NEIGHBOR COUNTRIES," THE ARTICLE SAID. "IT IS PRECISELY IN THIS CONNECTION THAT TURKEY'S SPECIAL INTEREST TOWARD ARAB COUNTRIES IS DEVELOPING."

1946

BD731AES

FIRST LEAD STALIN-ROOSEVELT DAY

LONDON, DEC. 21-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER STALIN RECEIVED ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT AND MRS.ROOSEVELT TODAY ON THE GENERALISSIMO'S 67TH BIRTHDAY, THE MOSCOW RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT.

Fo/o Moscow

MOSCOW DISPATCHES EARLIER TODAY REPORTED ROOSEVELT'S RETURN TO MOSCOW, AND THE BROADCAST THEREFORE INDICATED THAT STALIN HIMSELF HAD RETURNED TO THE CAPITAL AFTER HIS VACATION.

ROOSEVELT HAS BEEN IN RUSSIA AND POLAND FOR SEVERAL WEEKS, GATHERING MATERIAL FOR MAGAZINE ARTICLES. HE TOLD MOSCOW REPORTERS EARLIER TODAY THAT HE AND HIS WIFE, WHO IS THE FORMER FAYE EMERSON OF THE FILMS, PLANNED TO LEAVE THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL TOMORROW IF WEATHER PERMITTED. THEY HOPED TO REACH HYDE PARK, N.Y., IN TIME FOR CHRISTMAS WITH MRS.ELEANOR ROOSEVELT.

THE MOSCOW RADIO MADE NO MENTION OF STALIN ON HIS BIRTHDAY UNTIL THE BROADCAST SHORTLY AFTER 8 P.M. (3 P.M., EST) ANNOUNCING HIS MEETING WITH THE ROOSEVELTS. LAST YEAR STALIN RETURNED TO MOSCOW FOUR DAYS BEFORE HIS BIRTHDAY, AFTER A SIMILAR VACATION.

DESPITE MANY RUMORS IN THE TURKISH PRESS AND ELSEWHERE, MOSCOW INFORMANTS HAVE DECLARED IN THE LAST FEW WEEKS THAT STALIN WAS IN GOOD HEALTH. HIS SECOND IN COMMAND, FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV, RETURNED TO MOSCOW TODAY AFTER ATTENDING THE UNITED NATIONS AND FOREIGN MINISTERS' COUNCIL MEETINGS IN NEW YORK.

THE SUNDAY CHRONICLE QUOTED A SOVIET DIPLOMAT IN LONDON AS SAYING THAT STALIN SPENT HIS BIRTHDAY "QUIETLY IN MOSCOW."

FD454PES

LONDON, DEC.21-(AP)-THIS IS PRIME MINISTER JOSEPH STALIN'S 67TH BIRTHDAY BUT UP TO MID-MORNING MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS HEARD IN LONDON HAD MADE NO MENTION OF THE FACT.

BD704AES Fo/o Moscow

30.24-7053

WITH LONDON

BERLIN, DEC.21-(AP)-SOVIET-CONTROLLED NEWSPAPERS IN BERLIN TODAY HAILED PRIME MINISTER JOSEF STALIN ON HIS 67TH BIRTHDAY AS AN "OUTSTANDING STATESMAN, GREAT SCIENTIST, PHILOSOPHER, HISTORIAN AND ECONOMIST WHO BECAME THE LEADER OF ALL PROGRESSIVE FORCES IN THE HISTORIC FIGHT AGAINST FASCISM."

THE NEWSPAPERS GAVE SPACE FREELY IN THEIR RATIONED COLUMNS FOR LONG, LAUDATORY ARTICLES AND NUMEROUS PICTURES OF THE RUSSIAN LEADER.

THE SOVIET NEWS BUREAU REPORTED THAT FOREIGN MINISTER V.M. MOLOTOV AND HIS DEPUTY, ANDREI Y.VISHINSKY, HAD FLOWN TO MOSCOW TO BE PRESENT FOR STALIN'S BIRTHDAY, AFTER A BRIEF STOP HERE TO CONFER WITH MARSHAL VASSILY D.SOKOLOVSKY, SOVIET COMMANDER IN GERMANY. MOLOTOV AND VISHINSKY WERE EN ROUTE HOME FROM NEW YORK.

THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID THEY REACHED THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL THIS AFTERNOON.

1946

FS1129AES

MOSCOW--SECOND ADD STALIN X X X HEART ATTACKS.

STALIN'S RETURN TO THE CAPITAL FROM A VACATION WAS NOT ANNOUNCED. IN PAST YEARS HE HAS SPENT HIS BIRTHDAY AT HIS DESK, WORKING AS USUAL, AND PROBABLY TODAY WAS LITTLE DIFFERENT.

IT IS HIS CUSTOM TO RECEIVE THE PERSONAL CONGRATULATIONS OF HIS CLOSE ASSOCIATES WHO MAY DROP IN TO GREET HIM ON HIS BIRTHDAY, BUT HE AVOIDS ANY CELEBRATION.

SK9PES

ATHENS, DEC.21-(AP)-A STRONG BAND OF GUERRILLAS OPERATING NEAR DRAMA WAS OFFICIALLY REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE BEEN "WIPED OUT" AND PRESS DISPATCHES SAID UPWARDS OF 30 GUERRILLA BODIES WERE FOUND ON THE SNOWSWEPT THRACIAN BATTLEGROUND.

REPORTS SAID THE HEADS OF THREE INSURGENT CAPTAINS WERE DISPLAYED IN THE SMALL VILLAGE OF KATO NEVROKOPION, NEAR SERRES.

BD630AES

WITH ROME BUDGET

LONDON, DEC.21-(AP)-BRITAIN PROMISED TODAY TO SEND BASIC MATERIALS SUCH AS RUBBER, WOOL, COTTON AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS TO ITALY TO HELP THE COUNTRY SPEED ITS INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY.

ENDING EXPLORATORY TALKS WITH A TEN-MAN ITALIAN DELEGATION HEADED BY DR. LUCIANO MASCIA, THE BOARD OF TRADE SAID THESE GOODS WOULD BE SOLD TO ITALY FOR STERLING.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE TALKS ALSO COVERED OTHER BRITISH GOODS FOR ITALY BUT DID NOT DISCLOSE ANY CONCLUSIONS ON THOSE SUBJECTS.

JA537PES

ROME--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN, X X X ANY SCUTTLING.

THE ITALIAN CABINET ACCEPTED DE COURTEN'S RESIGNATION AND NAMED ADM.FRANCESCO MAUGERI TO SUCCEED HIM. MAUGERI IS KNOWN WIDELY AS "IL DUCE'S JAILER" FROM THE FACT THAT HE TOOK CUSTODY OF BENITO MUSSOLINI FOR SEVERAL DAYS AFTER MUSSOLINI'S OVERTHROW AND ARREST IN JULY, 1943.

DY644PES

ROME, Dec. 21-(AP)-Prof. Johan Suertenko, vice president of the American League for a Free Palestine, said tonight he planned to return to England in January despite a British Home Office announcement that "steps have been taken to exclude him" from that country.

Suertenko said he cabled George Oliver, British Home Secretary, who announced the ban in the House of Commons Thursday, asking whether the action "was based on my statements and activities or on distorted reports of the same in the British press."

He added in an interview that he planned "no secret one-man invasion of Britain," but would merely present himself to the British consulate early in January and ask that he be allowed to enter the country.

Suertenko said his function in London was to inform the British people about the "intolerable situation in Palestine" and the plight

1946

OF EUROPEAN JEWS.

SHERTENKO LEFT ENGLAND ~~WEDNESDAY~~ THURSDAY. HE WAS ACCUSED BY TWO LABORITE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF "OPENLY FINANCING TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS" IN PALESTINE.

2161

PD0210PES/ BRIAS BUR-PICTO 1745/ APR

ROME, DEC 21-(AP)-ADMIRAL RAFFAELE DE COURTEN, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ITALIAN NAVY, HAS "RETIRED," IT WAS LEARNED OFFICIALLY TODAY. ITALIAN NEWSPAPERS SAID HE HAD RESIGNED IN PROTEST AGAINST THE PEACE TREATY DISPOSAL OF THE ITALIAN FLEET.

1946

DE COURTEN SUBMITTED HIS RESIGNATION DURING THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE, AND HAS AT VARIOUS TIMES SINCE THE ITALIAN CAPITULATION ASKED FOR RETIREMENT.

ITALY IS REQUIRED BY THE PEACE TREATY TO HAND OVER MOST OF HER NAVY TO VARIOUS VICTORIOUS POWERS. THE EXACT UNITS WHICH WILL BE GIVEN COUNTRIES AND THE COUNTRIES WHICH WILL RECEIVE THEM HAVE BEEN KEPT SECRET.

DE COURTEN WAS NAVY MINISTER AT THE TIME OF ITALY'S SURRENDER, SEPT. 8, 1943.

THE GIORNALE D'ITALIA DECLARED DE COURTEN FELT THE ALLIES HAD VIOLATED THEIR AGREEMENTS WITH HIM AND THAT HE THEREFORE "DID NOT WISH ANY OTHER RELATIONS WITH THE ALLIES."

CAIRO, DEC. 21-(AP)-A MEMBER OF THE ARAB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PALESTINE SAID TONIGHT HIS GROUP VIEWED WITH "DISSATISFACTION" THE EFFORTS OF THE ARAB LEAGUE TO ACHIEVE ARAB INDEPENDENCE IN PALESTINE.

THE COMMITTEEMAN, WHO DECLINED TO BE QUOTED BY NAME, DECLARED "THE COMMITTEE WILL TAKE PRACTICAL MEASURES IMMEDIATELY, AS THE SITUATION IN PALESTINE HAS BECOME VERY SERIOUS."

HIS COMMITTEE HELD TWO MEETINGS TODAY UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF HAJ AMIN EL HUSSEINI, EXILED MUFTI OF JERUSALEM.

BY EDWARD CURTIS

TEHRAN, DEC.20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-OCCUPATION BY THE IRANIAN ARMY OF THE REBELLIOUS PROVINCE OF AZERBAIJAN ON THE RUSSIAN BORDER HAS BROUGHT NEW STRENGTH TO PREMIER AHMED QAVAM AND HAS PLACED HIS NEW "DEMOCRAT PARTY OF IRAN" IN A DOMINANT POSITION FOR PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS SCHEDULED TO BEGIN SUNDAY.

NOW THAT THE AZERBAIJAN INSURGENT LEADERS HAVE BEEN OUSTED FROM THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT, MANY OF THEM FLEEING ACROSS THE RUSSIAN BORDER, THE LEFTIST TUDEH PARTY IS THE ONLY SERIOUS OPPOSITION FACING QAVAM.

MUCH OF THE TUDEH'S ACTIVITY HAS CEASED TO RECEIVE PUBLIC ATTENTION. THE TWO PRINCIPAL TUDEH NEWSPAPERS HAVE BEEN SUPPRESSED. A TUDEH PAPER RECENTLY DECLARED THE PARTY WOULD BOYCOTT THE ELECTIONS, CONTENDING THAT THEY WERE NOT GOING TO BE FAIRLY CONDUCTED.

MOST FOREIGN OBSERVERS BELIEVE THAT QAVAM WILL HAVE LITTLE TROUBLE IN WINNING A MAJORITY OF PARLIAMENT BECAUSE OF THE INCREASE IN HIS POPULARITY FOLLOWING HIS HANDLING OF THE AZERBAIJAN QUESTION.

ONE OBSERVER SAID THAT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MODERN HISTORY IRAN IS IN A POSITION TO HOLD ELECTIONS FREE OF OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE AND THAT THERE IS NO FOREIGN INTERVENTION APPARENT IN THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR I.V.SADCHIKOV, WHOSE "FRIENDLY ADVICE" AGAINST THE IRANIAN ARMY RE-OCCUPYING AZERBAIJAN WAS IGNORED BY QAVAM, RECENTLY VISITED THE PRIME MINISTER, BUT REPORTEDLY ASKED ONLY THAT RUSSIAN NATIONALS AND CONSULATES IN AZERBAIJAN BE GIVEN SECURITY GUARDS.

QAVAM SAID THE VOTING MIGHT TAKE MONTHS DUE TO THE CUMBERSOME ELECTION SYSTEM AND THE GREAT DISTANCES IN IRAN.

FOREIGN OBSERVERS BELIEVED THE NEXT POSSIBLE CRISIS COULD BE AFTER THE NEW PARLIAMENT CONVENES AND BEGINS CONSIDERATION OF GRANTING RUSSIAN OIL CONCESSIONS IN FIVE NORTH IRAN PROVINCES, INCLUDING AZERBAIJAN.

BETHLEHEM, PALESTINE, DEC. 21-(AP)-THE MAYOR OF BETHLEHEM, WHO LOOKS ALMOST EXACTLY THE WAY SANTA CLAUS SHOULD LOOK, SAYS HE EXPECTS THE GREATEST THRONG IN HISTORY TO VISIT THIS BIRTHPLACE OF JESUS CHRIST ON CHRISTMAS EVE.

MAYOR ISSA BANDAK--SHORT, ROUND, RUDDY AND WHITE-HAIRED DESCENDANT OF ARABS AND MEDIEVAL CRUSADERS--SAID LAST NIGHT HE EXPECTED NEARLY 30,000 PERSONS IN THE CITY TUESDAY NIGHT, ~~£ 8,)7$8,& -?975~~ 15,000 BRITISH SOLDIERS AND NEARLY AS MANY MORE OTHER PERSONS FROM JERUSALEM AND OTHER PLACES IN PALESTINE.

RECALLING HIS VISIT 16 YEARS AGO TO THE UNITED

1946

30,000 PERSONS IN THE CITY TUESDAY NIGHT, INCLUDING ABOUT 15,000 BRITISH SOLDIERS AND NEARLY AS MANY MORE OTHER PERSONS FROM JERUSALEM AND OTHER PLACES IN PALESTINE.

RECALLING HIS VISIT 16 YEARS AGO TO THE UNITED STATES AND IN PARTICULAR TO BETHLEHEM, PA., MAYOR BANDAK DECLARED:

"THE PEOPLE OF BETHLEHEM ND MYSELF WILL APPRECIATE IT

"THE PEOPLE OF BETHLEHEM AND MYSELF WILL APPRECIATE IT IF YOU SEND THIS MESSAGE FROM US. THE OLD BETHLEHEM OF LIGHT SENDS ITS SINCEREST GREETINGS TO THE BETHLEHEM OF AMERICA AND ALL OTHER AMERICANS, FROM THE BIRTHPLACE OF CHRISTIANITY. AS CHRISTIANITY IS THE TRUE LIGHT WHICH HAS NO LIMITS, WE HOPE ALL NATIONS APPRECIATE THOSE HIGH PRINCIPLES OF CHRISTIANITY WHICH WILL WORK TOGETHER FOR PEACE AND PROSPERITY."

30-24-7055

DAMASCUS, SYRIA, DEC 21-(AP)-PRESIDENT AL SAYED SHUKRI AL KUWATLY TODAY ACCEPTED THE RESIGNATION OF THE SYRIAN CABINET HEADED BY SAADALLAH JABRI.

V1005AES

SHANGHAI, DEC. 21-(AP)-THE SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN EDITIONS OF TA KUNG PAO, ONE OF CHINA'S LEADING NEWSPAPERS, SAID EDITORIALLY YESTERDAY THAT THE NEED FOR AMERICAN TROOPS IN CHINA NO LONGER EXISTS AND THEY SHOULD BE REDUCED OR WITHDRAWN.

"FOR THE PURPOSE OF CARRYING OUT THE DISARMING AND REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE TROOPS, WE AGREED TO THE STAY IN CHINA OF AMERICAN TROOPS," THE EDITORIAL SAID. "BUT NOW THAT THE JAPANESE TROOPS HAVE BEEN DISARMED AND THE BULK OF THE WAR PRISONERS HAVE BEEN REPATRIATED, THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SHOULD CONSIDER A REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN CHINA, OR WITHDRAWAL OF ALL AMERICAN FORCES."

X518APS NM

SHANGHAI, DEC. 21-(AP)-THE BLACK MARKET VALUE OF THE CHINESE DOLLAR SLUMPED 500 POINTS TODAY TO A RECORD LOW OF 7,000 TO ONE U.S. DOLLAR.

THE PREVIOUS LOW WAS 6,700 TO 1, REACHED A WEEK AGO, AFTER WHICH IT ROSE TO 5,700. THE OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE IS 3,350 TO 1.

X316APS NM

NANKING, DEC. 21-(AP)-CHIANG KAI-SHEK PERSONALLY APPEARED BEFORE THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TODAY, ACCUSED CERTAIN DELEGATES OF PROVINCIALISM BECAUSE OF THEIR EFFORTS TO MOVE THE CAPITAL TO PEIPING, AND QUICKLY WON RETENTION OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT FOR NANKING.

THE ASSEMBLY DELETED FROM THE PROPOSED NEW CONSTITUTION AN ARTICLE WHICH WOULD HAVE ESTABLISHED THE CAPITAL IN PEIPING AND PREPARED TO ADOPT THE DOCUMENT NEXT WEEK.

1946

X752APS NM

ON THE GOVERNMENT SIDE, GENERAL LI SAID, "THE COMMUNISTS HAVE CAPTURED MANY OF OUR CITIES SINCE OUR CEASE-FIRE ORDER WENT INTO EFFECT SIX WEEKS AGO.

"I HAVE INSTRUCTED MY COMMANDERS TO FOLLOW THE CEASE-FIRE ORDER STRICTLY AND NOT TO FIGHT UNLESS ATTACKED. MY FORCES THUS ARE PUT AT A GREAT DISADVANTAGE.

"THE COMMUNISTS HAVE IGNORED THE CEAE-FIRE ORDER AND CONTINUE TO ATTACK US. BY OBEYING THE ORDER, WE COULD NOT SHIFT OUR TROOPS TO PROTECT WEAKLY-DEFENDED CITIES."

HE SCOFFED AT REPORTS THAT THE COMMUNISTS CLAIMED THEY COULD REDUCE THE GOVERNMENT MILITARY POWER TO IMPOTENCE IN A SIX-MONTH ALL-OUT CAMPAIGN. THAT, HE SAID, WAS "DAYDREAMING" ON THEIR PART.

"THE COMMUNISTS KEEP TALKING THAT WAY," SAID LI, "BUT THEY FULLY REALIZE THAT SHOULD THE GOVERNMENT PUT ITS FOOT DOWN AND TAKE REAL ACTION, THEY WOULD BE CRUSHED IN A SHORT TIME."

A3KX add Peiping (Na-Chinese) XXX there (Mad Dragon)

ACTUALLY, HE SAID, THE COMMUNISTS ARE STALLING FOR TIME.

"THEY KEEP TALKING OF NEGOTIATIONS BUT ACTUALLY ARE USING THIS TO ATTAIN THEIR END -- GAIN TIME IN WHICH TO EXTEND THEIR SPHERE OF INFLUENCE."

HE SAID THE COMMUNISTS WERE ATTEMPTING TO "OVERTHROW THE GOVERNMENT BY CREATING CHAOS" BUT THAT THE GOVERNMENT INTENDED TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT AND CONCLUDED, "DO NOT MISCALCULATE THE CHINESE PEOPLE:

THEY WENT THROUGH EIGHT YEARS OF FIGHTING THE JAPANESE UNDER WORSE CONDITIONS THAN EXIST NOW."

EVEN AS THESE DIAMETRICALLY OPPOSED STATEMENTS WERE ISSUED, GUERRILLA WARFARE WAS CONTINUING. PRO-GOVERNMENT REPORTS SAID THE COMMUNISTS WERE DRIVEN OFF IN A THRUST WITHIN 11 MILES OF PEIPING ON THE PEIPING-TIENTSIN RAILWAY BUT HAD FOUGHT BACK TO A POINT 13 MILES FROM PIEPING.

GOVERNMENT PLANES FLEW OVER WESTERN MANCHURIA AND JEHOL PROVINCE, DROPPING LEAFLETS URGING THE MONGOLS NOT TO TAKE SIDES WITH THE COMMUNISTS. GOVERNMENT QUARTERS HAVE BEEN PREDICTING A LARGE-SCALE COMMUNIST ASSAULT IN WINTER-ICED MANCHURIA FOR SOME WEEKS.

XZ317PCS

BY TOM LAMBERT (260)

(ADVANCE)...TOKYO, DEC.21-(AP)-JAPAN'S LAND REFORM STATUTE, UNDER WHICH TNANTS WILL BE PERMITTED TO PURCHASE THE SOIL THEY WILL, IS A "VE GOOD LAW," BUT IT ALONE WILL NOT SOLVE THIS COUNTRY'S AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS, IN THE OPINION OF WOLF I.LADEJINSKY OF THE OCCUPATION HEAD-QUARTERS NATURAL RESOURCES SECTION.

LADEJINSKY, WHO HAS BEEN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST HERE, IS RETURNING SHORTLY TO HIS POSITION AS PRINCIPAL ECONOMIST IN THE OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS FOR THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. HE TOLD ALLIED CORRESPONDENTS THAT HE REGARDED THE JAPANESE LAND REFORM ACT AS BETTER THAN THOSE OF DENMARK, IRELAND AND ENGLAND.

WHILE THE LAW ITSELF IS VITAL, HE SAID, JAPANESE AGRICULTURE CANNOT CARRY THE HUGE SHARE OF THE NATION'S ECONOMY WITH WHICH SOME THEORISTS WISH TO SADDLE IT.

JAPAN NEVER IN MODERN TIMES HAS BEEN SELF-SUFFICIENT IN FOOD, HE DECLARED. BROADENED OWNERSHIP OF LAND PROBABLY WILL INCREASE THE YIELD BUT THE NATION STILL WILL HAVE TO IMPORT FOOD.

IF JAPAN'S POPULATION REACHES 80,000,000 WITHIN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS AND HER PEOPLE REQUIRE 2,200 CALORIES A DAY EACH, THE COUNTRY WILL NEED 19,000,000 TO 20,000,000 TONS OF FOOD A YEAR. "IT IS DOUBTFUL IF JAPAN COULD RAISE 17,000,000 TONS," HE ESTIMATED.

JAPAN HAS ABOUT 15,000,000 ACRES OF FARM LAND AND IT MAY BE EXTREMEL DIFFICULT TO INCREASE IT. IN HIS BELIEF, A GOVERNMENT LAND RECLAMATION PROGRAM RELIES TOO HEAVILY ON THE NORTHERN ISLAND OF HOKKAIDO, WHICH HE TERMED LARGELY MARGINAL.

DESPITE UNANIMOUS LANDLORD OPPOSITION TO THE LAND REFORM ACT, HE THOUGHT IT WOULD WORK BECAUSE FARMERS HAVE MONEY AND WANT TO OWN THEIR OWN LAND "04356 .7:£ -' !-4.34

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OWN LAND "PRETTY MUCH AS FARMERS DO THE WORLD OVER."

HOWEVER, HE EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT INDUSTRY MIGHT HAVE TO ABSORB SOME OF THE 40 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION WHO HAVE MADE THEIR LIVING FROM THE SOIL, AS THERE IS NOT ENOUGH LAND TO GO AROUND.

SOME OF THE 40 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION WHO HAVE MADE THEIR LIVING FROM THE SOIL, AS THERE IS NOT ENOUGH LAND TO GO AROUND.

ARGENTINE (220)

BY JOSEPH F. MC EVOY

BUENOS AIRES, DEC.21-(AP)-U.S. AMBASSADOR GEORGE S.MESSERSMITH LEFT FOR WASHINGTON TODAY TO REPORT TO SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES ON THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF HIS MISSION TO ARGENTINA, WITH PRESIDENT AND MRS. JUAN PERON AND TWO CABINET MINISTERS AT THE AIRPORT TO SEE HIM OFF.

DIPLOMATIC OBSERVERS EXPRESSED BELIEF MESSERSMITH'S TRIP MIGHT INVOLVE A SHOWDOWN FIGHT FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A CLEAR NORTH AMERICAN POLICY TOWARD ARGENTINA, AS WELL AS FOR THE PURPOSE OF SUBMITTING HIS REPORT.

THE AMBASSADOR HIMSELF HAS REPEATEDLY DENIED REPORTS THAT HE DIFFERED ON POLICY WITH SPRUILLE BRADEN, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR LATIN-AMERICAN AFFAIRS AND MESSERSMITH'S PREDECESSOR HERE BUT ARGENTINE OFFICIALS HAVE DECLARED THERE IS A CONTROVERSY INSIDE THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT WHICH HAS BEEN BLOCKING "COMPLETELY NORMAL RELATIONS" ? BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ARGENTINA.

IN ANY EVENT, DIPLOMATS REGARDED THE PRESENCE AT THE AIRPORT OF PERON AND HIS MINISTERS--FOREIGN MINISTER JUAN BRAMUGLIA AND WAR MINISTER JOSE HUMBERTO SOSA MOLINA--AS EVIDENCE THAT ARGENTINA FELT MESSERSMITH'S TRIP TO WASHINGTON WAS OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE.

THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT, WHOSE ARMED FORCES WANT TO BUY NORTH AMERICAN ARMS HERETOFORE DENIED THEM, IS HOPEFUL, QUALIFIED SOURCES SAID, THAT A FIRST HAND REPORT FROM MESSERSMITH MIGHT AT LEAST LET PERON KNOW DEFINITELY WHAT THE U.S. EXPECTS OF ARGENTINA.

MEANWHILE, FOREIGN OFFICE SOURCES SAID ARGENTINA AND RUSSIA WOULD SIGN A TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION, "SOME TIME DURING THE FIRST TWO WEEKS OF JANUARY."

halifax, n.s., dec. 21 - (ap) - two thousand prisoners of war, the last of 35,000 former nazi soldiers interned in canada during the war years, marched aboard the transport [illegible] samaria tonight, bound for great britain and, eventually, germany.

1946

the ship is scheduled to sail tomorrow.

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,DEC 21-(AP)-ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE SPRUILLE BRADEN SAID TONIGHT THAT "A FEW UNDEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENTS" IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE POSE A THREAT OF BOTH "RIGHT" AND "LEFT" TOTALITARIANISM TO ALL THE AMERICAN NATIONS.

BRADEN AND ELLIS BRIGGS, DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS AFFAIRS, WERE SPEAKERS ON THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S WEEKLY RADIO PROGRAM EXPLAINING FOREIGN POLICY.

"THERE IS MORE DEMOCRACY IN THE AMERICAS TODAY," BRADEN SAID, "THAN THERE WAS A GENERATION AGO, AND THERE WAS MORE A GENERATION AGO THAN THERE HAD BEEN A GENERATION BEFORE THAT.

"BUT A FEW UNDEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENTS STILL EXIST AND NOW IN OUR TIME WE ARE CONFRONTING IN THIS HEMISPHERE NEW THREATS OF TOTALITARIANISM OF BOTH THE SO-CALLED 'RIGHT' AND 'LEFT.'"

HE DID NOT IDENTIFY THEM.

BRADEN SAID THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES IS BASED ON "A MORE FRIENDLY FEELING FOR AND A GREATER DESIRE TO COLLABORATE WITH THOSE GOVERNMENTS WHICH REST UPON THE PERIODICALLY AND FREELY EXPRESSED CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED."

ASKED WHAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD DO IF TOTALITARIANISM BEGINS TO MAKE HEADWAY AGAINST DEMOCRACY IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, BRADEN REPLIED:

"TOTALITARIANISM ANYWHERE IN THIS HEMISPHERE, WOULD, IF ALLOWED TO DEVELOP, BECOME A THREAT TO THE PEACE OF ALL THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS AND WOULD THEREFORE BE A MATTER OF EQUAL CONCERN TO ALL OF THEM--NOT JUST TO US ALONE."

BOSTON, DEC 21-(AP)-FEDERAL AUTHORITIES WERE PREPARING EVIDENCE TODAY AGAINST TWO MEN THEY BELIEVE ARE THE FIRST AMERICANS EVER TO BE ACCUSED OF TREASON-BY-RADIO.

U.S.ATTORNEY GEORGE F.GARRITY SAID THE GOVERNMENT WILL PRESENT EVIDENCE TO A FEDERAL GRAND JURY ON DEC. 27 IN THE CASE OF ROBERT H. BEST AND DOUGLAS CHANDLER, WHO WERE INDICTED BY A GRAND JURY IN WASHINGTON IN 1943 OF BROADCASTING FROM BERLIN DURING THE WAR.

GARRITY ADDED THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WILL PROSECUTE THE CASE IN BOSTON BECAUSE OF A PROVISION IN THE LAW THAT STIPULATES THE ACCUSED PERSONS SHALL BE TRIED IN THE DISTRICT WHERE THEY LAND ON RETURNING TO THIS COUNTRY.

THE PLANE CARRYING THE TWO MEN FROM GERMANY WAS FORCED TO LAND AT WESTOVER FIELD, CHICOPEE, MASS., LAST SATURDAY.

BOTH BEST AND CHANDLER ARE FORMER AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMEN. THE GOVERNMENT CONTENDS THE LATTER WAS KNOWN IN HIS BROADCASTS AS "PAUL REVERE."

AJ505AES

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED TROOP MOVEMENTS (130)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(NY)..TWO TROOPSHIPS ARE SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE IN THE U.S. TODAY (SUN) BRINGING 1,893 MILITARY PERSONNEL. THEY ARE THE BRIDGEPORT WHICH WILL ARRIVE AT NEW YORK WITH 465 TROOPS FROM BREMERHAVEN, AND THE MARINE PANTHER FROM OKINAWA WHICH IS DUE AT SAN FRANCISCO WITH 1,428 TROOPS AND 14 CIVILIANS.

SEVEN SHIPS BROUGHT RETURNING PERSONNEL TO THE U.S.YESTERDAY. THEY WERE:

1946

--AT NEW YORK--

THE WASHINGTON FROM SOUTHAMPTON WITH 187 WAR BRIDES AND CHILDREN.

--AT SAN FRANCISCO--

THE GENERAL C.G.MORTON FROM KOREA WITH 528 TROOPS AND FOUR CIVILIANS.

--AT SAN DIEGO--

FIVE DESTROYERS, THE LARSON WITH 56 NAVY AND 10 MARINES; THE GOODRICH WITH 56 NAVY AND 5 MARINES; THE HARRISON WITH 45 NAVY AND 20 MARINES; THE THOMAS WITH 15 NAVY AND 29 MARINES, AND THE LEARY WITH 11 NAVY AND 49 MARINES.

SK846PES

30 24 - 7057

BEVIN CONFIDENT RUSSIA WILL WORK FOR WORLD PEACE

MACHIN

Nations Will Cooperate with Russia, Says British Leader.

SEES REVISION OF VETO

Foreign Secretary Pledges Aid to Italy—Replies to Critics.

LONDON, Dec. 22 (AP)—British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin tonight expressed the belief that Russia has shown herself ready to coopearte with other nations and that complete peace is within grasp of the world.

The foreign secretary, who returned last week from United Nations and Big Four foreign ministers meetings in New York, said in a speech prepared for a BBC broadcast that Russia realized there was "a desire for complete understanding."

"There is throughout the world a readiness to cooperate with he and see her develop her system her own way, with the recognit that others equally have the ri to their own way of life," he d clared.

Defines Britain's Role

Defining the new role of Gre Britain, Bevin said "the war h left two great powers predom nant—the United States and Sovie Russia. Great Britain lies midwa in geography and way of life."

On the Hotly contested matter of the veto in the United Nations, Bevin predicted that a new "code of conduct will be adopted in practice."

"We are not abolishing the veto," he added, "but we are trying to modify its use—to let it serve the purpose for which it was originally intended."

Bevin predicted also that Yugoslavia, which he said was faced "with a great task of economic reconstruction," would cooperate for world peace with the family of nations.

"Italy, injured as she is by the war, can be sure of the help of the rest of us," he continued. "She must herself provide will and leadership on the part of her own democratic leaders. If this is done, she will soon get on her political legs."

Replies To Critics

The foreign secretary also took mild issue with the 100 or so parliamentary critics within his own party, some of whom have accused him of teaming with the United States at the expense of Russia.

Britain, he said, does not tie herself to anybody and extends the "hand of friendship and cooperation to all."

Acknowledging that the peacemakers at times caused "anxious moments" when they failed to agree, Bevin appealed for patience and expressed the belief that they were on the right track.

"I believe we have entered the first stage of establishing concord and harmony between the great powers," he declared.

"First, we are agreed on the first round of the peace treaties, which are the instruments to restore normality after the war.

"Second, we are shaping the organization to which the United Nations look to guide their relations and keep the peace."

More Work to Be Done

While some goals have been achieved, he continued, there is an "enormous amount of work to be done at Moscow."

"We have laid down an agenda for a further meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers in Moscow on March 10th next year," he said, "at which the whole economic and political future of Germany will have to be dealt with.

"We must avoid the creation of a cesspool of cheap and half-starved labor in middle Europe. At the same time we must ensure that Germany can never again be a menace to the Allies."

In addition at the Moscow conference, he added, they would attempt to "finalise" the position of Austria with a new treaty.

Pointing to the decision to set up an international zone at Trieste, Bevin asserted "I can only hope that the Yugoslavs and the Italians will seize this opportunity for cooperation."

"You have all heard the allegations that we are joined too closely in our policies with the United States: That our relations with Soviet Russia are not so close as they should be, and that this course will retard the pacification of the world; and may lead to another war," Bevin recalled.

"My first answer to these allegations is that Great Britain brings her mind to bear on every problem on its merits. She does not tie herself to anybody, except in regard to her obligations under the Charter, and I think that what I have just said about our policies shows that we have a mind and purpose of our own.

Offers Cooperation

"My second answer is that we hold out the hand of friendship and cooperation to all, for we believe profoundly that such friendship and cooperation between the great powers is the surest basis on which to build a peace for all time.

"Soviet-Russia, who is now recovering from the wounds of war, fully realized, I think, at New York that there was a great desire for complete understanding, and that there is throughout the world a readiness to cooperate with her and see her develop her system in her own way, with the recognition that others equally have the right to their own way of life."

The announcement several days ago that Bevin would speak set off a flurry of speculation, but the speech contained nothing as startling as some observers had anticipated. It was primarily a year-end report to the nation on British efforts at peacemaking.

946

Text of Bevin's Address

LONDON, Dec. 22 (AP).—The complete text of Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's radio address tonight follows:

First of all, allow me to extend to you my warmest greetings for Christmas and best wishes for the New Year. I had hoped to be back from New York in time to have given a full report to Parliament in connection with this task of peace making, but unfortunately the conferences were not finished. But I realized the anxieties felt by every one since the close of the war as to the future destiny of our own country and the Commonwealth and empire and the general peace situation. The many conferences and failure to reach finality must, I know, have caused you many anxious moments.

Therefore, I think it essential to try to make clear as briefly as I can some of the problems which have had to be faced. You must realize that when war is declared, all the machinery of international relations, which is the result of years of effort, is broken. It is very much like seeing a fine machine working with perfect rhythm, when at one blow the essential parts are destroyed and the whole process which keeps the world in even motion goes and another force takes hold. The whole world gets in the grip of the war machine. The difference between the two situations is that while in the former instance foreign relations are constructive, the second situation demands, in order to achieve victory, that the whole mind of the people is turned to destruction. And the more successful you are in achieving victory, the more destruction is caused and the more difficult it becomes to create again a smooth-working machine.

At the end of every struggle of this character people's minds turn to some method to try to prevent a recurrence, and on each occasion plans are prepared, as was done at the end of the 1914-'18 war, when President Wilson, in addition to the treaties, proceeded to propound, with others, the idea of the League of Nations. Hopes were raised and, unfortunately, in that case, only led to disappointment.

War More World-Wide

This war has been more world-wide than the 1914-'18 war. Then the countries of the Far East were allies, and the trouble was limited to the war against Germany and to the Middle East, from which the dissolution of the Turkish Empire followed. In this war the whole world was involved and the Allies had to face a far more powerful concentration of foes—Germany, Italy, Japan and their satellites—and to liberate a far greater area from the enemy's domination. This world-wide war carried in its train the most devastating destruction ever known and with it an intensification of scientific development for the purposes of war greater than in any previous period—proceeding from high explosive to the rocket and atomic energy, and with perfection, although not used, of bacteriological warfare and other devilish devices which overshadowed peace planning and caused suspicion and made confidence so difficult to establish.

In its train all this brought with it the terror of the concentration camp, the introduction of slave labor running into many millions. Indeed, it would be true to say that over vast areas there was scarcely a village or a home that was not affected to a greater or lesser degree.

In the end victory was achieved, but with a mountain of debris, human and material, and costly disaster which it is almost beyond the human mind to appreciate or understand. It was in these conditions that the peacemakers had to begin their work, and I ought to explain that despite the impensity of the struggle, peace making was being studied while the guns thundered over the earth.

To make peace, the first essential in creating a new machine to regulate international relations and get them working smoothly again is to have a plan, just as an engineer, when contemplating a new machine, begins in the drawing office.

You have to think out every detail, and while we were doing that in our commonwealth, so governments elsewhere were thinking it out too. It was like great research groups operating in different countries. Then they must be brought together, examine each other's ideas and see whether a better operating instrument can be devised for the future to replace the one which broke down at the outbreak of war. That is what is being done. That is what the conferences during the war and at Potsdam were trying to do. But everybody likes his own design. The great difficulty is when you come to put them together and try to make one workable machine.

The United Nations

The first thing that emerged happily was a realization of the defects of what I will call the Wilson Design, or the League of Nations, and the substitution in its place of what is now known as the United Nations, though no one must imagine this is perfect.

There was an impelling force for the creation of this institution and, while nothing that comes off the drawing board is perfect, as time goes on improvements are effected, modifications will be introduced, and that is what statesmen are doing. At the conference in New York we found this process operating pretty effectively.

One thing that has caused a deal of controversy was what is called the veto. It has been found a difficulty in its early trials. To solve this difficulty I called a conference of the five permanent members to see if a code of conduct could be established by the five powers that had the right to use the veto. While we could not then agree I am sure such a code of conduct will be adopted in practice.

We are not abolishing the veto, but we are trying to modify its use: to let it serve the purpose for which it was originally intended.

946

Bound up with international action, and the debris of war to which I have already referred, an enormous amount of improvisation has had to be done—for the liberated countries, through U. N. R. R. A., international relief organizations, and so on. All have to grapple with immediate problems of world disorder. Out of the United Nations have also been born other instruments of a permanent character like the Economic and Social Council, health and education organizations, and now, during the latest meeting of the Assembly, the first steps have been taken to deal with disarmament.

So far as our country is concerned, we have had to decide what our policy was to be. Having been in two wars, we have decided to construct the whole of our future relationships with the world on the basis of the United Nations. It is of prime importance to us for our future security and development that this instrument should be effective and should give us and the rest of the world the security for which for generations humanity has been yearning.

I have made it clear that while we would not yield to pressure for propaganda purpsoes we would supply all the information required by the Charter to make this instrument effective.

Three Purposes

We have got to create what I call policy conditions or political conditions of such a character that will achieve three purposes. One is to make unnecessary the use of national armaments at all, and secondly, if international policy wins, then all scientific development will be used for peaceful purposes. Instead of frontiers bristling with guns, we must attain a state of peace in which the mind of man is turned towards his economic and cultural development without fear. That is what freedom from fear really means.

And the third purpose is to make the great natural resources of the world available to all; there should be limits on the possibility of raising the standard of life of the great masses of the people who have never yet had an opportunity of enjoying to the full all the advantages which modern life offers. Thus, the permanent instrument to which we look for the salvation of the world is the United Nations.

But there are immediate tasks to be accomplished before the debris of war is cleared up. The peace treaties are one of these tasks.

The preparation of the treaties has been done by the Council of Foreign Ministers. Beginning with Italy and the ex-satellite states of Germany, we have devoted ninety-eight meetings to the discussion of these treaties.

Why have they taken so long? Because every clause, every paragraph, has been contested and judged by the test of whether it would ultimately fit in with the greater organization. During the last three weeks of the meetings, we went ahead. It was a very welcome change to the earlier stages, when passions were high and misunderstandings great, and when we were working in the atmosphere of the immediate aftermath of war. It has been a very trying time. But I am glad that patience has triumphed.

And I am fully convinced that understanding will grow. For at last we have succeeded, and the treaties are ready for signature.

From them I take just a few illustrations. They are too long to deal with in detail in a broadcast, but you have heard a good deal about Trieste. Why is it so important? Well, it is where the Latin and Slav meet, where for centuries they have struggled. We have now left as few of the Italians as we could under Slav rule, and as few Slavs as we could under Italian rule.

On the other hand, by the formation of an international zone, we have created a meeting ground at a port where, I hope, great trade will develop and which, if used rightly, will

serve at least 70,000,000 people in Europe—Yugoslavs, Italians, Czechoslovaks, Poles, Austrians, Hungarians and Swiss. I can only hope that the Yugoslavs and the Italians will seize this opportunity for co-operation.

The Danube Issue

Another illustration is that of the Danube. In the treaties we have provided for freedom of navigation on this great waterway of vital international importance, a channel of trade to many countries, and, if used aright, a source of great health-giving trade development for the whole territory.

One other illustration—the Tyrol. There again we have prevented, I believe, an Irredentist Movement by promoting an agreement between Italy and Austria, which should be of benefit to the whole of the Alpine powers. My policy is to work to create conditions in which the different races can co-operate and which will reflect themselves in the happiness and freedom of the people. In every discussion I keep before me the thought—can I turn this to the economic benefit and prosperity of the common people? I urge the people of Europe to help by taking a broad view.

Yugoslavia has a great task of economic reconstruction ahead, and will, I believe, cooperate to the fullest possible extent.

Italy, injured as she is by the war, can be sure of the help of the rest of us. She must herself provide will and leadership on the part of her own democratic leaders. If this is done, she will soon get on her political and economic legs.

And the Balkan countries may be assured that if they desire trade they can have it. That is why I am glad our treaties provided for no discrimination.

The other task with which we have had to grapple is the future of Germany. Great difficulties have arisen, but we have made a practical beginning towards their solution by fusing the British and American zones, on the clear understanding that the other zones will be welcome to join us if they wish. We are sharing the cost of this fusing between the United States and ourselves. We are pooling technical resources and skill. We shall create conditions which will allow the German to regain his self respect.

Will Take Time

But I warn the country that this will take time. Hitler so drilled his people that it will take at least a generation to get things right. Education, wrongly used, has a disastrous effect on peace making. We are coming up against this problem continuously. U. N. E. S. C. O. should be a great help.

We have laid down an agenda for a further meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers in Moscow on March 10th of next, at which the whole economic and political future of Germany will have to be dealth with. We must avoid the creation of a cesspool of cheap and half-starved labor in middle Europe. At the same time we must ensure that Germany can never again be a menace to the Allied powers.

The Moscow conference will also deal with the problem of what occupation forces should remain in Germany and how the civil government there can gradually be built up. At Moscow we shall also discuss Austria, which was overrun by Hitler and which has been re-created. We shall attempt to finalize her position by a new treaty. When you see the agenda for this conference you will understand the enormous amount of preparatory work that has to precede the conference and the enormous amount of work to be done in Moscow.

Throughout all of these negotiations my colleagues and I have been striving to find an approximation of ideas between the great powers themselves. It is true we represent different economic systems.

America, a country of free enterprise, has shown a willingness to play her part to the full in the creation and maintenance of a sound, effective international instrument and has, indeed, offered to enter into a forty-year treaty, to make sure of the disagreement of Germany and Japan.

Soviet Russia, who has evolved an entirely different system, but who has been invaded and suffered terrible destruction which has practically undone the whole of the great economic work she accomplished between the Revolution and the Hitler attack, now has to re-create herself again.

France Co-operating

France, who has been invided three times, who has given to the world enduring principles of liberty and has a deep culture and wide literature, France, too, is making her contribution to this new interlocking world.

China, who has gone through such a devastating period, still torn by civil war, will yet unite and contribute with her age-long philosophy and experience.

Great Britain, developing rapidly her social, democratic state, with her great experience and having learned lessons of leadership through the many years of her evolution, has, with the Commonwealth, a great contribution to make, and will still take her place as a great power.

The war left two great powers predominant—the United States of America and Soviet Russia. Great Britain lies midway in geography and way of life. Whereas Soviet Russia and the United States are land empires, their metropolitan territory occupying a vast area, Great Britain and the Commonwealth are spread over the seven seas. Can any one believe that if five great powers live in concord and harmony and are helped by smaller powers who are contributing energies and hope, war is possible at all?

I believe we have entered the first stage of establishing concord and harmony between great powers. What is the ground for that belief? First we are agreed on the first round of peace treaties, which are instruments to which the United Nations look to guide their relations and keep peace. Great Britain with her experience has, if I may say so without boasting, much to give to the others. As examples of what we have done: ours were first drafts of the treaties; and apart from the work of peacemaking and the shaping of the United Nations organization, we have been pushing our pacificatory and modernizing course in those parts of the world not directly affected by the Council of Foreign Ministers or by the United Nations organization, where we have interests or influence.

Case of East Indies

I cite only the Netherlands East Indies, where British statesmanship through two men, Lord Inverchapel and Lord Killearn, lent its help and experience to promote agreement between the Dutch and Indonesians. This agreement, which has now been approved by the Netherlands States General, is a constructive contribution to pacification of a large area. It has laid the dust of war and will open a vista of hope and progress to many millions of South-east Asians, who are thus ready to take their place in modern world.

All these developments illustrate the patient and constructive efforts of the British policy since the end of war. You have all heard allegations that we are joined too closely in our policies with the United States; that our relations with Soviet Russia are not so close as they should be and that this course will retard pacification of the world, and may lead to another world war.

My first answer to these allegations is that Great Britain brings her mind to bear on every problem on its merits. She does not tie herself to anybody, except in regard to her obligations under the Charter and I think what I have just said about our policies shows that we have a mind and purpose of our own.

My second answer is that we hold out the hand of friendship and co-operation to all, for we believe profoundly that such friendship and co-operation between great powers is the surest basis on which to build peace for all time. Soviet Russia, who is now recovering from the wounds of war, fully realized, I think, at New York that there was a great desire for complete understanding, and that there is throughout the world a readiness to co-operate with her and see her develop her system in her own way, with the recognition that others equally have a right to their own way of life.

In this talk I have tried to sketch the background against which we are working for peace and shall have to continue working for several years to come.

So do not be impatient. We must build slowly, striving for perfection. For remember the peacemakers are building not only for this generation but for generations yet to come.

Fascism Is Astir, Mosley Declares

London, Dec. 22 (AP)—Sir Oswald Mosley, prewar leader of the British Union of Fascists, told a rally tonight that fascism "is stirring again in England and in the world."

More than 100 of his supporters, including persons detained during the war for fascist beliefs and a sprinkling of uniformed soldiers, applauded Mosley at a "welcome home" Christmas party in an East End hotel. It was Mosley's first trip into London's big working class district since his release from wartime internment.

"When I'm back here, I'm in the original homeland of our movement," he told his supporters.

British authorities, Mosley declared, "tried to shake us. They did their best to throw us into jails, into concentration camps, but they never shook the faith within us, and they never will."

Two days ago a Government official assured a parliamentary questioner that British Fascists were not organized, although he acknowledged that a few might have guns and might use them "in certain circumstances."

'A Nuisance' Is GBS's Cheery Yule Greeting

LONDON, Dec. 22—(AP) For all that he has a beard like Santa Claus, George Bernard Shaw is firmly in the Scrooge camp when it comes to Christmas.

As his ninetieth Yuletide approached, playwright Shaw sent this holiday message to the Reynolds News:

"Christmas is for me simply a nuisance.

"The mob supports it as a carnival of mendacity, gluttony and drunkenness.

"Fifty years ago I invented a society for the abolition of Christmas. So far I am the only member.

"That is all I have to say on the subject."

EX-GI GIVES YULE PARTY FOR BRITISH

35 Orphaned Children Feted—FatherChristmas Wore U.S. Navy Garb

Beckenham, Eng., Dec. 22 (AP)—An enterprising former United States soldier devoted himself in absentia today to an international example of the Christmas-spirit with an uproariously successful Christmas party for 35 British children who lost either one or both parents during the war.

The gathering, held at Saint Hilda's Church of England Children's Society home in this English town a dozen miles from London's outskirts, was a pleasantly hectic jumble at which all the children were handed gifts by an unorthodox "Father Christmas," and nearly all the 53 attending adults were allowed to hold a baby.

Newspaper Appeals For Funds

Former Pfc. Jess McMillan, who works in a Minneapolis drugstore, started the ball rolling for the party.

With the help of George Grim, columnist of the Minneapolis *Star Journal*, a newspaper appeal for funds was launched and money for the party, totalling $262, was contributed from 53 Midwestern cities.

"Father Christmas," the British name for Santa Claus—was youthful Jean Bushey, a United States sailor from Minneapolis, who distributed gifts clad in regulation navy garb.

"Tell Him Thank You"

To the 35 children, mostly from 18 months to 2½ years old, he handed shoes, dolls, dresses, rompers, Polo shirts, stuffed animals, chewing gum, dusting powder and 25 pounds of candy.

Only "alumni" of previous GI parties were Jimmy Jackson and his sister, Patricia. Jimmy, asked if he had a message for McMillan, said:

"Tell him thank you—I don't know any more to say."

50 FRENCH DIE IN HANOI CLASH

Attacks By Viet-Nam Extend Through North Indo-China

Paris, Dec. 22 (AP)—The French News Agency said today that at least 50 French soldiers had been killed and 150 wounded during recent fighting in Hanoi and that Viet-Namese attacks had extended to the whole of northern Indo-China.

Premier Leon Blum was expected to make a statement before the French National Assembly tomorrow about disorders in the French possession in southeast Asia.

Some European civilians and Eurasians were reported killed or missing in Hanoi, capital of the Viet-Nam Republic.

Annam Capital Attacked

The agency said Hue, capital of Annam and 300 airline miles south of Hanoi, was attacked on the same day by Viet-Namese using mortars and automatic weapons against fixed French positions. Civilian houses also were attacked and there were casualties among French civilians.

A midnight Associated Press dispatch from Saigon reported violent fighting at Hue, with the conflict spreading in Indo-China. Most of the French civilians were said to have escaped but some French towns still were reported not cleared of the Viet-Namese.

French sources in Indo-China said the Viet-Namese appeared to be preparing an attack against Hongay, coal center 80 miles east of Hanoi. The attacking Viet-Namese were reported to have isolated the French in the towns of Namdinh and Hajduong.

European Quarter Cleared

French military headquarters in Saigon asserted that the European quarter in Hanoi had been cleared except for snipers. Fighting continued in the Annamite section of the city, with the Viet-Namese holding control of the university and post office, where regular Viet-Namese troops and Civil Guards were on the firing lines.

French troops were said to have occupied the Government palace, used by the Ho Chi Minh Government, which fled on Thursday.

Warships At Tourane

French warships were anchored at Tourane, 375 miles south of Hanoi. Tourane was reported still free of fighting, although its communications with the airdrome were cut.

Gen. Louis Morliere, French commander in Hanoi, gave orders to the French garrison at Vinh to lay down its arms after an ultimatum had been sent to the commanding officer by the Viet-Namese, who surrounded the area. The news agency said Morliere acted to prevent a massacre.

FRENCH ASSEMBLY VOTES BUDGET CUT

PARIS, Dec. 22. — (AP) The French National Assembly overrode right wing opposition today and adopted one section of a provisional three-month national budget which provides for drastic governmental economies and may result in the discharge of 50,000 government workers.

The vote on the economy budget was 530 to 60.

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In spite of the money saving features of the budget, the deputies voted themselves a 20 per cent pay increase. Their pay has been 35,000 francs a year ($2,900). The increase was to meet the rising cost of living.

With the deputies also concerned with the fighting between French troops and Viet Nam forces in Indochina, they will take up the military budget tomorrow.

Profiteers Mar Berlin Christmas

Berlin, Dec. 22 (AP)—Heartless German profiteers cast a shadow today over Berlin's traditional "Christmas market," re-established this year by the city government to entertain hundreds of thousands of children in the Lustgarten.

Police reported that gift vendors had set unscrupulously high prices for crude, shoddy toys, while falsifying their records to avoid taxes.

Ten of the worst cases of profiteering were brought to court Friday, and the guilty stall operators were punished with fines up to 5,000 Reichsmarks ($500 at the official Allied exchange rate) and assignment to forced labor.

Nefertiti's Head Lost To Egypt

DECREE

Berlin, Dec. 22 (AP)—Queen Nefertiti's lovely and priceless stone head won't be returned to Egypt, where she reigned some 5,000 years ago, unless a future German Government itself accedes to Egyptian claims, an American authority said today.

The sculpture, perhaps the most celebrated treasure of the Pharaohs, has been requested by Egypt in repeated appeals during the last year to American and British occupation officials and to the Allied control authority.

"But Nefertiti's head just doesn't fall under the definition of restitution of objects looted by Nazis from occupied countries since 1939," said Richard Howard, chief of the fine arts, monuments and archives section in the United States Military Government.

"Spirited Out Of Egypt"

"She was, according to the Egyptians, illegally spirited out of their country by German archeologists in 1913 — before Hitler was even a corporal—and it's not a case at all for Allied Military Government action."

Howard, former director of the Dallas (Texas) Museum, said the head was being carefully guarded at the American collection center at Wiesbaden and was expected to be returned to German custody "when, as and if there is a central government."

Nefertiti's countenance, of unfading charm despite the fact a semi-precious jewel is missing from one eye, formerly was exhibited at the Kaiser Friedrich Museum in Berlin.

McNarney Gives Holiday Greeting

1946

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 22 (AP). Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, American commander in the European theater, in a special Christmas greeting tonight, called on both Germans and American occupation forces "to live in peace and harmony and with good will toward all mankind."

"Perhaps there was never a time in history when people should reflect so seriously on the significance of the exhortation uttered nearly 2,000 years ago," McNarney said in a broadcast address.

"Without the earnest will and honest effort of all men, there can be no permanent 'peace on earth.' We of the United States occupation forces, and, I feel sure, you of Germany have that will for peace expressed at the very inception of Christian civilization and which we repeat at this season of the year.

"We desire to live in peace and harmony and with good will toward all mankind."

Directing his remarks to Americans in Germany, he continued:

"My felicitations are those of a coworker in a mission to which we are assigned. To each and all of you I express my deepest appreciation for the loyalty, steadfastness and self-sacrifice which you have displayed in the pursuance of your appointed tasks.

"To the German people, particularly to those who have labored to restore a measure of individual national liberty and to bring a speedy rehabilitation of our distressed country, I extend greetings of the Christmas season and my fervent wish for 'peace on earth to men of good will.'"

McNarney will make his first public address to the German people Christmas Eve, speaking before an anticipated 10,000 persons in Frankfurt.

ZIONISTS SHUN LONDON PARLEY

EFISCHER

Political Group Votes Against Participating At Present

Basel, Switzerland, Dec. 22 (AP)—The political commission of the World Zionist Congress voted, 20 to 16, today against Zionist participation in the London Palestine conference "under present conditions."

Rabbi A. H. Silver, commission chairman, said the group had approved a resolution calling on Great Britain for the "fulfillment of international obligations." The action will go before the plenary session tomorrow.

Dr. Silver, of Cleveland, said in an interview that the British abrogation of the white paper, restricting immigration to Palestine, was one of the prerequisites to Zionist participation in the London meeting. The committee action was considered a victory for Silver and a move strengthening his candidacy for the presidency of the World Zionist Organization.

Intention Reaffirmed

The General Zionist Organization of America, representing 40 votes among the 370 delegates, reaffirmed its intention to support Dr. Chaim Weizmann, of London, present World Zionist president, for election as honorary president. Weizmann's intimates have insisted he would not accept the honorary post, and that he was a candidate for re-election as president only on condition that his administration could continue negotiations with England.

An authorized spokesman of the congress said the Labor party had voted, 89 to 30, in favor of Weizmann for president "plus all that it implies." The spokesman insisted that "Labor party action is indicative of the final results of this congress."

Terms Morrison Plan Dead

He continued:

"It also is unequivocally clear that the Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency will not enter into negotiations on the basis of the Morrison plan providing for provincial autonomy for Palestine. The Morrison plan is completely dead. The Jewish Agency will enter the Palestine conference in London only on the condition that the Morrison plan not be revived in any shape or form."

The Morrison plan was projected by Herbert Morrison, British Lord President of the Council.

Meer Grossman, of New York, chairman of the American Revisionist delegation which has 40 votes, said that organization was opposed definitely to Weizmann and his policies.

Rare Art Returns to Hungary

BUDAPEST, Dec. 22 (AP).—More than $60,000,000 worth of art treasures taken from Hungary by the Germans were returned to Hungary tonight on a special train from the American occupation zone in Germany. Brigadier General George Hatton Weems, commander of the American military mission in Hungary, and Hungarian officials including Under Secretary of State Istvan Baoch were present when the treasures arrived.

SOLDIERS TAKING STUMP IN POLAND

LATTEN

Army Paper Says They Will Tell People How To Vote.

Warsaw, Poland, Dec. 22 (AP)—The army publication *Slow Zolnierza* said today that Polish soldiers will tell Poles for whom they should vote in the January 19 general elections.

The army's political division already is instructing the soldiers to vote for the pro-government bloc of parties.

A Foreign Office spokesman maintained, however, that soldiers, while receiving political education, are not being used in electioneering but to fight underground bands.

Notes Party Opposition

Another publication entitled "Instruction for Work in the Field" and bearing the army's official political stamp said today Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk's Polish Peasant (PSL) party opposed soldiers voting in the elections, as permitted in the September 22 election law but prohibited in the 1921 constitution. The booklet said:

"Soldiers will vote against reaction hiding under the wing of the PSL. We will vote for the democratic bloc. . . . Soldiers will go to villages and cities with the word truth of the new Poland."

The publication *Slow Zolnierza* carried cartoons of Mikolajczyk and attacks on the United States and Great Britain as his supporters.

Charges Thousands Seized

Mikolajczyk charged that the security police were arresting thousand of his supporters under accusations of underground activities.

The Government bloc leaders declared that the provisional regime never will surrender its power and that all opposition will be liquidated "with iron and fire."

The Government said it was mobilizing all law-enforcement agencies to maintain "law and order" in the elections.

Greek Freighter Sinks

Athens, Dec. 22 (AP)—The Athens radio said today the Greek freighter Syra struck a mine and sank while entering Volos Bay in eastern Greece. One person was killed and four wounded, the broadcast said.

Bulgaria Welcomes United Nations Probe

Sofia, Bulgaria, Dec. 22 (AP)—Editorials in Sofia newspapers today welcomed the forthcoming investigation by a United Nations commission of guerrilla fighting in Greece along the Greek-Bulgarian border.

Zmedelsko Zname, organ of the Government Agrarian party, said:

"Let us be enlightened about what is happening in Greece. Let the investigation commission arrive and see that not incidents but a real war is taking place and not at the Greek border but in Greece herself."

1946

YUGOSLAV COURT SENTENCES 18 NAZIS TO DEATH

CARRUTHERS

BELGRADE, Dec. 22 — (AP) A high Yugoslav military court in a special session today sentenced nine former Gestapo chiefs in Serbia to death by hanging, nine former Nazi SS (Elite Guard) officers to death by shooting, and other former Nazis to prison terms.

Two former SS men were sentenced to 20 years at forced labor, and an ailing 74-year-old colonel received a five-year sentence.

The death sentences will be carried out within two or three days, if normal procedure is followed.

Atrocities Related

During the two weeks the trial lasted the defendants were confronted with details of atrocities which the prosecution charged were committed under their orders and often were witnessed by them.

Lt. Gen. August Meissner, Gestapo chief in Serbia during 1942-44 and the chief defendant, was sentenced to hang. He stood erectly throughout the lengthy reading of all the sentences and sometimes turned, talked and smiled at other defendants. As he was led from the courtroom, the spectators cried out: "Hang him in the Terrazia!"

(The terrazia is the main square of Belgrade, where Meissner was accused of having ordered public hangings of partisans as a "lesson to insurgents.")

Also among those sentenced to hang were Wilhelm Fuchs, SS colonel and chief of the Einsatz Gruppe (active forces) in Serbia, and Joseph Sepp Hahn, former fuehrer of the Belgrade prison.

Sepp - Hahn, seriously injured when he plunged down a staircase in the courthouse last week in an unsuccessful suicide attempt, still is confined to a hospital and was not in court when the sentences were pronounced.

A small boy held in his father's arms near the exit of the courtroom spit in the face of each prisoner led out by an armed guard.

The defendants were charged in court with having been responsible for the deaths of 150,000 Serbians and 35,000 Jews during what was described as one of the cruelest occupation regimes in the history of the war.

Italians Have No Fear Of American Recession

Rome, Dec. 22 (AP)—Italy's heavy pack of troubles, which Premier Alcide de Gasperi will open for White House inspection early in January, does not include fear of an American business recession, a survey of business opinion here indicated today.

"Looking up from a well of postwar miseries, Italy is not capable yet of conceiving that there might be other troubles than her own, least of all in a United States which seems to her gloriously prosperous and secure," one economic expert said.

The Italian-American Chamber of Commerce brushed aside the possibility of a recession in America to get at what it considered a serious problem with the query:

"What will be the American tariff policy now that the Congresses which support Roosevelt's reciprocal trade policy are no more?"

Franco-Italian Trade Agreement Is Signed

Rome, Dec. 22 (AP)—Italy and France signed a new trade agreement today providing for the exchange of more than $30,000,000 worth of goods next year.

France will receive raw silk, oils, sulphur and fruit mainly. Italy will get phosphates, potassium, steel, iron scrap, bauxite and other products.

Bandits Surrender In Portugal Siege

2-Day Battle Ends With 20 of Gang Captured

LISBON, Dec. 22 (AP).—Spanish and Portuguese bandits beseiged by troops in the Hamlet of Cambedo, near Chaves, in northern Portugal, were reported today to have surrendered after a forty-eight-hour battle.

The gang gave up, it was said, after its stronghold in three buildings in the center of Cambedo was le veled by mortar fire in an attack led by Lieutenant Colonel Augusto Falco Pereira, commander of the Republican Guard of Oporto.

The original gang leader was killed on the first day of the battle, and today's report showed twenty bandits captured, most of them wounded. A seventeen-year-old Cambedo girl also was wounded, it was said.

Two soldiers were reported to have been killed and five wounded, among them a secret agent, Joaquim Alves, of the Defense Police, credited with discovering the gang's headquarters ni the disguise of a border smuggler.

Russia Eyes Azerbaijan

Moscow, Dec. 22 (AP) — Soviet newspapers reported under heavy headlines today that an "orgy of reaction" had swept the Iranian province of Azerbaijan, and indications here were that the Soviet Government planned a strong protest against the recent occupation of the province by Iranian troops.

In Russian eyes, the recent moves by the Iranian Central Government amount to a repudiation of an agreement concluded last June between the Central Government and so-called "Democratic" party officials of Azerbaijan.

[The pro-Russian "Democrats" came to power in Azerbaijan, which borders on Russia, while the province was occupied by Soviet troops.

Reoccupied By Troops

[The "Democrats" first declared their independence from Iran, then signed an agreement last June under which the province assumed semi-autonomous status within the framework of the Iranian Central Government.

[Central Government troops reoccupied the province during the last two weeks for the announced purpose of supervising parliamentary elections. "Democratic" party officials quickly relinquished control, some of them fleeing into Russia from the Central Government troops.

[Approximately 12,000 Iranian troops paraded through the Iranian capital of Tehran today in celebration of the reoccupation.]

There still has been no official comment here on the Iranian situation, but developments plainly are causing serious concern.

Report Nullification Claim

Moscow newspapers said that the commander of Iranian troops in Azerbaijan had announced officially that the Central Government's agreement of last June had been nullified.

The newspapers also said that 700 persons were reported arrested in Tabriz, the Azerbaijan capital, and that two military courts had been established to try the so-called "Democrats." The papers also referred to what they called the mass arrests of trade union officials in Tehran.

On another subject—the United Nations—the Communist party organ *Pravda* said that the Soviet delegation had won a "great moral diplomatic victory" at the General Assembly session in New York.

Anti-Soviet Aim Charged

Pravda said that this victory was achieved at the expense of "reactionary circles" who had hoped to isolate the Soviet Union and turn the United Nations into an "instrument of anti-Soviet policy.

The Communist newspaper reiterated the optimism, which has been expressed frequently here during the last week, over the prospects for great power collaboration.

Another *Pravda* article, commenting on Greek accusations that her Balkan neighbors are inciting civil war within Greece, said that the Greeks themselves were fighting "in revolt against a regime established in that country against the will of the people as a result of foreign support."

Elliott Roosevelt Leaves Moscow

Moscow, Dec. 22 (AP)—Elliott Roosevelt and his wife, Actress Faye Emerson, left Moscow by plane for the United States today after their interview yesterday with Prime Minister Stalin on his sixty-seventh birthday.

Roosevelt said they would fly home via Paris and hoped to spend Christmas with his mother, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, at Hyde Park, New York.

The interview, which took place in the Kremlin, was the first indication that Stalin had returned to Moscow after a prolonged vacation. There still was no official word on the actual date of his return.

Roosevelt did not disclose the subject of the interview, but emphasized that the generalissimo appeared fit after his vacation and was in good spirits.

Stalin obviously will want a detailed account of the recent meetings in New York of the Big Four Foreign Ministers and the United Nations General Assembly from Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, who returned here by plane yesterday. Molotov was accompanied by his deputy, Andrei Y. Vishinsky.

However, the Prime Minister unquestionably kept well informed—at a distance—with day-by-day developments in New York.

Reds Press School Program

MOSCOW, Dec. 22 (AP). — The cabinet today ordered the Ministry of Education to corerct the failure of authorities in some places ot carry out Russia's universal compulsory education law. The decision was taken after Minister of Education A. G. Kalashnikov acknowledged that numbers of school-age children in Russia were either not attending school or dropping out before graduation.

ARAB ARMY LEADERS DISCUSS STRATEGY

JAFFA, Palestine, Dec. 22.—(AP) Approximately 50 ranking officers of Najada, Arab Army organization, representing all parts of Palestine convened here today to discuss strategy and to witness a parade in which an estimated 700 uniformed Arabs from headquarters companies participated.

One district commander said that the leaders had been summoned by Mohamed Nimer Huwari, Najada chief, "to discuss means of preserving discipline among the ranks until the time is ready for concerted action."

This spokesman added that there was large-scale "dissidence among members because of inaction by the organization in the face of two recent raids by Jews into Arab territory."

Burmese Cool to Attlee Plan

Press Not Enthusiastic Over Invitation to Leaders

RANGOON, Burma, Dec. 22 (AP). —The Burmese press offered a lukewarm welcome today to a British invitation to Burmese leaders to visit London and discuss self-government for Burma.

"The Sun," official newspaper of the Myochit party managed by ex-Premier U Saw, said Prime Minister Attlee's Friday announcement on the subject fell short of the Indian plan made public last May, which assured India independence.

[Attlee, announcing that Burmese leaders had been invited to consider revising the present self-government plan, said Britain hoped Burma would remain in the empire, though she was free to choose independence.]

Dutch Indies Plan Indorsed

Eastern Islands Agree in Principle to Formation of New State

DENPASAR, Bali, Dec. 21 (Delayed) (AP).—The Netherlands Indies government reported that delegates from eastern islands today indorsed in principle Dutch plans to form a new state of East Indonesia having equal status with Borneo and the Republic of Indonesia in the projected United States of Indonesia.

A communique said the delegates had agreed that the state should be established with themselves as members of the provisional Parliament and had laid down provisions for setting up a government. The state would include all islands east of Java and Borneo, except New Guinea, and would have a population of more than 8,000,000.

CHINESE RED TROOPS PERIL RAIL LINE

PEIPING, Dec. 22—(AP) Communist guerrillas, estimated to total 4,000 men, penetrated government defenses 13 miles southeast of Peiping today and reached within one-third of a mile of the Peiping-Tientsin railway, government reports acknowledged.

The guerrillas smashed through two rows of barbed wire entanglements around the town of Weishanchuang and sent national troops reeling, the account said. The defenders regrouped before the railroad station and kept the railroad clear.

Another Communist band was advancing against Anting, 15 miles southeast of Peiping, and a third attacked the village of Fangshan, 22 miles southwest of Peiping, the government reports said.

The railway northeast of Tientsin, leading to Mukden, also was the object of Communist attacks, the government reported, while Red bands captured one town in northern Chahar province and two in Shansi.

87 Articles in New China Constitution Approved

Nanking, Dec. 22 (AP)—Eighty-seven of the 150 articles in the projected new Chinese constitution were approved on second reading today in an unprecedented Sunday session of the National Assembly.

The passage was characterized by an absence of discussion and with the most controversial articles already passed, smooth completion was expected by tomorrow afternoon.

Then there will remain only a third reading which is solely to check possible errors of language and decision on the date the constitution will become effective.

MASSACRE OF WOMEN TOLD AT JAP TRIAL

TOKYO, Monday Dec. 23 (AP)—Japanese troops who captured Batavia, Java, in 1942 massacred "all the women and children" they imprisoned there, an affidavit by a Netherlands army lieutenant informed the international war crimes court trying 27 Japanese leaders today.

Sounds of executioners' guns were muffled by the dynamiting of fish in a nearby river, the witness, Lt. F. R. Oldham, said in his statement. Presumably, such precautions were taken to prevent reports of massacres from reaching the world.

Another affidavit by Capt. Jongeneel of the Netherlands army said he saw one Dutch officer beaten with a stick, lashed across the face with a belt, and kicked downstairs by a Japanese corporal.

Amnesty Expected For Third Of Conscientious Objectors

Washington, Dec. 22 (AP)—Pre-Christmas actions are planned by President Truman and the Justice Department for the release of about one third of the conscientious objectors still in prison.

This was learned officially today as demonstrators in convict stripes, some with imitation balls and chains, paraded before the White House with placards demanding a Christmas amnesty for the objectors. Similar marches were arranged today in eight other cities.

Two official steps are contemplated:

1. Creation by Mr. Truman of a three-member board to consider each case on its merits and recommend action to the President, who will decide who is to be released.

2. An order by the Justice Department expected before Christmas opening jail doors to 150 members of Jehovah's Witnesses, a religious group, who are serving terms for similar offenses.

About 300 To Stay In Jail

The latter have served one year—or one third of their terms—and will be released on parole for good behavior. About 300, however, will remain in jail.

Not counting the Jehovah's Witnesses, officials reported only 25 conscientious objectors still will be in prison after Christmas. There were 41 yesterday, but six were released then and ten more are to be freed before Wednesday.

The twin Government steps will start the last phase of one of the most agitated side issues of the war.

Officials of the Committee for Amnesty, a national organization which has sponsored demonstrations, reported 6,000 to 7,000 persons were sentenced to prison terms averaging three years for refusing to serve in the armed forces, even in noncombat posts.

Parade Before White House

Sixteen demonstrators wearing "prison suits" took up their quiet march outside the tall White House fence at 11:15 this morning and paraded for two hours.

They left a petition bearing several thousand signatures with White House attachés, then transferred their operations to the Justice Department. There a lone former conscientious objector in striped suit—Roger Axford, of Chicago—has paraded the sidewalks for months. He was joined in recent weeks by Dick Suzuki, of Hawaii and California.

Frank Olmstead, of Washington, a member of the Committee for Amnesty, said it arranged other demonstrations today in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Toledo, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Los Angeles.

He explained the Government puts Jehovah's Witnesses in a "slightly different" category from other conscientious objectors because of their religious beliefs.

A study last year showed three classes of CO's or "conchies":

1. Those who objected to both combatant and noncombatant service but qualified for assignment to civilian work camps. Up to September 1, 1945, there were 11,505 of these.

2. Those opposed to combat service but who would do noncombat work. There were more than 10,000 of these in the military service.

3. Those sent to prison because (a) their sincerity as objectors was questioned, (b) they refused even to enter a work camp, or (c) they deserted camps or refused to work after being assigned.

One Given Medal Of Honor

Projects on which objectors were put to work included ditch-digging, scientific experiments in which many volunteered as "guinea pigs," parachute fire-fighting, attending patients in mental hospitals, milking cows and making weather maps.

Last October, Mr. Truman presented the Congressional Medal of Honor for the first time in history to a conscientious objector. He was Pfc. Desmond T. Doss, 26, of Lynchburg, Va., a member of the 307th Infantry Medical Detachment, 1st Battalion, 77th Division. The award was for outstanding bravery in aiding wounded comrades on Okinawa, during which Doss himself received several wounds.

Wadsworth Fights Drive to Block Military, Naval Committee Union

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22—(AP) Rep. Wadsworth (R-NY) opened a vigorous fight today against the quiet drive to block merger of the House military and naval committees as provided by the congressional reorganizations.

In letters to all Republican congressmen, he insisted the consolidation would enable the house for the first time in history to get the "full story" on the nation's military needs—Army and Navy and Air Force.

Denies Threat to Navy

Wadsworth, who was chairman of the Senate Military Committee when he served in that chamber and is intimate with many of the armed forces' high command, disputed the contention that creation of a single committee would lead ultimately to the "swallowing up" of the Navy.

Simultaneously, he argued that the committee merger is a basic part of the plan, voted last session, for modernizing congressional action by sharply reducing the number of committees handling legislation.

"To retrace our steps after having accomplished this great reform would, in my judgment, be regrettable," he wrote. "If we commence pulling stones out of the new structure before we have even tested it, there is no telling what other demolition will be attempted.

"Indeed, it would be a pity if the newly elected Republican majority in the House should start to undermine it. Most certainly we would lose some of that public confidence which we now enjoy and which we must retain if we are to go forward in the service of our country."

Wadsworth's letter was in answer to one from Rep. Cole (R-NY), ranking Republican of the Naval committee and a leader in the fight against the merger which is expected to reach a showdown shortly after Congress convenes.

Replying to the argument that the Navy needs a separate committee "for its own protection" in the House, Wadsworth declared:

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"No one in his right mind, in or out of the Congress, would approve for one moment any steps leading to the 'eventual disintegration of our Navy,' nor of the Marine corps for that matter.

"We are all exceedingly proud of the Navy. We shall always support it. And we feel the same way about the Army and the Air Corps, knowing as we do that the preservation of each of these elements in our national defense is absolutely vital."

Wadsworth argued that in the past both the military and Naval committees have heard only one side of the picture and have had to recommend legislation without obtaining the related needs of the other service.

U. S. WILL RETAIN VITAL WAR PLANTS IN DEFENSE PLAN

Factories to Be Operated by Army-Navy Munitions Board.

OTHERS RULED SURPLUS

Some Held Available in Case of Emergency Need.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22—(AP) The Army and Navy Munitions Board disclosed today the armed services propose to retain and operate 60 or more vital plants from the multi-billion dollar war industry now being dismantled.

As an additional national security measure, the services hope the government will keep strings on more than 250 other plants. Some government-owned manufacturing facilities already are being offered for sale or lease with the proviso that they be available for munitions orders in case of another war within the next two decades.

Majority Being Sold

The bulk of the World War II munitions industry, however, is being sold outright for conversion to civilian production or for scrapping.

Richard R. Deupree, Cincinnati industrialist who is the civilian chairman of the munitions board, told a reporter:

1. Of more than 3,200 plants owned or financed by the government, some 2,800 already have been turned over to the War Assets Administration as surplus.

2. Those for which the Army and Navy seek to obtain operating funds from Congress include 11 aircraft plants. The remainder are shipbuilding facilities and plants with specialized equipment for making guns, ammunition and explosives and for loading shells.

3. The fate of the vast war-born synthetic rubber industry "must be solved next year" because imports of natural rubber are beginning to mount toward pre-war proportions. The munitions board hopes the rubber industry will continue to operate up to half of the approximately 1,000,000 tons annual productive capacity.

4. An initial $100,000,000 which the last Congress provided to build up a $2,100,000,000 stockpile of critical metals and other materials is about spent. A $360,000,000 appropriation for the second year's purchases in a five-year program will be sought at the forthcoming session.

The munitions board, which includes Undersecretary of War Kenneth C. Royall, Assistant Secretary of the Navy W. John Kenney and a military and civilian staff, has primary responsibility for industrial war plans.

4 Major Categories

In deciding the disposition of the wartime arms and other emergency plants, Deupree said the Army and Navy, working with the munitions board, divided them into four major categories: The 2,800 to be disposed of outright, about 250 others to be sold with the proviso that arms orders must be accepted in an emergency; plants to be retained and operated by the Army and Navy; others which the armed services will lease directly with provision for emergency recapture.

Still being put into final shape are plans for production pilot lines in private industry, and for a revival of the munitions "educational orders" arrangement of the pre-Pearl Harbor era. These are aimed at retaining some of the wartime manufacturing "know how" as atomic age insurance.

The War Assets Administration reported today that 10 more of its surplus plants are being processed for disposition to private industry. A spokesman said only the government-owned interest or portion of the installations is involved and that no detailed description is available immediately.

The WAA listed them as follows, emphasizing that the identification of some is by the name of the wartime lessee, and is not to be confused with privately-owned properties:

New England Shipbuilding Corp., Portland, Me., east and south areas, railroad right of way; Lukenweld, Inc., Coatesville, Pa.; Passamaquoddy Tidal Power Project, Eastport, Me.; Camp Barkeley Military Reservation, Abilene, Tex.; Port Johnston Terminal, Bayonne, N. J.; Vormeesville sub-depot, (Barrow Pit) Albany County, N. Y.; Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis County, Mo.; radio range site, Hood County, Tex.; Bethlehem-Sparrows Point Shipyard, Inc., Baltimore, and Cumberland Homesteads, Crossville Tenn.

PEACE TREND UPSETS PLAN OF AIR FORCE

Economy, Demobilization Block Its Program For Recovery

1946

Washington, Dec. 22 (AP)—Plans of the Army Air Forces to recover "full fighting effectiveness" by the end of this year have gone awry under the impact of demobilization and economy.

Gen. Carl Spaatz, AAF commander, announced that goal last March. Asked today the state of that program, AAF officials answered:

"We are not ready to fight a war if one came today—and we won't be for quite a long time."

As explained by those concerned with the AAF program, the situation is:

Actually the Air Forces has about the planned number of men for the interim force, 400,000. It has the required number of approximately 6,000 aircraft—and many more.

Trained Men Lacking

But it has nowhere near the number of trained, experienced men among the 400,000, nor the organization needed to operate so vast and intricate a machine as a modern air force.

For reasons of military security, officials were unable to specify the precise number or condition of units. However, so far as is known, only one "very heavy bombardment" unit—the type which operates super long range bombers and can drop atom bombs if needed—is in comparative readiness for emergency. Overseas air forces needed to support occupation duties have been hard hit by cutbacks, but still manage to maintain a semblance of strength. They, however, are not capable of the strategic duties assigned to VHB groups.

U.S. Believed Strongest

About the only glum satisfaction AAF planners have is their belief that, while the United States air fleet may be in poor condition at the moment, it still remains the most powerful in the world. The other two major military powers, Britain and Russia, are outweighed, it is believed here.

Britain's RAF, dwarfed during the latter years of the war by the AAF, has suffered proportionately heavier reductions in the postwar months than the American force.

Russia, never especially interested in bombardment aviation and tardy in building up its tactical air force during the war, probably trails both the United States and Britain both in numbers of aircraft and in design.

Just Beginning To Recover

AAF officials say the Air Force now is just beginning to recover from a low point of disorganization reached late last summer. Loss through demobilization of key personnel, including maintenance men as well as air crews, was a factor upsetting the hope Spaatz expressed last winter.

Upon this difficulty were imposed financial stringencies arising out of general cutbacks, a situation for which the AAF policy makers do not blame the Administration, but which nevertheless has put planning into a spin.

Of equal concern, planners say, is uncertainty over appropriations by the new economy-minded Congress. This is reflected in hesitation over procurement plans for new bombardment type aircraft and fighters and keeps the operations of the design department restricted to drawing boards instead of the desired rate of experimental building.

BIG DEFICIT LOOMS IN FEDERAL COURT

Truman Begins Work on Messages to G.O.P.-Controlled Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22. — (AP) Prospects of a substantial year-end deficit confronted President Truman today in drafting state of the union and budget messages for the new Congress, despite a near-balance for the first six months.

And Senator Taylor (D-Idaho) reported "an enormous amount of pressure is being exerted upon the President to persuade him to embody the Republican point of view" in the state of the union message. Taylor urged Mr. Truman to resist it and "support and preserve the gains made for the people under three Roosevelt Administrations" regardless of the G.O.P. stand.

Works on Message

His statement followed word at the White House, as the chief executive started the work yesterday, that the message would be shorter and less specific than the 21-point program presented to the old Congress.

The budget message, to follow that on the state of the union early next month, is expected to outline a $37,000,000,000 spending program for the fiscal year starting July 1 and to take another look at the situation for this fiscal year.

Government analysts figure on a deficit of $1,900,000,000 or more for this fiscal year, in which spending is budgeted at $41,500,000,000.

Veterans Costs Climb

They explained that veterans expenditures are running far above early estimates and may top them by as much as $1,000,000,000. That would more than offset a saving of about $800,000,000 from discontin-

by President Truman and the Justice department for the release of about one third of the conscientious objectors still in prison.

This was learned officially today as demonstrators in convict stripes, some with imitation balls and chains, paraded before the White House with placards demanding a Christmas amnesty for the objectors. Similar marches were arranged today in eight other cities.

NEW ONE CURBS ENDS DECEMBER 31

Many Other Restraints May Be Eased At Same Time

Women's Clothes

Washington, Dec. 22 (AP)—Heavy overproduction of women's clothing may bring price slashes ranging as high as 50 per cent after Christmas, Theodore G. Maynard, chief of the clothing branch, textile division, Office of Temporary Controls, said tonight.

He attributed overproduction to high prices which had discouraged buying, together with a comparatively mild winter, which lessened the need for heavy clothing.

Washington, Dec. 22 (AP)—Curbs on telephone installations will be wiped out by New Year's, it was learned officially today, and many of the other remaining wartime restraints on industry may be eased at the same time.

The telephone decontrol is due December 31, a Civilian Production Administration spokesman said. But it is not expected to put the ordinary householders immediately on the same footing with doctors, essential industries and public utilities in getting new telephones installed.

Backlog Of Unfilled Orders

Paul V. Valle, CPA chief of utilities, explained at New Haven, Conn., that at a recent meeting of the telephone industry advisory committee of the CPA the utility representatives expressed the opinion that the order of preference which the Government originally set up "would be continued in substantially the same form through action of the telephone compaines in co-operation with appropriate state and local utility commissions."

With a backlog of unfilled orders estimated at 2,500,000 last month, however, telephone installations probably will continue to be slow, CPA officials said, and telephone companies have agreed to try to take care of the most urgent needs first.

CPA Decontrol Plan Speeded

Many companies have the existing order of preference set forth in their tariffs. A telephone official said that "I don't know of any place in the country where precedence won't be maintained" despite the removal of the Federal requirement for it. The precedence order was established by the War Production Board more than four years ago.

Although CPA now has fewer than 50 orders of all kinds on its books, a fraction of the wartime web of controls, its decontrol program has speeded up since President Truman merged it into the new Office of Temporary Controls ten days ago.

Under study at the moment, with decisions due soon, are the following moves:

1. Modifying the "CC," or bottleneck-breaking, priority. It was designed originally to help reconverting industry obtain essential equipment and materials and is widely used to aid veterans and small businesses in bringing their operations up to the profit-making level.

May Ease Can Control

2. Further easing—or perhaps scuttling—of control over cans. It restricts their use for beer, dogfood and other items. A majority of CPA sentiment now seems to favor outright revocation, although some officials fear this would cause a shortage for food canners, in view of the tin shortage.

3. Dropping the order which channels Manila and agave fiber into essential cordage products like rope, binder twine and baling twine.

4. Revoking certain chemical orders, including the one limiting the delivery and processing of cane alcohol.

Phone Order Due Thursday

5. Relaxing and simplifying the controls over lumber and plywood. One of these limits the amount of plywood which may be used in any house; the other limits sales af various types of lumber.

The telephone control revocation is due for issuance next Thursday, effective New Year's Eve. It will wipe out the CPA preference list, which begins with the Army, Navy and Veterans Administration and goes on through local governments, hospitals, morticians, newspapers, schools, essential industries, food processors, persons seriously ill, and so on down to veterans and service men and their families.

BILBO TO WIN, SENATOR HINTS

1946

Thomas Says Democrats Feel He Followed Election System

Washington, Dec. 22 (AP)—Senator Elmer Thomas (D., Okla.) predicted today Democratic members of an investigating committee will hold next week that the Mississippi election system and not Senator Bilbo (D., Miss.) prevented Negroes from voting there.

Thomas said that as a member of the Senate Elections subcommittee, which held hearings on the ground, he is convinced that "Bilbo did nothing that almost every other politician in Mississippi hasn't done" in this year's primary campaign.

Bilbo was accused of preventing Negroes from voting in the Democratic primary in which he won renomination. Republicans looked to this charge as a possible ground for efforts to unseat him.

System In Evolution

"Senator Bilbo's views on this question are well known," Thomas observed. "As far as I can see, he didn't say anything in Mississippi that he hasn't said on the Senate floor."

Thomas said he regards the Mississippi primary system as being in the process of an evolution that eventually will lead to voting by Negroes in increased numbers.

"A few of them voted this year," he remarked. "More of them are likely to vote in the next election and some day most of them will be voting. I watched the same thing happen in Oklahoma, where there is now no question about Negroes so long as they are qualified voters."

Republicans Undecided

Thomas's prediction on the findings of the Democratic majority found Republicans still apparently undecided what they will do about a minority report at a December 30 meeting of the group. Senator Hickenlooper (R., Iowa) said he does not know yet what, if anything, the minority will have to say about Bilbo.

Regardless of the outcome of the elections inquiry, the new Republican-controlled Senate will get a report on some of Bilbo's activities. Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) has been working on a report of the War Investigating Committee's inquiry into the Mississippi Senator's relations with war contractors. Bilbo acknowledged receiving funds from them and said they were used to finance the unsuccessful senatorial primary campaign of Wall Doxey in 1942.

Mead And Tunnell Leave

Senators Mead (D., N.Y.) and Tunnell (D., Del.), defeated in the November election, have closed up shop and gone home. But committee attachés said they believe the two will be willing to join in a report by January 3 before they officially go out of office.

This report, with any made by the full Elections Committee, headed by Senator Green (D., R.I.), may be referred by the Senate to its new Rules Committee for recommendations.

If this action is taken, Senator Brooks (R., Ill.), expected to head the rules group, said it will have to decide whether any further investigation of Bilbo is justified.

TROOPSHIP ARRIVALS

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

More than 7,000 troops are scheduled to arrive in two U.S. ports today.

In New York three ships are due from Bremerhaven. They are: The General Bundy with 2,011 troops and 13 dependents; The General Stewart with 2,056 troops and six dependents, and the General Pope with 2,467 troops, 23 navy personnel and 39 civilians.

At Seattle the St. Olaf is scheduled to arrive with 208 troops from Sydney, and the Goucher Victory from Yokohama with 623 army personnel.

Yesterday the Marine Panther arrived at San Francisco from Okinawa with 1,428 troops and 14 civilians, and the Bridgeport brought 465 troops to New York from Bremerhaven.

CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND, DEC 22-(AP)-LORD WAVELL, VICEROY OF INDIA, LEFT BY PLANE FOR NEW DELHI TODAY.

HE CAME TO LONDON EARLY THIS MONTH FOR TALKS BETWEEN BRITISH GOVERNMENT HEADS AND INDIAN PARTY LEADERS WHICH FAILED TO RESOLVE HINDU-MOSLEM DIFFERENCES HINDERING INDIA'S PROGRESS TOWARD INDEPENDENCE UNDER BRITISH SPONSORSHIP.

F[illegible]29PES

PARIS, DEC. 22-(AP)-BEGINNING NEXT MARCH 31 THE SMALLEST FRENCH COIN TO BE ISSUED WILL BE A 50-CENTIME PIECE, THE GOVERNMENT SAID TODAY. THE 10 AND 20 CENTIME DENOMINATIONS WILL BE DISCONTINUED.

FIFTY CENTIMES--ONE-HALF A FRANC--ARE WORTH LESS THAN HALF AN AMERICAN PENNY.

FD408PES 1946

LONDON, MONDAY, DEC. 23-(AP)-RUSSIAN ENGINEERS HAVE STARTED WORK ON A GIGANTIC CANAL TO DIVERT THE RIVER AMU DARYA FROM LAKE ARAL TO THE CASPIAN SEA, THE SOVIET NEWS AGENCY TASS REPORTED TODAY IN A MOSCOW DISPATCH.

THE AMU DARYA HAS ITS SOURCE IN NORTH AFGHANISTAN AND FIGURED IN THE RUSSIAN-AFGHAN BOUNDARY AGREEMENT SIGNED LAST JUNE WHICH FIXED THE FRONTIER AT MIDSTREAM IN THE AMU DARYA AND PYANDZH RIVERS, THUS AWARDING AFGHANISTAN A NUMBER OF ISLANDS FORMERLY RUSSIAN-OWNED.

TASS SAID THE CANAL PROJECT WOULD ENABLE RIVER VESSELS FROM THE CENTER OF EUROPEAN RUSSIA TO REACH "THE VERY HEART OF CENTRAL ASIA."

THE REPORT DID NOT INDICATE WHERE THE CANAL FROM THE CASPIAN WOULD LINK UP WITH THE AMU DARYA.

THE CASPIAN ALREADY IS LINKED BY CANAL TO THE BALTIC SEA. TASS SAID THIS VAST SYSTEM WAS IN FULL OPERATION DURING THE AUTUMN FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE END OF THE WAR.

RP1109PES

LONDON, DEC.22-(AP)-T[illegible]REIGN OFFICE SAID TODAY THAT ALBANIA HAD REPLIED TO A BRITIS[illegible]MAND FOR AN APOLOGY AND REPARATIONS FOR THE LOSS OF 42 SEAMEN'S [illegible].ES WHEN TWO BRITISH DESTROYERS STRUCK MINES IN CORFU CHANNEL ON OCT.22.

THE REPLY WAS HANDED TO CHARLES PEAKE, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO BELGRADE, AND ITS UNDISCLOSED TEXT HAD NOT YET REACHED LONDON. THE BRITISH THREATENED TO CITE THE MINING INCIDENT TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL AS "A SERIOUS THREAT TO AND A BREACH OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY" UNLESS A REPLY WAS RECEIVED BY DEC.23.

WM519PES

BY DANIEL DE LUCE (200)

BERLIN, DEC. 22-(AP)-BRITISH AND SOVIET OCCUPATION ZONE AUTHORITIES HAVE SIGNED A "STOP-GAP" AGREEMENT EXTENDING THEIR PRESENT INTERZONAL TRADE QUOTAS UNTIL NEXT APRIL 1, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE RUSSIAN ZONE HAS PROMISED TO SUPPLY 10,000 TONS OF GRAIN A MONTH, WHILE THE BRITISH ZONE WILL FURNISH A MINIMUM OF 25,000 TONS OF IRON AND STEEL.

A SOVIET-AMERICAN INTERZONAL TRADE AGREEMENT IS STILL IN EFFECT AND HAS A PROVISION FOR AUTOMATIC THREE-MONTH EXTENSIONS.

BRITISH OFFICIALS SAID GERMAN REPRESENTATIVES OF BOTH THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN ZONES WOULD MEET WITH GERMANS FROM THE SOVIET ZONE IN MID-JANUARY TO DRAFT TRADE TERMS OF MUCH WIDER SCOPE.

THE BRITISH APPEARED OPTIMISTIC ABOUT THE IMPENDING ALL-GERMAN TALKS. WHILE THEY DO NOT CONSIDER SUCH EXCHANGES AS THE COMPLETE ANSWER TO GERMANY'S INTERNAL TRADE DIFFICULTIES, THEY LOOK UPON THEM AS A PROGRESSIVE STEP TOWARD THE ECONOMIC UNIFICATION OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

VS629PES

1946

30.24-7063

SAARBRUECKEN, DEC. 22-(AP)-GEN.PIERRE KOENIG, MILITARY COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE FRENCH OCCUPATION ZONE OF GERMANY, SAID TODAY THAT 1,200 FRENCH CUSTOMS OFFICIALS HAD CROSSED THE FRENCH BORDER AND SET UP A CUSTOMS FRONTIER BETWEEN THE SAAR AND THE REST OF GERMANY.

KOENIG SAID IN A SPEECH THAT OFFICIALS HAD BEEN AWAITING THE ORDER SINCE LAST THURSDAY TO ENTER THE RICH, COAL-PRODUCING SAAR BASIN, WITH WHICH FRANCE HAS BEEN DEMANDING A CUSTOMS UNION.

1946

THE PURPOSE OF THE CUSTOMS CORDON, SET UP ALONG THE BORDER SEPARATING THE SAAR FROM THE PROVINCES OF BADEN AND THE RHINELAND-PALATINATE, IS "TO PREVENT THE EXPORTING OF FOOD PRODUCTS FROM THE SAAR AND AN INFLUX OF CURRENCY INTO THE SAAR," KOENIG SAID.

FRANCE WAS AWARDED CUSTODY OF THE SAAR FOR 15 YEARS AFTER WORLD WAR I. AT THE END OF THAT TIME A PLEBISCITE WAS HELD TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE INHABITANTS WISHED TO BE FRENCH OR GERMAN CITIZENS OR INDEPENDENT. THEY VOTED OVERWHELMINGLY TO RETURN TO GERMANY.

VS712PES

BY JACK GUINN

BUDAPEST, DEC.20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MEMBERS OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY SAID TODAY THAT THE PARTY'S SUPREME EXECUTIVE WAS EXPECTED TO INAUGURATE MOVES DESIGNED TO SWING PARTY POLICIES AWAY FROM THE RIGOROUS PRO-RUSSIAN LINE NOW FOLLOWED.

(THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS WON THIRD PLACE IN THE LATEST ELECTIONS HELD NOV.4, 1945, WINNING 69 SEATS IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO HOLD FOUR PLACES IN THE COALITION GOVERNMENT IN WHICH THE SMALL LANDHOLDERS, WITH 245 SEATS AND NINE PORTFOLIOS, IS THE DOMINANT GROUP.)

ALTHOUGH THE EXECUTIVE MET OSTENSIBLY TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PARTY CONGRESS JAN.31 AND THE DANUBIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS ABOUT THE SAME TIME, INFORMED SOURCES SAID THE REAL REASON FOR URGENCY IN MEETING WAS THE RECENT SO-CALLED "PEYER MEMORANDUM."

IN THIS MEMORANDUM, KAROLY PEYER, SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LEADER AND FORMER MINISTER OF PUBLIC WELFARE, SCORED PARTY LEADERSHIP FOR "HAVING A ONE-SIDED FOREIGN POLICY AND REJOICING WHEN THEIR BRITISH SISTER PARTY IS ATTACKED." THE DOCUMENT, SIGNED BY PEYER AND FOUR OTHER MEMBERS, HAD CREATED A STIR IN HUNGARIAN POLITICAL CIRCLES.

PARTY MEMBERS SAID IT WAS DOUBTFUL THAT THERE WOULD BE A PARTY SPLIT BUT THAT IT WAS ALMOST CERTAIN THAT PARTY POLICY WOULD TURN MORE TOWARD THE WESTERN POWERS.

WM453PES

BASEL, SWITZERLAND, DEC. 22-(AP)-LOUIS LIPSKY OF NEW YORK, A MEMBER OF THE WORLD ZIONIST EXECUTIVE, TONIGHT EULOGIZED JACOB FISHMAN, FORMER EDITOR OF THE JEWISH MORNING JOURNAL OF NEW YORK, WHO DIED HERE YESTERDAY. THE BODY OF FISHMAN, WHO WAS A DELEGATE TO THE WORLD ZIONIST CONGRESS, WILL BE TAKEN TO PALESTINE FOR BURIAL.

IN A MEMORIAL SERVICE AT A PLENARY SESSION OF THE CONGRESS TONIGHT MRS. JUDITH EPSTEIN OF NEW YORK, PRESIDENT OF HADASSAH, AND DR. CHAIM WEIZMANN OF LONDON, PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD ZIONIST ORGANIZATION, EULOGIZED HENRIETTA SZOLD OF BALTIMORE, WHO DIED IN PALESTINE TWO YEARS AGO AFTER LONG SERVICE ON BEHALF OF JEWISH YOUTH.

HJ952PES

BASEL--FIRST ADD ZIONISTS X X X POLICIES.

IN AN INTERVIEW AFTER THE POLITICAL COMMISSION'S DECISION, MAJ. WILLIAM R.FRIEDMAN, OF NEW YORK, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN REVISIONISTS, SAID: "THIS IS A REVISIONIST CONGRESS. IF WE CAN GO TO LONDON IN DECENCY AND WITH DIGNITY, ALL RIGHT.

"THIS IS ONLY PART OF A GENERAL SOCIAL UPHEAVAL. YOU CAN'T HOLD DOWN MASSES OF PEOPLE. THIS IS A CONGRESS FOR THE REVISION OF THE ENTIRE ZIONIST PROGRAM."

ASKED FOR COMMENT ON TODAY'S DEVELOPMENT, RABBI STEPHEN S.WISE OF NEW YORK, A SUPPORTER OF WEIZMANN'S POLICY, SAID: "THE SITUATION MIGHT CLARIFY ITSELF BY TOMORROW."

VS726PES

WARSAW, DEC. 22-(AP)-THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HAS ANNOUNCED AN ALTERATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL NATIONALIZATION LAW WHEREBY FACTORIES EMPLOYING UP TO 100 WORKERS PER SHIFT WILL BE EXCLUDED. THE LAW PREVIOUSLY PROVIDED FOR NATIONALIZING ALL PLANTS WITH 50 OR MORE EMPLOHES PER SHIFT.

FD406PES

1946

MADRID, DEC.22-(AP)-THE BRITISH EMBASSY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT AMBASSADOR SIR VICTOR MALLET WOULD RETURN TO LONDON BY PLANE TUESDAY.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THE AMBASSADOR'S RECALL LAST NIGHT, SIX DAYS AFTER THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN NEW YORK HAD ADOPTED A RESOLUTION CALLING UPON ALL MEMBER NATIONS TO WITHDRAW THEIR DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS FROM SPAIN.

WM522PES

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, DEC. 22-(AP)-ANDREI MALYSHKO, WHO RECENTLY RETURNED TO KIEV AFTER A THREE-MONTHS TOUR OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, CHARGED IN AN ARTICLE IN UKRAINIAN PRAVDA THAT THE U.S.DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FORBADE HIS GROUP TO APPEAR BEFORE A UKRAINIAN ORGANIZATION IN DETROIT AND "REQUESTED THAT WE LEAVE AMERICA IMMEDIATELY."

(ANATOL YAKOVLEV, VICE-CONSUL OF THE SOVIET CONSULATE GENERAL IN NEW YORK, SAID OCT. 10 THAT 11 U.S.S.R.CITIZENS INCLUDING MALYSHKO, WHO WERE AMONG 17 DELEGATES TO THE THIRD AMERICAN-SLAV CONGRESS IN NEW YORK, HAD BEEN ORDERED HOME RATHER THAN COMPLY WITH A JUSTICE DEPARTMENT ORDER FOR THEM TO REGISTER AS AGENTS OF A FOREIGN POWER.)

MALYSHKO, WHO IS A YOUNG POET, SAID HIS GROUP WAS INVITED TO SPEAK IN DETROIT AFTER HAVING APPEARED IN NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ELSEWHERE.

HE FURTHER CHARGED THAT "PROGRESSIVE" UKRAINIAN NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES, AS WELL AS THE NEW YORK RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE DAILY RUSSKI GOLOS WERE "TERRORIZED," DECLARING THAT EDITORS AND CONTRIBUTORS TO THESE PAPERS HAD BEEN ARRESTED AND FINED.

COMMENTING ON OTHER ASPECTS OF AMERICAN LIFE, MALYSHKO SAID HE WOULD LIKE TO SAY A WORD IN BEHALF OF THE "DISINHERITED INDIANS WHO LIVE ON PATCHES OF LAND, RECEIVE $5 A YEAR IN STATE AID, AND ARE DYING OUT FROM TUBERCULOSIS AND PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION." HE ALSO SAID THAT AMERICAN NEGROES WORK CHIEFLY AS PULLMAN PORTERS AND PLAYERS IN JAZZ ORCHESTRAS.

FD339PES

CAIRO, DEC 22-(AP)-THE SAUDI ARABIAN LEGATION SAID TODAY THAT THE CROWN PRINCE OF SAUDI ARABIA WOULD LEAVE JAN. 10 TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES ON INVITATION OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN.
FD128PES

1946

KURE, JAPAN, SUNDAY, DEC. 22-(AP)-CYRIL CHAMBERS, AUSTRALIAN MINISTER FOR WAR, AND LT.GEN.H.C.H.ROBERTSON, COMMANDING BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATION FORCES IN JAPAN, WERE DELAYED SEVERAL HOURS ABOARD A TRAIN BOUND FOR KURE BY YESTERDAY'S EARTHQUAKE BUT ARRIVED SAFELY.
SD312PCS

TOKYO, MONDAY, DEC. 23-(AP)-THE FOUR-POWER ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN MET TODAY TO DISCUSS BROADCASTING, BUT ADJOURNED IN 10 MINUTES AFTER RUSSIA'S LT. GEN. KUZMA DEREVYANKO SAID ALLIED HEADQUARTERS HADN'T GIVEN HIM THE NECESSARY BACKGROUND INFORMATION IN TIME. HE DECLARED HE HAD BEEN GIVEN NO OPPORTUNITY TO FORMULATE ANY RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE TOPIC.

DEREVYANKO HAD ASKED NINE QUESTIONS ON THE STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION OF JAPANESE BROADCASTING, ITS CONTROL AND FINANCING. ALLIED HEADQUARTERS' ANSWERS, HE SAID, REACHED HIM LATE SATURDAY.
TJS8593-33333-"
JS859PPS

MANILA, MONDAY, DEC. 23-(AP)-TOP GUERRILLA LEADERS FROM ALL SECTIONS OF THE PHILIPPINES PLAN TO CONVENE THEIR WARTIME UNDERGROUND TROOPS HERE IN FEBRUARY TO ORGANIZE AND SEEK VETERANS' BENEFITS FROM AMERICAN AND PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENTS.

LOCAL LEADERS SAID THEY HOPED THE NEW U.S. CONGRESS WOULD AUTHORIZE AID TO SUCH FILIPINO VETERANS, OR TO FAMILIES OF THOSE WHO DIED WHILE SERVING WITH UNITED STATES FORCES ON BATAAN.
PY920PPS NM

HALIFAX, N.S., DEC 22-(AP)-THE TRANSPORT SHIP SAMARIA SAILED FOR GREAT BRITAIN TODAY CARRYING THE LAST 2,000 OF THE 35,000 GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR INTERNED IN CANADA.

THE PRISONERS MARCHED ABOARD GLUM AND HESITANTLY AS IF UNWILLING TO LEAVE THE LAND OF THEIR CAPTIVITY. SOME EVEN SHED TEARS AS THEY WALKED UP THE GANGWAY.

ONE CORPORAL SAID:

"IT IS NO GOOD TO LEAVE THIS COUNTRY. WE COULD BE HAPPY HERE AND MAKE MONEY IF WE STAYED. THERE IS NOTHING LEFT FOR US IN GERMANY."

THE PRISONERS WILL BE LANDED AT A BRITISH PORT AND EVENTUALLY RETURNED TO GERMANY.
SK948PES

U. S. Asks Full Details On Russia's Ouster Of Navy Ship from Dairen

VESSEL ORDERED TO LEAVE OR RISK 'CONSEQUENCES'

Soviet Authorities Give Commander Only 20 Minutes to Depart.

NO EXPLANATION

American Businessman Aboard Refused Permission to Go Ashore.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—(AP) The State department tonight sought full details on a "verbal ultimatum" issued by Soviet military authorities ordering a U. S. Navy craft to leave the port of Dairen, Manchuria, within 20 minutes or risk unnamed consequences.

A State department spokesman said the department was awaiting a report on the incident from H. Merill Benninghoff, American consul general at Dairen.

The spokesman added that if a report were not forthcoming shortly, the department would press for one.

Ship Ordered Out

A dispatch from Dairen said the American ship, an unarmed wartime troop landing craft, pulled out after receiving the Russian ultimatum. The dispatch was sent by William H. Newton, Scripps Howard staff writer representing the Combined World Press.

Under Soviet pressure, the ship departed so hurriedly that its commanding officer, Lt. (JG) Ray C. White, of Silver City, N. M., and the American diplomatic courier, Harris H. Ball, of Amarillo, Tex., arrived on board only at the last minute before the vessel left. Both had been ashore at the American consulate awaiting the outcome of a final appeal to the Soviet military commander of Dairen to permit an American business man to go ashore.

The dispatch quoted the Russian commander, Maj. Gen. V. U. Korzhanoff, as sending word to the ship that "unless you leave within 20 minutes we will not be responsible for the consequences."

The Navy department here withheld immediate comment, saying only that the craft, the LCIL (landing craft infantry large) 1090 left Dairen Dec. 21 (Dec. 20, U. S. time) on its return trip to the American base at Tsingtao on the North China coast.

Even before the order for the American vessel to leave, Korzhanoff had refused to permit an American businessman to debark, despite the fact that he carried full clearance from U. S. authorities. The Soviet commander also barred two American newspapermen, representing the combined World Press.

Occupied By Reds

Soviet troops have occupied Dairen, the finest seaport in Manchuria, since the Japanese surrender. Red army forces still control the city, although the Chinese-Russian treaty of 1945 called for its designation as a free port.

Newton, one of the two American correspondents banned from landing, said the Soviet-appointed Chinese mayor of Dairen was not even advised by the Russians that the ship had arrived, but subsequently commented:

"If I had known you were coming, I would have been at the dock to greet you."

The ship arrived at Dairen on Dec. 18 carrying diplomatic mail and supplies for the U. S. consulate, and requested permission to remain in port 48 hours. Without comment, Soviet authorities accepted the request.

The vessel remained in harbor two additional hours while Benninghoff sought permission for the American businessman, Jesse L. Poole, of Atlanta, Ga., representing the Standard Vacuum Oil Co., to go ashore. Almost immediately, the Soviet "ultimatum" was presented.

Pauley Charge Recalled

The incident recalled a recent charge by Edwin W. Pauley, U. S. reparations commissioner, that the Russians had virtually "sealed off" Dairen during their secret operations in stripping key industrial machinery from Manchuria. Pauley said his inspection group had been unable to obtain the necessary credentials to visit Dairen, either from Soviet or local authorities.

"Dairen has been practically sealed off by the Soviets for their own exclusive use," Pauley said, in a report to President Truman, "despite the fact that under the Sino-Soviet treaty of Aug. 14, 1945, Dairen is to be an open port and the Soviets are entitled to use only part of the port facilities."

Richard Cushing, former member of the Associated Press China staff, said in San Francisco that a similar incident occurred last February when the Russians used the same method to eject him and two other American newsmen from the port.

Cushing said full-scale Red army maneuvers, complete with tanks, artillery and troops, were in progress at that time in the hills north of the city.

Besides the rebuff to the U. S. Navy, the dispatch reporting this weekend's brush with the Soviets said the American consul general, Benninghoff, was left standing in the bitterly cold street when he attempted to intercede with the Russian military commander. Finally, he was told by a sentry that General Korzhanoff was not available.

30.24-7065

Navy Craft, Given But 20 Minutes To Sail, Quits China Port

DAY

Twenty-minute Ultimatum Forces LCI(L) to Put to Sea Hastily.

AMERICAN CONSUL REBUFFED

Red Military Officials Refuse to Admit Two Correspondents and Business Man.

By WILLIAM H. NEWTON.
(Representing the Combined World Press.)

Dairen, Manchuria, Dec. 20 (Delayed) (A. P.).—A United States Navy ship pulled out of the port of Dairen this afternoon after receiving a verbal ultimatum from Russian military officials to the effect that "unless you leave within twenty minutes, we will not be responsible for the consequences."

Previously, the Russian military commander in charge of the city had refused to permit an American business man with full clearance from United States authorities to debark. Also denied permission to land were two American newspaper men, representing the combined world press.

[Russian troops have occupied Dairen since the Japanese surrender. Although the Chinese-Russian treaty of 1945 called for its designation as a free port under Chinese administration, Soviet forces still are in control of the city.

[In Washington, the State Department said that it had received no report of the "verbal ultimatum" and would have no immediate comment. The Navy Department reported that a Navy vessel identified as LCI(L) 1090 (Landing craft, infantry, large) left Dairen Dec. 21 (Dec. 20, United States time) on a return trip to the United States base at Tsingtao, on the north coast of China. There was no other immediate comment from the department.]

Ship Was on Second Trip.

The vessel, LCI(L) 1090, was on a second routine courier mission to Dairen carrying diplomatic mail and supplies to the United States consulate there.

In view of the fact that the details of the first trip had been revealed to the press, Admiral Charles M. Cooke Jr., commander of the Seventh Fleet, permitted two correspondents to go on the trip so that they would be present in the event that their going ashore met with the approval of local authorities. Admiral Cooke had ruled that no photographs could be made without the consent of the local officials.

The ship arrived at Dairen December 18 and requested permission to remain in port forty-eight hours. This was accepted without comment by the Soviet authorities who met the ship at anchorage.

The ship remained in the harbor two additional hours while United States Consul-General H. Merrill Benninghoff attempted a last minute appeal to the Soviet military authorities to permit an American business man, Jesse L. Poole of Atlanta, Ga., representing the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, to go ashore. It was at this time that the Soviet ultimatum was delivered.

The Russians ordered the ship to leave despite the fact that neither the diplomatic courier nor the commanding officer were aboard. They were at the American Consulate, awaiting results of Benninghoff's final appeal to the Soviet commander. They arrived on board only at the very moment of the ship's departure.

The Russian military commander of the city, Major-Gen. V. U. Korzhanoff, refused to see the American Consul-General, however, and the ultimatum was delivered to the ship by one of his military aids. When the Consul called at the Soviet commander's home to appeal from the decision banning the three Americans from dairen, ne was left standing in the bitterly cold street while a sentry carried his request inside. After some time, he was told that Gen. Korzhanoff was not available.

Benninghoff had previously called on the Russian Consul-General, S. N. Petrov, to inquire why American citizens were not allowed ashore. Petrov replied that the whole matter was in the hands of Soviet military authorities. He said that authorization for such entries must come from Moscow.

The refusal today was the third rebuff that the American Consul-General had received from the Soviet military during the American ship's brief visit. Previously Benninghoff had asked Soviet diplomatic authorities to forward to the military authorities his request that the three Americans be permitted ashore. No reply was received. Earlier today Benninghoff visited Gen. Korzhanoff's office but was informed that the Soviet commander was "not in town." He then called at the Russian commander's home and was again turned away.

However, the Russian commander was in his home when Benninghoff called, it was learned.

Red Army Controls City.

Dairen is completely under the control of the Red Army. The local Soviet-appointed Chinese mayor is a figurehead, who was not even advised by the Soviets that the American ship had arrived.

"Had I known you were coming, I would have been at the dock to greet you," he said.

Armed Chinese police, under Soviet direction and control, paced the docks day and night, preventing any one from coming aboard or going ashore unless they possessed a Soviet pass. Several ship's officers and diplomatic courier Harris H. Ball of Amarillo, Tex., were permitted ashore by the authorities.

The Soviet ultimatum to leave the port was delivered to the ship by a Red Army major, who stated that he was the personal representative of Gen. Korzhanoff.

Ensign Tilghman B. Koons of Plainfield, N. J., who speaks Russian, interpreted for the senior Navy officer on board, Commander Edgar L. Yates of Portland, Ore. The captain of the ship is Lieut. (j. g.) Ray C. White of Silver City, N. M.

The LCI(L) 1090 carried a crew of twenty-six enlisted men and five officers. All of the ship's armament was removed before the trip to Dairen.

Ejected Writer Recalls Dairen Rebuff In Feb.

By Richard Cushing

San Francisco, Dec. 23 (AP)—Russia still has no welcome mat out for Americans at the big Soviet-occupied port of Dairen, Manchuria.

Her "verbal ultimatum" to a United States Navy vessel to leave Dairen within twenty minutes without debarking an American business man and two correspondents was the same method she used to eject three American newsmen last February.

Only we had an armed escort then—to make sure we caught the train. No American correspondent has been in Dairen since that time, and the American consul general, H. Merrill Benninghoff, has met with great difficulty attempting to set up shop.

Collared At Hotel

Associated Press Photographer Julian Wilson, of Louisville, Ky., and Sergt. Dick Wilson, of New York city, reporter for the China edition of *Stars and Stripes*, rode with me into Dairen on a Soviet train last February 26 after covering the Russian stripping of Manchurian industries in the Mukden area.

Full-scale Red Army maneuvers, complete with tanks, artillery and foot soldiers, could be seen from our train window as we passed the soft rolling hills north of the city.

Collared by Red Army officers as we registered blithely at a hotel, the Red Star, we were haled before Lieut. Gen. Georg Xirilovitch Koslov (he later was relieved of his command).

Put In "Protective Custody"

Koslov expressed considerable displeasure at our presence but was uncertain what action to take. He put us in "protective custody," restricting us to our hotel under guards with orders to see that we made no sight-seeing tours of the area.

However, I managed to slip out the next morning and talk with a few civilians, including the former Danish consul, to find out the reaction of neutrals to the Soviet occupation, and thereby roused the ire of our reluctant host, who quickly made arrangements for our departure.

Red Chief Vents Wrath

Flushed with anger, Koslov refused an interview and said we definitely were off our beat, since Dairen was "as Russian as the Red Square in Moscow" as long as the war was on—and the war was still on, in his view, until the peace treaty with Japan is signed.

Our stay was only 24 hours old when we were escorted out of Dairen by three armed Russians, after a parting tongue lashing from Koslov, whose words left no doubt that Dairen was an unhealthy place for Americans.

Especially so, we concluded, when an inspection of our baggage disclosed that carbon copies of stories we had written about the Russian stripping of industries had been filched during our stay there.

Bevin Sees Basis For Real Peace

London, Dec. 23 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin is optimistic over the chances for "friendship and co-operation between great powers," which he terms "the surest basis on which to build peace."

"I believe we have entered the first stage of establishing concord and harmony between great powers," he told the people in a broadcast last night—adding later: "Friendship and co-operation between great powers is the surest basis on which to build peace for all time."

But he warned that peacemaking would take several years.

Moscow Aims Outlined

He reported on the Big Four Foreign Ministers treaty making and the United Nations General Assembly session in New York, from which he returned Thursday, and laid down his aims for the Foreign Ministers' next meeting in Moscow on March 10.

Bevin declared that "the war left two great powers preponderant—the United States of America and Soviet Russia," with Great Britain lying "midway in geography and way of life."

He said the United States "has shown a willingness to play her part to the full" in peace machinery and expressed a belief that the Soviet Union "fully realized" at New York "that there was a great desire for complete understanding, and that there is throughout the world a readiness to co-operate with her and see her develop in her own way, with the recognition that others equally have a right to their own way of life."

Shaw Boosts Wallace For Roosevelt Views

DAY

London, Dec. 23 (AP)—The *Daily Worker* said today that George Bernard Shaw had advised it to "couple insistence on Roosevelt views with a hope that Henry Wallace, the only American statesman who shares them will succeed him as President."

The Communist newspaper did not publish the text of a letter from Shaw, who previously had come out for Wallace as President. The *Daily Worker* had asked the playwright to comment on the controversy over the proposed Roosevelt memorial statue in Grosvenor Square.

Shaw declined to enter the dispute over whether Franklin D. Roosevelt should be depicted as standing or sitting, but said the statue should be lifesize rather than "another of our ten-foot monsters."

Elliott And Wife Arrive In London On Way To U.S.

NIGHT

London, Dec. 23 (AP)—Elliott Roosevelt and his wife arrived by plane at Northolt airport, near London, tonight on their way home from a tour of the Soviet Union.

They went to London for the night. An American Overseas Airlines representative said they would probably leave for New York tomorrow night.

Roosevelt had no comment on his interview with Prime Minister Stalin other than to repeat that the Soviet leader was "in good health."

His wife, the actress Faye Emerson, was wearing red leather boots, which she said were the only articles she had purchased in Russia.

Elliott Roosevelts Leave Berlin For London

Berlin, Dec. 23 (AP)—Elliott Roosevelt, en route home for Christmas, left here today by plane for London.

Roosevelt and his wife, Actress Faye Emerson, left Moscow yesterday. On his brief stopover here he was a guest of Russian occupation authorities at their Potsdam headquarters.

British Defense Unification Set To Start Jan. 1

London, Dec. 23 (AP)—Britain's new Defense Ministry, charged with the task of co-ordinating the military, naval and air might of the empire, will come formally into existence on New Year's Day, an official announcement said tonight.

A. V. Alexander, Minister of Defense, will have under him as permanent secretary Sir Henry Wilson Smith, 42, who as an under secretary in the treasury has virtually headed the British civil service. Smith will act temporarily also as chairman of the joint war production staff.

The chief staff officer in the ministry will be Lieut. Gen. Sir Leslie Hollis.

Sir Henry Tizard, Knight Commander of the Bath, is head of Britain's defense research policy committee which will work with the new ministry.

Ocean Storms Turn Back Planeload of G. I. Wives

NIGHT

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Dec. 23—A Pan American Airways plane carrying twenty-five GI brides, one bride-to-be and twenty-five children of American veterans was forced by ocean storms to return to London tonight after it had reached Ireland on a flight to the United States.

The wives, to whom the trip had been offered as a Christmas present, were the "saddest people in London," a Heathrow airport official said. Weather permitting, the plane will start out again tomorrow.

The wives had been on waiting lists for sea transport. Messages reached them in various parts of Britain and set them scurrying about to pack and

get to London in time for the take-off.

The plane was returning to the United States after having carried Army wives to Germany. It left London with a record passenger load, since thirteen other adult passengers were aboard for the England-to-Ireland leg of the flight.

French Heroes Meet at Exhibit

LONDON, Dec. 23—(AP) Agents and heroes of the French Resistance movement mingled with art connoisseurs and socialites at a recent private view opening a new Anglo-French art gallery in London.

The Gimpel Fils gallery in Brook St., proved to be a happy ending to an adventure story that stretched from parachutes to pictures, from the horrors of German concentration camps to a soft-carpeted salon in Mayfair.

Nucleus of the collection is the pictures Ernest Gimpel and his brother Peter saved from the collection of their father Renee Gimpel, noted art dealer with galleries in the place Vendome and in New York.

One of the first Resistance members, Renee Gimpel died in the Neuengamme Concentration Camp. Ninety crates of his treasures stolen by the Germans during the occupation, still are missing.

Among guests at the exhibit were secret agents and commandos who worked with Ernest in Underground France, or knew his tiny, Canadian born wife when, as Kay Moore, Winnipeg, she blotted their hazardous journeys in the FANY (First Aid Nursing Yeomanry) liaison with the French in London.

"We spent nine days in an open boat," said Gimpel, "I and some other agents and escaping pilots, sailing from St. Raphael via Gibraltar."

An intensive commando course in England, the six weeks wait at Kay's house, and Gimpel was in Paris as assistant military delegate, after parachuting from a plane. Gimpel was arrested with his chief by the Gestapo, tortured for forty-eight hours, and then served out his term in Fresnes, Buchenwald, Auchwitz and Flossenburg.

"I had my L-pill (lethal pill) in my mouth for the whole time I was tortured," he recounted, "and I kept thinking, 'I won't speak, because if I feel I can't help it, of course I must bite the poison pill to stop me, and then I will be dead, and there will be no hope for me any more.' But when the Gestapo finished with me I put it in the lining of my coat. It had got a bit worn with being in my mouth so long. When it burst, it ate a huge piece in my clothing."

Royal Family At Sandringham

Sandringham, England, Dec. 23 (AP)—King George VI, Queen Elizabeth and the Princess Elizabeth and Margaret Rose arrived tonight to spend Christmas at the King's Norfolk estate.

FRANCO ORDERS HOME HIS ENVOY TO BRITAIN

LONDON, Dec. 23 (AP)—Spanish Ambassador Domingo de las Barcenas has been recalled to Madrid and will leave his London post soon, the Spanish Embassy announced officially today.

The announcement followed a British Foreign Office statement that Ambassador Sir Victor Mallet has been instructed to vacate his post in Madrid in accordance with the United Nations resolutions on Spain.

The Minister Councillor, the Marquis of Santa Cruz, will be the Spanish chargé d'affaires in London, the Spanish Embassy stated.

THE HAGUE, the Netherlands, Dec. 23 (AP)—P. C. Petteman, the Netherlands special envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary in Madrid, has been recalled by Queen Wilhelmina, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said tonight.

Nine Detained On Way To Zionist Conference

London, Dec. 23 (AP)—Seven men and two women flying to Switzerland for the World Zionist Conference were detained under guard tonight at a hotel near Croydon airport, where their plane made an unscheduled landing because of fog.

Immigration officials said the nine persons were not permitted freedom of movement because they lacked permits to enter the United Kingdom. The plane, bound from Lydda, Palestine, was to have landed on the Continent instead.

Names of those detained were not disclosed. All were expected to continue their trip tomorrow.

Detention of transient passengers is not without precedent in England. Earl Browder, United States Communist, was kept incommunicado when he passed through England earlier this year on his way home from Moscow.

LASKI DROPS SUITS

London, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—Harold J. Laski, who lost a libel suit against the weekly Newark Advertiser, disclosed today that he would withdraw similar actions filed against the London Daily Express, the London Evening Standard and the Nottingham Guardian. Laski, an economics lecturer, author and former chairman of the Labor party, announced the decision through his wife with the explanation that "no good purpose" would be served by proceeding with the suits.

A high court jury on December 2 returned a verdict that the Newark Advertiser did not libel Laski in reporting that he said at a 1945 political meeting that labor, if unable to get what it needed by general consent, would "have to use violence, even if it means a revolution." The jury also ruled that Laski must pay the costs, which have been estimated at $60,000.

SHOWDOWN FIGHT ON IN INDO-CHINA

French Rushing Gen. LeClerc To Far Eastern Colony

Paris, Dec. 23 (AP)—French troops, supported by planes and tanks, battled through the main streets of Hanoi today in their showdown fight for control of northern Indo-China. An official proclamation expressed fear that warfare might soon erupt in southern Indo-China and thus engulf all of the rich empire outpost.

Leon Blum, interim President-Premier of France, told the French National Assembly here that the situation was "serious" and might grow worse. He promised a policy of firmness and said he was rushing Maj. Gen. Jacques LeClerc, the famed armored-warfare specialist, to the troubled Far Eastern colony.

First Word Of Viet-Nam Head

LeClerc led French forces into Indo-China after the Japanese surrender.

Meanwhile, a delayed dispatch from Saigon gave the first word of Viet-Nam President Ho Chi Minh, whose Government fled Hanoi after the initial outbreak of hostilities on Thursday.

The dispatch quoted Ho as saying yesterday at Bachninh, 15 miles northeast of Hanoi, that the Viet-Namese, preferring death to slavery, would fight a long struggle for freedom and that "20,000,000 Viet-Namese would ultimately vanquish 100,000 reactionaries."

Atrocities Charged

He accused the French of provoking war by arresting and terrorizing the people of both northern and southern Indo-China, and charged them with using their planes to bomb women and children.

French authorities in Hanoi, capital of the Viet-Nam republic, accused the Viet-Namese of atrocities against French civilians, including sadistic murders and torch slayings.

Authorities said bodies of 29 French civilians, including eleven women, had been recovered, and that the hearts had been cut out of some and daggers jabbed into the eyes of others.

The Associated Press correspondent at Hanoi said that he had seen last week end the bodies of nineteen Chinese, who had been manacled and machine gunned.

Much Sniper Activity

French armored units rumbled through Hanoi streets as infantry units attacked the city hall and post office in the Indo-Chinese quarter of the city, the French news agency said. The attack was preceded by a bombardment by both planes and field guns.

Delayed Associated Press dispatches from Hanoi said that the main Viet-Nam army barracks, pounded by planes and artillery, finally was captured by the French yesterday. Some Viet-Namese and Japanese, entrenched in blockhouses, rejected surrender terms, but finally were driven out by the artillery and aerial bombardment.

Much Sniper Activity

French mopping-up operations around other Viet-Nam strong points in Hanoi proceeded slowly in the face of much sniper activity. Viet-Nam artillery continued a "sporadic and inaccurate" shelling of the city.

A French Army spokesman in Hanoi said other French-garrisoned towns were "successfully holding their positions," and that the French had enlarged their perimeter in Haiphong, approximately 60 miles east of Hanoi.

French authorities announced that all male French civilians in Hanoi and vicinity would be drafted into the civil guard to help protect property against "looters."

A state of siege was proclaimed in Tonkin and northern Annam.

Trucks equipped with loudspeakers broadcast appeals in Hanoi for the Viet-Namese to surrender. The loudspeakers blared:

"Viet-Namese, surrender. The Viet-Minh Government has fled. Hoist a white flag on your houses and give your arms back. Every armed civilian captured will be shot. Every house without a white flag will be searched. Every house from where shooting starts will be attacked."

Cochin-China Under Curfew

Cochin-China, southernmost state in Indo-China, was placed under a curfew, and a proclamation issued at Saigon by the French commissioner and the autonomous Cochin-Chinese Government said there was a "possibility of a Viet-Nam attack in Cochin-China."

Blum, while asserting that the situation was "serious" and that it might "grow worse during several weeks," told the French Assembly that it was not "alarming."

A full-scale legislative debate on the East Asian colony was averted when the Premier-President said he was taking a firm stand.

"The orders have been given without quibbling and without delay," he said. "Measures have been prescribed. The first have been executed. Others will follow."

French Hold Port City

Blum declared that the French and Chinese quarters at Hanoi had been opened up, as well as the highway from the city to the outlying airport, and that the Pasteur Hospital had been reoccupied.

However, he said, "resistance continues south of the city."

French troops have retained control of Tourane, port city 380 miles south of Hanoi, Blum said, although the city's airport was being shelled by the Viet-Namese.

The Premier-President asserted that it was France's duty to "preserve French lives out there" and to spare the blood of "a people whose political liberty we recognized ten months ago." He voiced the hope that when order was re-established France could resume negotiations with a "free Viet-Nam."

Blum did not specify whether he meant the Cabinet of President Ho Chi Minh or some new Viet-Nam government.

He said that LeClerc, France's most famous wartime commander, would leave by plane for the Far East Thursday. LeClerc, who escaped during World War II from a German prisoner-of-war camp and led Free French forces all the way from the sands of Africa to the gates of Paris, has served as commander in chief of French Far Eastern forces.

Admiral Georges Thierry D'Argenlieu, French high commissioner in Indo-China, arrived today to take personal command of the situation. Marius Moutet, Blum's Colonies Minister, has reached Cairo on his hurried flight from Paris to the Far East. He will report back to the Assembly on the Indo-Chinese situation.

France Sending Gen. LeClerc To Indo-China

Paris, Dec. 23 (AP) — President Léon Blum said today the "serious" situation in Indo-China may worsen in the next few weeks, and announced he was dispatching Gen. Jacques LeClerc, armored-warfare specialist of World War II, to the troubled outpost of empire.

Blum, addressing the National Assembly, promised a policy of firmness in dealing with the Viet-Nam forces, currently battling French troops in Indo-China.

LeClerc, whose tanks took Strasbourg after riding in the vanguard of the forces that seized Paris, will leave by plane Thursday.

Defines French Duty

Blum announced that French troops had captured Tournane and opened up part of Hanoi, the battered capital of the Viet-Nam republic, which was formed last March in agreement with the French. The French press agency reported earlier that French troops had attacked Viet-Nam positions at the Hanoi City Hall and Post Office.

Blum said it was France's duty to "preserve French lives out there" and also to spare the blood of "a people whose political liberty we recognized ten months ago." He voiced the hope that when order was re-established France could resume negotiations with a "free Viet-Nam."

Blum did not specify whether he meant the Cabinet of President Ho Chi Minh, which has fled Hanoi, or some new Viet-Nam government.

French Use Planes

French authorities were quoted as saying that 29 French civilians, including eleven women, had been killed in the fighting and that their bodies were brutally mutilated.

The French onslaught opened with a bombardment by planes and field guns on Viet-Nam troops in a strongly fortified barracks that formerly housed Indo-Chinese guards, the news agency said.

Power, Water Lacking

Viet-Nam batteries were reported shelling the French-held citadel with old 75-mm. guns that the Japanese had previously taken from the French.

French armored units and infantry battled for possession of the Rue Coton, main thoroughfare of the Indo-Chinese district to the north of the capital. Other French troops were reported advancing down the Boulevard Gambetta, south of the downtown district.

French engineers struggled to repair the damaged power plant and restore electrical service. The city was also described as without water.

State Of Siege

The French news agency announced the proclamation of a state of siege in Tonkin and northern Annam.

French official circles, the agency said, announced that the bodies of some Japanese were among the guards killed defending the Hanoi residence of the Viet-Nam President, Ho Chi Minh, when it was stormed by French troops on December 18.

French police arrested numerous natives, whom they described as "Viet-Nam personages," on charges of having participated in the Tran Trong Kim Government set up by the Japanese in 1945.

Mayor Of Hanoi Ousted

The French military operations followed by a few hours the return from Paris of the French High Commissioner, Admiral Georges Thierry d'Argenlieu.

A decree was published by the French setting up a civil guard, presumably a body in which French civilians would be deputized to act with military and police powers.

Another decree ousted the Indo-Chinese mayor of Hanoi and installed a French administrator named La Riviere in his place.

Rebel HQ Secret

French dispatches from Hanoi said security forces had orders to distinguish between the mass of the population and "Viet-Nam militants who seem to them suspect."

"French authorities have formally forbidden the undertaking of summary executions," it was announced.

The French said they had no information on the location of the secret headquarters to which Viet-Nam Government leaders have fled. A clandestine Viet-Nam radio station remained in operation. The French expressed belief the radio station was a mobile unit.

Midnight Masses Forbidden

Meanwhile a curfew proclamation in Cochin-China, claimed by the Viet-Nam Republic along with Annam and Tonkin, announced "the possibility of a Viet-Nam at-

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tack in Cochin-China."

The proclamation was issued at Saigon by the French commissioner and the autonomous Cochin-Chinese Government, which the Viet-Namese have accused of being a puppet regime. It ordered all public places closed at 10 P.M. Christmas Eve and forbade holding midnight masses "to protect the population against all risks."

"These orders," it was stated, "constitute simple precautionary measures."

A press dispatch from Hanoi, where more than 200 French soldiers had been reported killed or wounded recently in fighting with Viet-Namese forces, said the French had warned that ununiformed natives found carrying firearms would be shot.

"Any house that fails to fly a white flag will be searched, and any house from which shots are fired will be attacked," the warning also was quoted as saying.

Moutet On Way

Marius Moutet, Minister for Overseas Territories in Blum's new interim Cabinet, was meanwhile speeding toward Hanoi by plane for an on-the-spot investigation of the disorders. Moutet, who took off from Orly airport at 10.15 last night, carried with him the Assembly's promise to defer an inquiry for two weeks pending his report.

French authorities were quoted as saying that the bodies of the slain civilians had been brutally mutilated.

Attacks Repulsed

French sources in Indo-China said that the Viet-Namese appeared to be preparing an attack against Hongay, coast center 80 miles east of Hanoi, but the port itself was reported firmly in French hands.

In other areas in northern Indo-China where fighting has occurred, French troops are now in control, Hanoi dispatches said. Viet-Namese were said to have attacked several towns Saturday night, including Namdinh, Haiduong and Phulangthuong, but they were repulsed.

No News Of Garrison

Viet-Namese were said to have cut Hanoi's railroad and highway links with the port of Haiphong in several places and to have destroyed a bridge near Haiduong midway between the cities.

Huë, Annam state capital 340 miles south of Hanoi, reported looting and burning of French houses. No news had been received about 200 French civilians and a garrison of 30 soldiers at Vinh, 150 miles south, which capitulated to Viet-Namese on Friday.

Saar Step By French Assailed

NIGHT 1946 KASISCHKE

Berlin, Dec. 23 (AP)—The American and French military governments in Germany were at odds tonight over the French action in sending 1,200 men into the coal-rich Saarland to set up a customs barrier between the Saar and the rest of Germany.

Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy American military governor, charged that the French move constituted "an entirely unilateral action which was not presented to the Allied Control Council."

Blame Black Market

The French, who desire separation of the Saar from Germany or at least its economic integration with France, contended officially that their action was an anti-black market operation designed "to prevent the exporting of food products from the Saar and an influx of currency into the territory."

In London a British Foreign Office spokesman supported the French action, saying that it was a step against currency manipulators and black marketeers and that the French had informed the Foreign Ministers Council in New York that such action was contemplated.

But Clay, obviously irked by the action, declared:

"Under quadpartite government of Germany any action like that taken by the French without placing it before the Allied Control Council for consideration is a unilateral action.

To Notify Washington

"What's going to happen around here if a cordon is thrown around every black market area in Germany? Suppose we did it in Bavaria or even the Bremen enclave? Suppose the Russians did it in Saxony?"

He said he intended to notify Washington formally of the French move and added: "I don't know what instructions my Government will give me."

The French-licensed Berlin newspaper *Der Kurier* said that, beginning December 29, the crossing of the Saar border will be permitted "only for German nationals and foreign civilians, of whatever nationality, who possess passports with a visa written in three languages."

Traffic By Permit Only

As of December 22 traffic of goods between the Saar and the remainder of the French occupation zone was declared bound by "personal and nontransferable permit," it added.

There was no immediate reaction from the Russians, but it was recalled that when French occupation authorities last July ordered the transfer of eleven rural communes from the Rhineland to the Saar the Soviet-controlled *Berlin Zeitung* ascused the French of "preparing to annex the Saar."

The French said at the time that the action was taken to "adapt the administrative organization of the Saar to economic reality." The communes consisted of 79 Rhineland districts totaling about 600 square miles.

Public German reaction came from Berlin's Social Democratic Party, which said the French move looked like "at least a risky attempt to influence the Saar population to a one-sided attitude for future decision, especially as there may be a plebiscite."

Such a plebiscite was conducted after France held custody over the Saar for fifteen years after the first World War.

The Saarlanders voted overwhelmingly for return to Germany.

Parties In Germany Shun Responsibility

DAY DOANE

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 23 (AP). Formation of coalition cabinets in all three states in the United States occupation zone of Germany demonstrated today that no single party was yet strong enough—or willing—to assume sole responsibility for German self-government.

The new constitutions of Bavaria, Wuerttemberg-Baden and Greater Hesse alike provide for a parliamentary system under which the predominant party in each normally would form a cabinet of its own members and take up responsibility for directing the government.

Bavaria Shows Trend

But not one of the victorious parties dared take that initiative in any German state—not even in Bavaria, where the Christian Social Union party holds 104 of the 180 seats in the state parliament. All the cabinets will contain ministers from several parties.

In one state, Wuerttemberg-Baden, the strongest party did not even get the Minister-Presidency, a post comparable to that of prime minister.

Military government observers pointed out that coalition cabinets were necessary in both Wuerttemberg-Baden and Greater Hesse, where no one party gained a majority of parliamentary seats.

Some observers professed to detect a hesitancy by still developing parties to assume full individual responsibility during these times, especially while still subject to military government supervision.

Clay Is Annoyed As French Act To Sever Saar

DAY 1946

Berlin, Dec. 23 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy American military governor, expressed annoyance today at what he called the "entirely unilateral action" of the French in separating the Saar from the rest of Germany with a customs frontier.

Lieut. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, French military governor, placed 1,200 customs officials on the boundaries of the rich coal region with Baden and the Rhine-Palatinate yesterday to "prevent the exporting of food products from the Saar and an influx of currency into the Saar."

Clay said the matter had not been presented to the Allied Control Council. Other American officials said privately that the French had made a single-handed move to gain a settlement of French demands regarding the Saar outside the four-power councils.

The French are understood to desire at least a customs union with the Saar, its close economic integration with France and its separation from Germany in some fashion.

"Anti-Black Market"

London, Dec. 23 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman today described the French action in placing 1,200 customs men on the Saar frontier as "an anti-black-market operation."

Red Cross Holds Parties.

Frankfurt, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—More than 125,000 children—Germans, displaced persons and American dependents—are being entertained at Christmas parties in American Red Cross clubs in Germany, Red Cross Headquarters reported today.

Each child gets a gift package of candy, gum, soap, toothbrush and toothpaste from surplus stocks.

British, Russ Extend Interzonal Trade Quotas

Berlin, Dec. 23 (AP)—A "stopgap" agreement announced yesterday between British and Soviet occupation zone authorities will extend their present interzonal trade quotas until next April 1, with the Russian zone committed to supply 10,000 tons of grain a month and the British zone agreeing to furnish a minimum of 25,000 tons of iron and steel.

A trade pact between the Russian and American zones concluded last summer is still in effect, and has a provision for automatic three-month extensions.

Meanwhile, British officials said that German representatives from the United States and British zones would meet with Germans from the Soviet zone in January to draft trade terms of much wider scope.

Relief Costs Rise In U.S. Zone

DAY KASISCHKE

Berlin, Dec. 23 (AP)—Public relief rolls, rising steadily in the United States occupation zone of Germany, require 22.17 per cent of all governmental expenditures for the 1946-47 fiscal year. Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy military governor, reported these figures today.

Approximately one German of every sixteen in the American zone is receiving public relief as the need increases to extend aid to many thousands of refugees and expellees still arriving in the zone from other areas.

Relief Cases Increase

The American zone, which has a population of 16,231,648, according to the Germany-wide census taken at the end of October, had 1,130,638 on relief in November. This represented an increase of 52,653 from October.

During the same period, relief expenditures mounted from 29,919,181 marks ($2,991,918 at the military rate of exchange of 10 cents per mark) to 31,883,337 marks ($3,188,333). Public welfare budgets for the fiscal year were estimated at 1,396,000,000 marks ($139,600,000), Clay's report said. The figures also include funds for operating welfare institutions.

At Frankfurt, United States Military Government authorities announced today that prisoners of war held by the United States would be paid for their labor at the rate of 1 mark for each 30 cents earned, instead of at the official rate.

Prisoners Pay Rate

This announcement raised immediate speculation as to whether the mark would be pegged at 30 cents generally, but the office of the United States Army's fiscal director said it was only for payment of war prisoners.

It was explained that the pay rate for prisoners was established by the War Department in accordance with provisions of the Geneva convention of 1929 and had no bearing on the commercial rate of exchange.

PRINCESS AT TRIAL

1946

Frankfurt, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—Princess Sophie of Hesse today identified gems on display at the court-martial of Col. Jack W. Durant of Chicago and Washington as part of the $1,500,000 Kronberg Castle collection which Durant is accused of stealing. A stately blonde clad in a beige dress, black coat and hat, and black calf-length boots, the princess testified in English. She identified various items as the property of Princess Maria Alexandria of Hesse and of Prince August Wilhelm of Prussia.

The court session was marked by frequent clashes between Major Joseph S. Robinson of New York, the prosecutor, and Capt. Glenn V. Brumbaugh of Los Angeles, defense attorney. Brumbaugh objected frequently to the prosecution's procedure in identifying the gems before they had been placed in evidence, and Robinson argued that by his constant objections, Brumbaugh was delaying the case.

DONALD DAY FREE FROM ARMY PRISON

NIGHT

Department Of Justice No Longer Interested In Him

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 23 (AP). Donald Day, former Chicago Tribune correspondent in the Baltic countries, was released today from the United States Army prison here after nine months' confinement during which American authorities investigated his radio broadcasts from Germany in the last year of the war.

An intelligence officer said Day was released because the Department of Justice "is no longer interested in him." The spokesman said no charges were pending against Day.

Describes His Broadcasts

The former correspondent said in an interview today that he had broadcast over the German short-wave radio for five months in 1944 and 1945 at the request of German officials.

"But there were no restrictions on my talks," he said. "I said what I pleased. I followed no propaganda line. I merely told the story of what happened in the Baltic region, where I was correspondent for the Chicago *Tribune* for twenty years, describing the fate of Poland, Lithuanian, Latvia, Estonia and Finland at the hands of Russia."

Day spent the Winter of 1944-45 in Berlin, making broadcasts over the German radio, he related. Then, in April, 1945, when Russian troops approached Berlin, he and his wife fled to Bavaria.

"In June I reported voluntarily to American military officials, who released me after four days of questioning, but last March they arrested me again.

In Solitary Confinement

"For three and a half months I was held in solitary confinement and not until October would they even accept a letter from me to send to the United States. I was fed so badly that I lost 30 pounds."

Day was held in the Army Intelligence Service interrogation center at Oberursel near Frankfurt.

The white-haired, 51-year-old newspaper man said he hoped to return to the United States soon.

"I don't see why I should have any trouble going back," he said. "I've never given up my American citizenship."

REDS ANNOUNCE NEW ECONOMIC PLANNING SET-UP

NIGHT GILMORE

MOSCOW, Dec. 23 — (AP) The Soviet government decreed today a sweeping post-war reorganization of the Soviet Union's economic

planning system involving more planning powers for individual ministries.

The reorganization also calls for a special new planning organ for science and increased emphasis on verifying the degree to which plans are carried out in practice.

These measures were outlined in the Journal of Planned Economy.

Under the new decree, which relaxes the strict centralization of planning activity prevailing here during the war, individual ministries will submit economic plans to the government annually rather than quarterly and will have new authority to modify production assignments to enterprises under their control within limits as circumstances require.

These new measures involve no departure from fundamental collectivist principles underlying the Soviet economic system. They are strictly organizational measures aimed not at abandoning the planning system but at improving it and adapting it to post-war conditions and tasks.

One significant new measure is the creation of a department charged with drafting a "genuinely scientific state technical plan embracing all the most important spheres of science technics." This represents a far-reaching attempt to plan scientific progress.

The reorganization has as one of its aims the overfulfillment of plans by giving the ministries more independence and initiative.

Another aim is to give planning organs more time to concentrate on the highly important but hitherto somewhat neglected task of checking up on how the plans are being carried out.

The decree reorganizes the Gosplan (State Planning commission presided over by Nikolai Alexandrovich Voznesenski), setting up new overall coordinating departments including the department of "economic relations proportions," one of the tasks of which is to eliminate bottlenecks in industry.

Special administrations also are provided to plan whole sectors of the economy such as fuel, transport and agriculture.

U.S.S.R. Already Framing March German Plan

By Eddy Gilmore

Moscow, Dec. 23 (AP)—Convinced they set the pace at the New York United Nations sessions, the Soviets are now concentrating on the German question and all its ramifications, drawing up a program of ideas for positive proposals to settle the problem.

As the world has seen before, the U.S.S.R. does not go into conferences without definite proposals on the biggest issues, and the same can be assumed for the Moscow meeting of the Foreign Ministers Council next March 10.

Impetus To Stalin's Return

The Russians are expected to have something definite to propose, perhaps something as newsworthy and startling to the other great powers as their recent disarmament suggestions.

It can be said with certainty that the U.S.S.R. has some definite ideas on Germany that will be new.

The greatest impetus to Russia's plans for the future is, of course, the return of Prime Minister Stalin to Moscow, refreshed and rested from his vacation.

Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov and his deputy, Andrei Y. Vishinsky, also are both back in the capital. Both experienced long hours of work during the New York United Nations meetings, and the first thing they are expected to do is to rest. Both returned to Moscow in excellent health and spirits.

Fewer Troops In West

The Russians are sure to push the disarmament question hard during the coming months. They express the desire to get the men in their armed forces back into civilian life, to speed up the new five-year plans.

It is known here that the U.S.S.R. is withdrawing large numbers of troops from Germany and other occupied countries. They are seen in railway stations almost daily and on the streets, going to and from their temporary barracks in the city.

When questioned, they say they are from Germany and Austria, adding that they have been demobilized and are going back to farms and factories.

It may well be that before long Russia will have fewer troops in Germany than others of the great powers.

Russ Housing Loans Exceed Billion Rubles

Moscow, Dec. 23 (AP)—Russia's postwar own-your-home movement progressed this year with loans totaling 1,500,000,000 rubles ($282,000,000 at official exchange) announced by the state for city dwellers, chiefly former service men, for the purpose of building their own houses.

These long-term loans, running as high as 10,000 rubles (nominally $1,800), are repayable within ten years at two per cent interest. Local Soviets provided free land.

The increased scale of individual home building was made possible in part by the improved performance this year of the U.S.S.R. building materials industry, which was said to have doubled the output of bricks and lime, and produced considerably more cement, window glass and gypsum than in 1945.

ROOSEVELT BOOK IN RUSSIA

Moscow Plans an Edition of Elliott's 'As He Saw It'

MOSCOW, Dec. 23 (AP)—An informed source said today the Soviet Union would publish Elliott Roosevelt's book, "As He Saw It," in the Russian language early next year.

The late President's son gave Prime Minister Stalin on Saturday night an autographed copy of the book, which includes Elliott Roosevelt's accounts of the Big Three wartime conferences. The decision to publish the book in Russian was made earlier, it was said.

Roosevelt's interview with Stalin on the Generalissimo's sixty-seventh birthday was the first indication that Stalin had returned to the Kremlin from a prolonged vacation. Roosevelt said that Stalin appeared fit and in good spirits.

SOVIET OFFERS U. S. A MARKET

But Russians Feel They Can Get On Without Us.

Moscow, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—Considered from a purely business point of view, the Soviet Union stands as one of the greatest potential markets for American-made products. There is much evidence not only that Russia needs millions of dollars' worth of things the United States is making or can make but that she is willing to buy them. Recently concluded economic agreements with Sweden, Uruguay, Norway and Finland indicate Russia's desire to do business on an international basis.

Some things the Russians need badly in their post-war reconstruction and five-year plan—things they believe the United States could sell them almost immediately—are machinery, machine tools, and bearings, electrical equipment, transport equipment, particularly locomotives, railroad cars and boats, and oil and mining equipment. Premier Stalin has said that Russia would like a loan from the United States—and many Russians tell you frankly that the bigger it is the better. Russia unquestionably—and, industrially, for a country damaged as she was by the war—wants long-term credit, perhaps for twenty to thirty years. She would like low interest, perhaps 2 or 3 per cent.

Has Gold and Furs.

How is Russia going to pay? She certainly can pay in gold, and she has an almost unlimited supply of furs—two items the United States deals in. She could, and probably would, use American engineers and other technicians as she has used them before.

Russians say an economic crisis in the United States would be disastrous to the world. They say they'd like to see prosperity in the United States with firm, friendly and mutually beneficial ties with the Soviet Union, and they express belief that their country is going to prosper.

Persons in the foreign-trade delegations that have been here this fall have expressed mild amazement that no loan arrangement nor new economic agreement exists between the Soviet Union and the United States. Although Russia would like an American loan and would like to do business with the United States, Americans should not get the impression that Russia cannot get along without it. The Soviet Union, which lost 7,000,000 men in the war and had its country ravaged as no other was, gives evidence of supreme confidence that it can mend its own fences if necessary.

Soldier Voting Program Disclaimed By Warsaw

Warsaw, Dec. 23 (AP)—A Foreign Ministry spokesman said today the Polish "government disclaims responsibility" for armp pamphlets which urged soldiers to vote for the pro-government bloc of parties in the January 19 general elections.

Booklets published by the army's political education division have been instructing soldiers to vote for the bloc, which the army publication *Slow volnierza* said yesterday Polish soldiers should tell Poles how to vote.

The foreign office spokesman said he did not consider *Slow Zolnierza* an official document, adding that "an official document is what is stated by members of the government."

Sponsors of the pamphlets were told, the spokesman said, that the contents of the publications did not contribute to making "the position of the government easier in the international field."

NIGHT

Zionists Turn Down London Parley Bid

EISNER

BASEL, Switzerland, Tuesday, Dec. 24.—(AP) The World Zionist Congress voted 171 to 154 today against participating in the London conference on Palestine under existing circumstances.

The vote was on a resolution sponsored by Rabbi A. H. Silver of Cleveland, Ohio.

Passage of the measure put Silver in the favored position for the presidency of the World Zionist organization.

Earlier the congress adopted unanimously today a resolution condemning the British White Paper of 1936 "as an obstacle to the rescue and rehabilitation of hundreds and thousands of the surviving Jews in Europe."

In another resolution unanimously approved, the congress demanded unrestricted emigration to the Holy Land and hailed "the continuous flow to Palestine of Jewish immigrants—men, women and children—who have braved every terror to reach the shores of their homeland."

This resolution also proclaimed "the inalienable right to every Jew in need of a home to seek salvation in Palestine" and pledged the sympathy and support of the Zionist movement to "all Jews determined to exercise that right."

Zionist Head Seen Staying

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, a member of the executive of the Jewish Agency, predicted yesterday that Dr. Chaim Weizmann, of London, would remain at the helm of the World Zionist Organization and that the Zionists would participate in the palestine conference in London next month.

On the eve of the final plenary meeting of the twenty-second World Zionist Congress, where the issue of the London conference apparently hung in the balance and where Weizmann leadership was unchallenged by some groups, Rabbi Wise said:

"It may sound unsafe for me, before the congress is ended, to venture a prediction, yet I do. Dr. Weizmann will remain at the helm.

Just Deals Sought

"He will be authorized to proceed to the London conference in January to present Zionism's aims and claims. For the sake of the sorely tried Jewish people, tragically depleted in numbers and strength and for the sake of granting reparation to that people which has suffered most and for the sake of world peace, I pray that Britain, long friend of the Jewish people, may deal wisely and justly with them.

"Six unearned Arab kingdoms have come out of the first World War. We ask for nothing more than a viable Jewish state with control over immigration, industry and finance, in an adequate area of Palestine that shall bring the Jewish state into the company of the United Nations of the world."

Attitude Not Inexplicable

Dr. Wise, Rabbi of the free synagogue in New York, and founder of the American Zionist organization, said he "could not believe that in this hour of confusions the World Zionist Organization should be so unwise as to reject the leadership of the statesman, Dr. Weizmann, who won for the Jewish people the Balfour declaration.

"There are groups which deem it unwise to go to the London conference. That attitude is not inexplicable in view of the way in which we fared at the London Arab-Jew conference of 1936, the result of which was the evil white paper.

Support Pointed Out

"In the meantime, as has been pointed out, our cause has won the understanding support of the President and the State Department in addition to having the backing of wide public opinion in our country. We will, of course, reject the Morrison proposal, which would mean cantonization without any guarantee of control over Jewish immigration into Palestine.

"I cannot for myself see how the British Labor Government, committed for years to the unequivocal support of the Zionist, can now summon us to confer with it without being ready to grant our minimal demands, namely, a viable state in an adequate area of Palestine."

1946

Arab Group Charges Interference By British

Cairo, Dec. 23 (AP)— The Arab Executive Committee of Palestine cabled the British Government tonight protesting what it termed British "interference" in Moslem affairs in Palestine.

Prior to the sending of the protest an official spokesman of the Arab League said Arab states would not send representatives to the Palestine conference in London, scheduled to resume next month, if the British Government confirmed reports here that it would approve the partition of Palestine.

Zionist Committee Hits 'Terrorism'

Basel, Switzerland, Dec. 23 (AP)—The political commission of the World Zionist Congress drew up today a resolution denouncing "terrorism" in Palestine.

The resolution was drafted for submission to the final plenary session of the Congress tonight.

The chief issue before the Congress—whether to participate in the Palestine conference to convene in London on January 14—hung in the balance, pending a vote tonight by the 370 delegates from 43 countries. The political commission voted, 20 to 16, yesterday against Zionist participation.

Budget Is Doubled

The budget commission has approved a $62,000,000 budget for 1947, subject to approval by the plenary session. This is more than double the 1946 budget.

Rabbi A. H. Silver, of Cleveland, Ohio, political commission chairman, said one of the prerequisites for Zionist participation in the London meeting would be British abrogation of the White Paper restricting immigration to Palestine.

Observers said the commission's 20-to-16 vote against representation strengthened Silver's candidacy for the presidency of the World Zionist Organization.

1946

18 Nazis Doomed For Slav Crimes

Belgrade, Dec. 23 (AP)—Eighteen one-time Nazi officials awaited execution today for ordering atrocities against Serbs and Jews during the German occupation of Yugoslavia.

A high military court yesterday sentenced nine ex-Gestapo chiefs to hang and nine former Elite Guard officers to be shot following a two-week trial which brought out testimony that they were to blame for the deaths of 150,000 Serbs and 35,000 Jews. Normally execution would occur within a few days.

Crowd Is Emotional

Two one-time Elite Guard men drew twenty-year sentences at forced labor and a colonel, 74 and ill, a five-year term.

Lieut. Gen. August Meissner, 1942-44 Gestapo chief in Serbia, left the courtroom amid cries of "hang him in the Terrazia!" (Bel-

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grade's public square, where the Nazis hanged Partisans.)

A father held up his small son to spit in the prisoners' faces as they were led out.

55 Greek Leftists Surrender

Athens, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Greek Ministry of Public Order reported today the surrender of 33 guerrillas in the Mount Olympus region and an additional 22 in Turnavos.

An engagement between guerrillas and the military near Kastoria, in western Macedonia, in which the leader of the irregulars was killed, was also reported.

An official announcement said fifteen guerrillas and four soldiers were killed in fighting near Souphli Turkish border.

It was disclosed today that an automobile carrying former Premier Panayotis Kanellopoulos was fired on two days ago about fourteen miles east of Patras, on the western coast of Greece. No one was injured, and the car was not damaged.

No Arms On Russ Plane

Identity of the assailants was not known, but the Liberal newspaper *Ta Nea* said they were Xites, members of an extreme rightist organization.

An official report said the Russian plane, forced down December 19 at Sidirocastron, just south of Rupel Gorge, was not carrying "arms or photographic equipment, and there is no reason for suspicion."

The report was made by a three-man military investigating committee sent to the scene shortly after the plane had been forced down after losing its way in bad weather while en route from Bucharest to Plovdiv, Bulgaria.

Chinese Currency Hits New Black-Mart Low

Shanghai, Dec. 23 (AP)—Chinese National Currency depreciated to a new low black-market rate of 7,600 C.N.C. to one United States dollar today and then recovered to about 6,800. The legal rate is 3,350.

Financial quarters expressed concern over the wild fluctuations of recent days, wondering how long C.N.C. could avoid total collapse.

China Is Preparing For Prewar Christmas

Shanghai, Dec. 23 (AP)—Despite renewed talk by both sides of the possibility of all-out civil war, China is preparing to spend Christmas almost on the scale of prewar days.

The country's two foremost Chinese Christians, the Generalissimo and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, expect to spend Christmas quietly in Nanking, their first there since 1936.

United States Ambassador J. Leighton Stuart plans to visit old friends in Peiping. General Marshall, special United States envoy, whose wife has gone to Honolulu for the winter, is expected to stay on the job in Nanking, ready—if circumstances permit—to tackle afresh the task of helping the Chinese achieve peaceful unity.

In Shanghai everything is to be had for the asking—provided the buyer has the astronomical price. Turkeys and all other good things for the table are plentiful, but extremely high, and so are Nylon hosiery, fine perfumes, chinchilla and mink coats.

REDS ATTACK MINES

Peiping, Dec. 23 (A.P.).—Communist guerrillas were reported in the official Government newspaper Chih Shih Jih Pao today to be attacking the Mentoukou coal mines, fifteen miles west of Peiping, a principal source of coal for this ancient capital.

Government troops succeeded at the same time in halting a Communist offensive against the important Peiping-Tientsin railroad, but the threat of guerrilla attacks remained.

Communists were reported intrenched only twelve miles southeast of Peiping, with some massed about fifteen miles to the southwest. Government reports said that 7,000 Communists from central Hopei province had been brought up to bolster units southeast of this walled city.

Inland, Communists were said to be converging from four sides on Taiyuan, capital of Shansi province, and attacking strong points around Paoting, capital of Hopei.

Approval Of Chinese Constitution Is Near

Nanking, Dec. 23 (AP)—The new Chinese constitution will be approved either tomorrow or Wednesday, will be promulgated January 1, and will become effective either October 10 or November 12, Chen Li-fu, organization minister, announced today.

October 10 is the anniversary of the Chinese republic; November 12 is Dr. Sun Yat-sen's birthday.

Chen said the Government was preparing regulations for a transitional period between adoption of the constitution and election of officers, including a president, which is slated for some time during 1947.

BRITAIN IN MOVE TO STRENGTHEN MALAYAN STATES

SINGAPORE, Dec. 23. — (AP) The British government announced tonight details of a proposed plan for a "Federation of Malaya," designed to bring political unity to the loosely associated native states and British colonies which constitute the present Malayan Union, on the southern half of the rubber-rich Malay Peninsula.

The plan reserves for the British the complete control of the defense and external affairs of the strategic area, whose quick domination by the Japanese in the early stages of World War Two brought consternation to the British empire.

The lengthy "constitutional proposals for Malay" envisage the creation of a central government under a crown-appointed high commissioner; extension of federation citizenship to most residents; creation of legislative executive councils for the federation of nine Malay states and settlements of Penang and Malacca; and state governments headed by native sultans acting on the advice of a British resident officer.

The proposals were prepared by a 12-man working committee representing the British government, the sultans and the United Malays National organization. It has already been approved by the sultans and the British cabinet, and now will be submitted for the approval of Indian, Chinese and other racial groups.

The plan has been opposed by the newly formed Pan Malayan Council of joint action, representing 15 Chinese and Indian trade union associations, on grounds that it was worked out in secret sessions, without prior consultation with the Malayan people.

There is no mention in the proposals of Singapore, which remains a separate crown colony, or the governor general's office, which apparently would remain the chief colonial office for Malaya, Sarawak and British North Borneo.

Federal citizenship would be granted to any subject of a Malayan sultan, any British subject born in Penang or Malacca who has resided there continuously for 15 years, any British subject born on the Malay Peninsula whose father was born there or resided there continuously for 15 years, or any person whose father is a federal citizen at the time of the person's birth.

The British government would undertake to prevent "any grave menace to the peace and tranquility of the federation or any Malay state or settlement," and to afeguard "the financial stability and credit of the federal government."

BROOKE ALLOWED TO ENTER 2 AREAS

Singapore, Dec. 23 (A. P.).—Anthony Brooke, an erstwhile Prince of Sarawak on Borneo, will be given "unconditional entry" into Singapore Colony and the Malayan Union, the two Governments announced today. This action, their brief statement added, "does not affect in any way the decision to exclude him from Sarawak."

Brooke is the nephew of Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, Sarawak's former White Rajah, who earlier this year turned the State over to Britain. On his way back to Sarawak recently, the younger Brooke reached Hong Kong before the British Government barred him from the island holding.

In House of Commons debate on his exclusion, Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones charged last Friday that Brooke had inspired opposition to the British among Sarawak's people and violence threatened if he returned.

Hindu-Moslem Outbreak In Bombay Fatal To 6

Bombay, Dec. 23 (AP)—Six persons were killed and thirteen injured in knife attacks today, and police reported thirteen casualties in other attacks yesterday.

These incidents were the latest in a series of sporadic Hindu-Moslem outbreaks in Bombay extending over the past few months.

U.S. Pays Philippines For War Currency

Manila, Dec. 23 (AP)—The United States Army today authorized the payment of $25,000,000 to the Philippines in partial reimbursement for emergency ccrrency issued during the war by Filipino guerrillas.

The money was made available from a War Department appropriation for the expenses of the United States Army in the Philippines. Assistant Secretary of War Howard Peterson was here last summer negotiating the matter.

A wide variety of crudely printed emergency notes were issued by the guerrillas, with General MacArthur's approval, to finance espionage activities against the Japanese during the occupation.

In addition, the Philippine Government advanced emergency currency to the Army in outlying islands before the surrender of Corregidor.

Cheery Christmas For The Filipinos

Manila, Dec. 23 (AP)—This will be the brightest Christmas in six years for the Philippines.

Lighted, gaily-colored paper or bamboo stars of Bethlehem hang from the doors of nearly every rusty sheetiron shack in the midst of miles of war ruins. Christmas trees, brought from the mountains of northern Luzon, and a strange, cheery touch to these tropical lowlands.

Most of the islands' old, mossy Spanish churches lie in ruins, but services will be held in cleared spaces inside the tumbling walls.

Brass bands, the Filipino substitutes for Christmas carollers, are busy night and day.

Christmas stocks in stores are scarce, due to the recent American maritime strike, but Manila's main shopping centers have been jammed with would-be purchasers.

ARGENTINA NOTES AGENTS DEPORTED

13 Of 52 Slated To Go Have Sailed, Minister Says

Buenos Aires, Dec. 23 (AP)—Juan Bramuglia, Foreign Minister, said tonight that thirteen accused Nazi agents had been deported from Argentina aboard the Argentine transport Pampa which sailed Saturday for Hamburg.

The mass deportation, Bramuglia told a news conference, should be considered as evidence that Argentina has been fulfilling and will continue to fulfill her international obligations.

Bramuglia, said by some political circles to have timed his announcement to coincide with the arrival of the United States Ambassador, George S. Messersmith, in Washington, declared the Argentine Government took "extraordinary measures" to ouse the aliens "who occupied themselves during the war in activities against this country and the United Nations."

Axis property and all business concerns which have been under the control of the Enemy Property Board are expected shortly to be either "liquidated, nationalized or reformed as private concerns with Argentine owners," Bramuglia said.

Some Apparently Warned

The Foreign Minister said efforts were made to maintain secrecy concerning a decree issued November 15 ordering the deportation of 52 Nazi agents.

However, he added, many of them, apparently having been tipped off to their imminent seizure, escaped and now are being hunted throughout the republic. Seventeen of the 52 were detained immediately, he said, and thirteen of them were deported today, the other four having blocked immediate repatriation by legal appeals.

AFL Group To Accept Argentine Invitation

Washington, Dec. 23 (AP)—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, today announced appointment of a five-man committee to investigate "labor, economic and political conditions" in Argentina at the invitation of the Argentine Government.

Simultaneously, the Congress of Industrial Organizations declined to accept a similar invitation, issued by President Juan Perón of Argentina through the Argentine Embassy here.

An embassy spokesman said the AFL delegation, accompanied by several United States news men, will leave Washington early in January, flying in an Argentine Government plane to Buenos Aires.

The invitation was also made on behalf of the Argentine Confederation of Labor.

Named To Make Trip

Green named the following AFL officials to make the trip:

Arnold S. Zander, president, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employés, Madison Wis.

Lee W. Minton, president, Glass Bottle Blowers Association of the United States and Canada, Philadelphia.

Israel H. Goldberg, vice president, United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union; New York city.

Miguel Carriga, vice president, Hotel and Restaurant Employés International Association; New York City.

Serafino Romualdi, representative, International Ladies Garment Workers Union; New York city.

Venezuelan Rebels Reported Still Active

Caracas, Venezuela, Dec. 23 (AP)—Reports from western Venezuela indicated today that remnants of the rebels who staged an abortive revolt against the Betancourt Government twelve days ago still are active in that area. Dispatches from Valera said yesterday that insurgents had invaded the city airport Saturday but were repelled by Government troops.

The object of the attack apparently was to destroy bombers parked at the airport, 285 miles southwest of Caracas. Later these planes bombed positions occupied by rebels reportedly under the command of Gen. Juan Bautista Araujo near Paramo de Tuname, which was occupied by national police.

Rumors trickling back from the area said Araujo might have abandoned the state of Trujillo and crossed the border into Colombia.

Canada Abandons War Shipping Controls

Ottawa, Dec. 23 (AP)—Removal of all controls imposed on Canadian shipping during the war and disbandment of the Canadian Shipping Board were announced by the trade department.

The board was set up in wartime with control powers over all shipping of Canadian registry, both on

the seas and Great Lakes. It worked in conjunction with the British Ministry of War Shipping and the United States War Shipping Administration in allocating vessel space for war cargoes.

TRUMAN ESTIMATES 1947 UNRRA COSTS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP) — President Truman advised Congress today that the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration shipments abroad in 1947 "may well amount to $750,000,000," although plans have already been laid for winding up the agency.

"It is therefore unlikely that more than a few of the liberated areas will require further free assistance," he said. The United States proposes to extend assistance where dire need continues after the end of the UNRRA's aid.

Mr. Truman sent Congress the ninth report on the UNRRA operation. In a letter transmitting it, he promised that, with his next report, "it will be possible to provide a clearer picture of the plans for the liquidation of UNRRA and the provision for post-UNRRA relief needs in 1947."

He said he was in full accord with the State Department's stand that the UNRRA should be liquidated and any further urgent relief problems should be met by Governments acting directly with needy nations.

MESSERSMITH BELIEVED SET ON SHOWDOWN

Ambassador's Visit Seen As Challenge To Braden Policy In Argentina

Washington, Dec. 23 (AP)—George S. Messersmith, American Ambassador to Argentina, returned here today with "absolutely nothing to say" on reports that he is seeking a showdown with James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, on Argentine policy.

The Ambassador, who went to Argentina as an ace diplomatic trouble-shooter eight months ago, said he will come back to Washington Thursday from Wilmington, Del., where he will spend the Christmas holiday with relatives. He said he expects to return to his South American post in about two weeks, after conferring with Byrnes.

On his arrival by plane from Miami, Messersmith was met by Dr. Oscar Ivanissevich, Argentine Ambassador to Washington, who issued a formal statement praising him as a "truly great representative of the United States . . . who has won the respect and admiration of the Argentine people."

"No Personal Interest"

The statement said Messersmith had witnessed "the great and growing democratic process that is going on at present in Argentina" and declared that "Americans and Argentines alike know that no personal or subordinate interest will ever succeed in separating our common destiny."

The comment on "personal" interest was interpreted as referring to the wide schism between Messersmith and Spruille Braden, Secretary of State, in their views on American policy toward Argentina.

Meanwhile, Secretary Byrnes, who sought several times to sidestep the showdown which Messersmith is reported determined to have, disclosed he will leave early tomorrow for Aiken, S.C., to spend Christmas and the time of his return here was uncertain.

Time Of Meeting Uncertain

When he and Messersmith would meet, therefore, was also uncertain.

There was no question among diplomats, however, as to Messersmith's purpose in virtually forcing a meeting. The Ambassador has split off completely from the continued "tough" policy of Spruille Braden, Assistant Secretary of State, toward the Perón Government of Argentina and is prepared to demand extensive revision. Braden is equally set against any change and Byrnes has stated both publicly and privately that he is backing Braden to the limit.

Diplomatic authorities expect that in this situation if Messersmith demands that Byrnes take action counter to Braden's wishes, Byrnes will reject Messersmith's demands.

Ambassador's Alternatives

In that event, there will be little left for the long-term career diplomat except to request a transfer to some other post, seek retirement because of ill-health, which he has, or accept an embarrassing defeat in a campaign he has waged for many months.

When Messersmith went to Buenos Aires as American envoy last May, Juan Perón, Argentine strong man, had already been legally elected President, over the indirect but strong opposition of Braden. Messersmith's job, according to diplomatic informants, was to maintain the firm line laid down by Braden with respect to Perón's ridding Argentina of Nazis and Nazi influences, and also to try to straighten out relations, if possible.

Reported Messersmith Views

While Braden, who preceded Messersmith as Ambassador at Buenos Aires, maintained an even tighter basic policy toward Perón, Messersmith reportedly became convinced:

1. That Perón was sincerely anxious to get along with the United States.

(2) That there was an excellent market for American products in Argentina if the way could be cleared for the two countries to do business on a great scale.

Meanwhile, Perón sent Gen. Carlos von der Becke, a trusted aide and former chief of staff, as a special emissary to Washington to try to arrange for military collaboration by Argentina with the United States. Braden in effect ruled that political obstacles must be cleared away first and von der Becke's mission was a failure.

Byrnes Reaffirms Policy

Reports subsequently spread of a virtual feud between Messersmith and Braden with the Ambassador insisting that Braden be removed in order to allow development of a different policy toward Argentina.

Whether or not these reports were true in detail, Byrnes found it necessary upon his return from Paris in October to reaffirm his absolute support of Braden and declare there was no change contemplated in Argentine policy.

Then, while Byrnes was at the foreign ministers' meeting in New York, Messersmith sent word that he was coming home and Byrnes tried to persuade him not to do so.

Believed Intent On Showdown

While the Ambassador blamed the need for medical treatment of a stomach disorder as the reason for his visit, he had made it clear to various friends—and it is so understood by top officials at the State Department—that the real and important purpose of his trip is to seek a showdown with Byrnes.

The Secretary is reported determined to try to handle the situation with a minimum of fireworks, but to insiders it seemed apparent that if Messersmith presses his case Byrnes has already decided to turn him down completely.

One result of Messersmith's action, however, evidently will be to focus Byrnes's attention on Argentine and Latin American relations in general in a way that has not been actual for many months. Some State Department officials think this in itself may produce changes in the situation.

U. S. PLEDGES AID TO GREECE'S FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 — (AP) The State Department disclosed tonight that the United States has renewed assurances of American support for the independence and integrity of strife-ridden Greece.

The assurances, given to Greek Prime Minister Tsaldaris on his visit here, followed persistent reports of troubles on Greece's borders.

The United States also promised Tsaldaris to explore "all possibilities of rendering immediate as well as long-range economic assistance" to the little country, the State Department said.

Premier Leaves

After four days of high-level talks, the Greek premier left Washington today en route to Athens via New York.

The State Department said it was agreed that the forthcoming investigation of Greek frontier disorders by a United Nations Security Council commission should help remove one impediment to post-war reconstruction by easing the tense political situation on Greece's Balkan frontiers.

The statement was the first official expression on Tsaldaris' visit. The Prime Minister came here after urging the UN inquiry into his charges that leftist border incursions were fomented from Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria.

Tsaldaris told reporters that an American credit of between $100,000,000 and $200,000,000 was desired to help finance a five-year reconstruction plan.

During his stay, Tsaldaris called on President Truman and was entertained by Secretary of State Byrnes. Among others, he conferred with Paul A. Porter, who will head an American economic mission leaving next month to study Greek needs for reconstruction and development and determine how they can be met by mobilizing Greece's own resources as well as by outside assistance.

The State Department said the Prime Minister described his country's economic situation "with particular reference to the problems presented by the imminent cessation of UNRRA shipments."

Assurances Renewed

The department's statement said: "Although the talks were primarily on economic subjects, it was recognized that the feeling of insecurity of the Greek people had impeded Greek reconstruction and it was felt by the participants that the recent action of the Security Council in appointing an investigating commission to visit Greece and neighboring countries should have an important indirect effect on economic rehabilitation, as it was regarded as the first step toward alleviating the tense political situation in that area.

"The United States authorities took the occasion to renew assurances of support, in accordance with the principle of the United Nations, for the independence and integrity of Greece."

Mobilizing Plan In Case Of Atom War Is Pushed

Washington, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Army and Navy Munitions Board expects to complete by next fall its two-year job of drafting the Government's detailed plan to mobilize industry in the event of an atomic war.

Richard R. Deupree, the board's civilian chairman, said, however, the precautionary blueprint, being sketched in the light of World War II experience, would be subject to continual revision.

It contemplates the creation of another War Production Board or similar agency under civilian control but streamlined to avoid the loose play of the American war effort just after Pearl Harbor.

Just A First Edition

Deupree, a Cincinnati industrialist, said that the 1947 industrial mobilization plan "actually will be just a first postwar edition."

"With munitions and industry changing so fast, it will have to be revised annually," he said. "Today we have to figure on high-octane gas for bombers, but tomorrow it might be low-octane kerosene or atomic power."

Already some 2,800 of 3,200 or more plants owned or financed by the Government have been turned over to the War Assets Administration for disposal.

Synthetic Rubber's Fate

The 60 or more for which the Army and Navy must obtain funds from Congress to operate include eleven aircraft plants and some basic explosives and shell-loading facilities.

Still to be decided is the fate of the synthetic rubber industry, currently under study by the Government's Rubber Reserves Corporation and a committee headed by William L. Batt, wartime WPB vice chairman. Of more than 50 such plants, the WAA has sold one, offered another for sale and is preparing to offer still others as they are declared surplus. Disposals will follow the Batt committee's recommendations.

Survey By Nelson

Industrial leaders who had leading roles in the WPB and other emergency agencies are contributing their ideas. However, Donald M. Nelson, former WPB chairman, is independently surveying possible standby plants at President Truman's request.

Deupree said the armed services proposed to retain and operate 60 to 65 wartime munitions plants. In addition, they hope the Government, in selling or leasing more than 250 others, will provide that the facilities must be available for emergency orders during the next two decades.

The Munitions Board, Deupree said, is prepared to recommend that at least half the industry's million-tons-a-year top capacity be retained in operation or standby status.

Senator Johnson Hits Universal Training

Washington, Dec. 23 (AP)—Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D., Col.) today termed universal military the spiritual and moral training of the spiritual an moral training of American youths to the 'brass hats'."

In a letter to Dr. Karl T. Compton, chairman of President Truman's newly created advisory commission on universal training, Johnson, a member of the Senate Military Committee, declared:

"Such an un-American innovation would substitute sex training and guzzling for spiritual training, and moral stagnation for the development of a healthy, wholesome, self-reliant and energetic morale."

Congress Divided, He Says

Johnson told Compton that Congress "is almost equally divided on the advisability of military conscription," adding that the commission's report "might tip the scales."

Mr. Truman, addressing the first meeting of the Compton group last week, stressed that "the military phase is incidental" to what he has in mind.

"I want that word 'military' left out," the Chief Executive asserted.

But Johnson, addressing his letter to Compton as "chairman, civilian advisory commission on universal military training," wrote:

"Out of one side of our mouths we talk of world disarmament, and out of the other we start a world armament race!

"Russia is not going to be deceived by our juvenile strategy in dropping the term 'military' from 'universal training.'

"Latin America will notice that we have substituted shotgun diplomacy for our vaunted good-neighbor policy."

Takes Issue With Truman

Johnson took issue with the President on another score. Mr. Truman told the commission he wants it to draft a plan to prevent this country from going the way of Rome and other great nations which became "prosperous and fat and lazy."

"The United States is the world's foremost nation in so many fields, including the military," Johnson wrote Compton, "because of the wholesome contribution to right living by her public and private schools and colleges, her churches and her Sunday schools, her amateur and professional sports, her luncheon clubs and fraternities and, above all, the splendid influence of the average American home.

"These institutions are going and growing concerns, and while they survive, talk of this republic's decline is vicious nonsense. Fat and lazy people do not support schools and churches and these related activities."

For Necessary Defense

Johnson said he insists upon whatever national defense is necessary "for our full and complete protection," but added:

"In this age goose stepping and the manual of arms are pure poppycock which add nothing to our national defense."

"Our first line of military defense," the Senator continued,

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"should be an intelligence corps; next we should have an industry which is easily convertible to war production; then a first-class scientific research department, and last, well-trained technicians.

"One chemist or one physicist is more valuable to our defenses than are 10,000 foot soldiers."

Johnson applauded Mr. Truman's step in calling for advice on the issue, telling Compton that "the gravest dangers to this republic are that it may become militaristic or that a military hierarchy may be created here."

"Such a proposal on Christmas Eve seems especially unfortunate," the Senator concluded.

Congress Itself Seen Probing Army Trials

Washington, Dec. 23 (AP)—Congress members showed an inclination today to make their own investigation of the Army's court-martial system although generally applauding the report from an American Bar Association inquiry committee.

Senator Revercomb (R., W.Va.) said that in the light of the report and the complaints reaching Congress, "it is clear that an overhauling of the court-martial system definitely is required."

"Congress should make a thorough investigation, giving attention to this committee's report, and see that we get a court-martial system that is unquestionably fair," Revercomb added.

"On Right Track"—McClellan

The bar association report, made public Saturday night, said there is evidence to sustain, in some instances, the oft-repeated charge of discrimination between officers and GI's in army courts-martial. This "seriously impaired" morale in some cases, the report added.

Senator McClellan (D., Ark.) described as "on the right track a recommendation that the law member of each court and the defense counsel be members of the Judge Advocate General's department and be appointed by it. At present, they are named by the commander who orders the trial.

Civilian Review Proposed

McClellan said he agrees with Revercomb that there is "something wrong" at present and "plenty of room for improvement."

Similarly, Senators Wiley (R., Wis.), Brewster (R., Maine) and Stewart (R., Tenn.) said they feel there is a definite need for improved procedures. Stewart said he thinks it might be wise to have a civilian review board which would examine results of all military trials.

Brewster commented that the bar committee has "rendered a great public service."

"Arthur Vanderbilt and I were classmates at Harvard Law School and I have the highest regard for him," he added. Vanderbilt, dean of the New York University School of Law, headed the bar group.

Recommendations Listed

Among recommendations was one that "qualified enlisted men" be permitted to sit on courts trying GI's and that enlisted men be encouraged to attend.

Others included:

1. That it be unlawful for commanders or others to try to influence action or to reprimand a court or its members.

2. Expansion of the Judge Advocate General's department and provision for trained lawyers for court-martial duty.

3. Creation of a board to make a continuous study of changes in the articles of war and courts-martial procedure.

One criticism repeatedly presented to it, the committee said, was that "the sentences originally imposed were frequently excessively severe and sometimes fantastically so."

ARMY, NAVY OPEN ANTI-VICE DRIVE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—(AP) The Army and Navy have joined in an anti-vice drive to combat prostitution, venereal disease and other "conditions inimical to the morals and welfare of service personnel."

Secretary of War Patterson and Secretary of the Navy Forrestal signed an order on Oct. 14 setting up the central joint Army-Navy disciplinary control board, it was disclosed today.

On the direction of this central board, joint Army-Navy disciplinary boards are being set up in every Army area and Navy district.

The local boards will operate under policies set by the central board to see that an "eight-point plan" of vice suppression is affected.

Members of the central board were ordered to meet monthly, or oftener, to receive reports from local boards, to recommend policies and actions to the War and Navy departments which will improve "conditions adversely affecting morals and welfare of service personnel."

The local Army-Navy disciplinary boards will inform themselves on conditions in their areas "relating to prostitution, venereal disease, liquor violations, disorders, and other undesirable conditions."

The boards then will recommend suitable action to the Naval district or Army area commanders to correct conditions found detrimental to servicemen's morals and welfare. In addition, they will cooperate with civil authorities in dealing with such conditions.

The boards were authorized to recommend places and areas "off limits" and "out of bounds" and such recommendations may be made at its discretion with or without advance notice to the proprietor.

To further carry out this directive, the War Department today announced the establishment of a venereal disease control council, which will assist the joint Army-Navy disciplinary control board.

First Stratoplane Ready For Army

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 23 (AP)—The first Boeing postwar tarnsport plane, a stratofreighter which will go into service with the Army Air Forces as a long-range troop and cargo carrier, rolled out the plant's doors today.

The plane was built to carry as many as 140 troops with full equipment and up to 41,000 pounds of cargo, William M. Allen, president, said at brief ceremonies.

The stratographer, of the YC-97 type, is the first of ten sister ships being built for the Army. Three experimental ships of that type were built during the war, and one flew from here to Washington, D.C., in six hours four minutes nonstop, a record which still stands.

45,000 Seeking 5,000 Navy Scholarships

Washington, Dec. 23 (AP)—More than 45,000 applications have been received for 5,000 college scholarships being offered in 1947, the Navy announced today.

Competitive examinations will be held January 18 in 555 cities throughout the United States and its possessions.

The program is intended to provide new officers for the Navy. Graduates may return to civilian life as reserve officers after a minimum of two years' active naval duty.

GRONINGER TO RETIRE

General to Quit Dec. 31 After 38 Years of Duty

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Homer M. Groninger, 59, war-time commander of the New York and San Francisco ports of embarkation, will be retired Dec. 31, after thirty-eight years of active duty, the War Department stated today. He is on terminal leave at his home in Port Royal, Pa.

As director of the New York Port of Embarkation from Oct. 4, 1940, to June 12, 1945, more than 3,000,000 troops passed through the port for the European and Mediterranean Theater, along with 35,000,000 tons of supplies.

With the cessation of hostilities in Europe, the General was transferred to San Francisco to speed up movement of men and supplies for the final blows against Japan.

DRAFT CONVICTIONS WILL BE REVIEWED

Truman Names Three-Member Amnesty Board, Headed by Roberts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—(AP)—In a pre-Christmas move toward possible clemency for some persons convicted of violating the Draft Act, President Truman today set up a three-way amnesty board to review all such convictions.

In recent weeks demonstrators, some of them clad symbolically in prison stripes, have been parading before the White House demanding release of "conscientious objectors still in U. S. prisons."

Robert Heads Board

The White House emphasized, however, that conscientious objectors comprise only a small proportion of the 11,000 cases which the new board, headed by former Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts, will review. The board was directed to recommend executive clemency in "deserving" cases.

The order came at the close of a day in which the holiday spirit permeated the White House where Mr. Truman sat behind a desk piled high with presents.

The White House calling, too, reflected the spirit of the season.

The President shook hands with several hundred government employes, including secret service agents assigned to presidential duty. He went through another period of hand shaking with under secretaries and assistant secretaries of the 10 government departments.

Those who saw him reported the chief executive was bubbling over with good humor and looking forward to his flight home Christmas Day to visit his 94-year-old mother, Mrs. Martha E. Truman of Grandview, Mo.

In a statement accompanying his order setting up the special amnesty board, the President stressed that conscientious objectors as a group performed patriotic service during the war.

His press secretary, Charles G. Ross, told reporters that of the 11,000 cases the board will review only 800 are classified as conscientious objectors by reason of religious training and belief.

Ross said that only 25 of the 1,300 persons still in jails for alleged draft act violations are conscientious objectors.

Clemency in most cases, Ross said, would involve steps looking to the restoration of civil rights for violators who have completed sentences.

Two Other Members

James F. O'Neil, chief of police of Manchester, N. H., and Willis Smith of Raleigh, N. C., former president of the American Bar Association, were named to serve with Justice Roberts.

The President's statement pointed out that the selective service act recognized conscientious objection to war because of religious training and belief and provided alternative service.

Under this provision, he said, about 25,000 men were inducted and served in the armed forces as noncombatants, some receiving awards for heroism "up to and including the Congressional Medal of Honor."

About 12,000 others, he said, served throughout the war in civilian public service camps.

Jehovah's Witnesses' Convictions Reversed

Washintgon, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Supreme Court today reversed the convictions of two Jehovah's Witnesses for alleged violation of the Selective Service Act, ordering both cases back for new proceedings in which the men must have opportunity to present defenses against their draft classification.

The decision was a consolidation of two cases. Involved were Taze Hamrick Gibson, sentenced in federal court at Sioux Falls, S.D., to a five-year prison term for leaving a work camp at Hill City, S.D., and George William Dodez of Wooster, Ohio, who refused to report to a camp after classification for such work by his draft board.

Both said they were ministers of religion and should have been exempted from all service instead of being classified as conscientious objectors liable to work in civilian camps.

Justice Rutledge, in the court's unanimous opinion, said the question of the validity of their classification should not have been excluded at their trials, but the court stated pointedly that it was not passing on the validity of any such defense.

The point to remember, Rutledge said, is that there is "no necessity" for the forfeiture of civil remedies (in civil courts) in the cases of those classified as conscientious objectors and assigned to work camps.

They remain civilians, he said, not subject to military authority, and their cases differ from those of men actually inducted into military service. In the case of actual induction, he said, habeas corpus is the available remedy.

Draft-Board Action Upheld

Another unanimous selective-service opinion, delivered by Justice Douglas, upheld the action of a draft board in accepting recommendations made by an advisory panel on theological classifications.

The case involved Harry Horowitz and Jacob S. Samuels, of New York city, who claimed exemption from military service on the ground they were preparing to be rabbis. The Third United States Circuit Court had ordered the men's release, holding that local draft boards had acted improperly in considering the recommendations made by an advisory panel set up by the New York city selective-service headquarters.

The Supreme Court declined to interpret a section of the Selective Service Act which gives exemption to men who are conscientious objectors "because of religious training and belief." Herman Berman, of Los Angeles, who unsuccessfully sought exemption, asked for the ruling.

To Rule On Status Of Guards

The court agreed to rule on the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation's contention that plant guards are employers under the terms of the National Labor Relations Act, and therefore ineligible for representation by the union to which production workers belong.

This case grew out of the refusal of the company to negotiate with the United Steel Workers of America for the guards in its Otis plant at Cleveland. The company contended that they rated as employers under a definition in the National Labor Relations Act: "Any person acting in the interest of an employer directly or indirectly."

The Circuit Court at Cincinnati, asked to enforce an NLRB order that the company bargain with the union, held that the nature of the men's work makes it improper to allow them to be represented by the same union that speaks for production workers.

Police Relationship Cited

The Circuit Court also held that the men are municipal police under Ohio law and that public responsibility would not fit in with obligations to the union.

The high court accepted for review, along with the Jones & Laughlin guards' case, a similar action involving guards at the E. C. Atkins Company's plant, which make saws, tools and armor plate, at Indianapolis.

The court already has agreed to go into a somewhat similar case involving foremen of the Packard Motor Car Company. That case, however, offers a more direct test on the eligibility of supervisory employés for union representation, since there is no question in it of a police tieup which might give the foremen a responsibility to the public.

NLRB Certification Upheld

The highest tribunal upheld the National Labor Relations Board in certifying an AFL union to bargain for employés of the A. J. Tower Company, raincoat manufacturers, at Roxbury, Mass. The decision was based on the rule that challenges against votes must come before—and not after—an NLRB election.

The decision was divided, 8 to 1, with Justice Murphy speaking for the majority.

The main point at issue was a challenge to the vote of Mrs. Jennie A. Kane filed by the company five days after the election.

116-114 Tally For Union

The tally was 116 votes for the union and 114 against, with one vote questioned by the union and that of Mrs. Kane by the company.

The company contended that with two votes in dispute and only two votes separating victor and loser in the count, the result was inconclusive. It was determined that the Kane vote, which the Tower Company wanted thrown out, was for the union.

After Mrs. Kane had been allowed to vote, the company said it had learned that she actually had quit the job, although at the time of the election she was listed as an employé on sick leave.

Jackson In Dissent

Justice Murphy, with special concurrence from Justice Frankfurter, upheld the NLRB in requiring that challenges be presented prior to the actual casting of bal-

lots.

Justice Jackson in his dissent said he would have agreed, except that he believed a third interest was involved — that of the anti-union employés.

He said those workers were allowed no poll watchers to present challenges in advance, as company and union watchers could do. He concluded that inquiry is still in order until it appears that "all persons interested in the election have had adequate opportunity to question the ballots cast."

Spare Stamp 53 Valid Jan. 1946

Washington, Dec. 23 (AP)—OPA said today that Spare Stamp No. 53 will be good for five pounds of sugar beginning January 1 and added that an additional ration may become available within four months.

"It is anticipated," the agency said, "that the second consumer stamp for 1947 will be validated before Spare Stamp 53 expires." April 30.

OPA pointed to Agriculture Department estimates that the new sugar crop may be large enough to allow an additional five pounds of sugar a person in 1947. This would make a total of twenty pounds on regular ration stamps.

Three regular stamps were validated during 1946, allowing a total of fifteen pounds per person, in addition to two home-canning stamps good for five pounds each.

As for the canning-sugar outlook for next year, an OPA official declared that "if the supply situation turns out as good as expected, there will be at least ten pounds per person, and possibly more."

Transit Association Ships a Street Car To Shelter Family of 'Kilroy Was Here'

EVERETT, Mass., Dec. 23 (AP)—As far as the American Transit Association is concerned, the identity of the elusive Kilroy of "Kilroy Was Here" fame has been established, and in token of this recognition a street car was shipped today to James J. Kilroy of Halifax, Mass.

The street car was lifted with a huge crane to a trailer at the shops of the Boston Elevated Railway and started for Mr. Kilroy's home thirty miles down the south shore. There it will be attached to the Kilroy dwelling, scene of an acute housing problem, to provide living quarters for six of nine little Kilroys ranging in age from 6 months to 15 years.

The street car represents a prize in a contest conducted by the American Transit Association to establish authorship of the contagious phrase. In brief, Mr. Kilroy's claim is based on the following:

During the war he was employed at the Bethlehem Steel Company's Quincy shipyard, inspecting tanks, double bottoms and other parts of warships under construction. To satisfy superiors that he was performing his duties, Mr. Kilroy scribbled in yellow crayon "Kilroy was here" on inspected work. Soon the phrase began to appear in various unrelated places, and Mr. Kilroy believes the 14,000 shipyard workers who entered the armed services were responsible for its subsequent world-wide use.

At any rate, when the street car is installed in Halifax its new owner can, if he chooses, scribble on it: "The Kilroys are here."

The vehicle is about fifty feet long, thirty-seven years old and weighs twelve tons. Its motors have been removed.

Rental Housing Financing Liberalized by FHA Order

Number of Building Industry Controls Removed; Other Curbs Lifted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—(AP) The Federal Housing Agency announced tonight liberalized financing for builders of rental housing simultaneously with the removal of a number of controls over the housing industry.

The action was one of a series in which government agencies scrapped a series of industrial controls in a pre-holiday speed-up of President Truman's decontrol program.

Besides stripping several controls from the veterans emergency housing program and relaxing FHA rules for rental housing projects, the government also junked distribution controls over penicillin; mandatory priorities for installation of telephone service; limitations on the use of tinplate; a prohibition against importation of cane spirits, and wholesale and retail inventory controls on a number of items of clothing.

Carrying Charges Reduced

In liberalizing rental housing financing, FHA reduced the monthly carrying charges on FHA-insured mortgages, which had the effect of extending the average period of maturity for such mortgages from 27 years and 7 months to 32 years and 7 months on the basis of a 4 per cent interest rate. The reduction was made by lowering the 2 per cent initial minimum principal payment to 1 1-2 per cent, with subsequent principal payments reduced accordingly.

FHA also announced that it had broadened eligibility standards for this type of mortgage insurance, permitting loans for elevator and corridor type apartment houses, among other things.

The agency said too that it would provide a means for adjusting its insurance commitments to meet fluctuating construction costs and was studying means to protect builders against decreased earnings after the current housing shortage is relieved.

Revision of housing controls was announced earlier at a joint news conference by Federal Housing Expediter Frank R. Creedon and National Housing Administrator Raymond M. Foley.

Removed were the old cost ceiling of $10,000 on houses built for sale and a requirement that plans and specifications be submitted to the federal housing administration for establishment of a ceiling price, followed by government inspection to insure adherence to the plans.

No more priorities will be issued to home builders, but suppliers will be required to honor those already outstanding. Builders who use priorities already issued must adhere to the regulations that went with them.

Rules for Permits

These conditions will be attached to the granting of a house-building permit under the new system:

The dwelling must be suitable and intended for year round occupancy. The total floor area must be limited to 1,500 square feet, which officials said was sufficient for an ordinary three-bedroom house.

Only the number of fixtures normally used in equipping one bathroom may be installed.

Builders of dwellings for sale to veterans are required to hold them for veterans for 60 days after completion.

Rental properties must be submitted to FHA for establishment of a rent ceiling based on cost. Instead of a flat ceiling of $80 per month, the average for an entire project is held at $80 per unit, plus $3 per room in service charges. Rental projects must be held 30 days for veterans.

Under the new program, non-veterans may obtain permits to build homes for their own occupancy and for construction under some other circumstances.

Removal of controls over distribution of tinplate will permit unlimited use of the material to make tin cans for such food items as shortening, coffee, beer and pet foods and such non-food products as turpentine, paint, liquid soap and polishes.

SENATOR M'MAHON HOME AFTER TRIP TO EUROPE

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—(AP) Senator Brien McMahon (D-Conn.), returning from a European tour, said today the United States must "win for democracy the war of ideologies which is being waged in Europe."

To do this, he urged continued American shipments to Europe of foodstuffs and coal, and remarked that "no sounder investment in world stability, nor a more worthwhile contribution to a democratic world could be made."

McMahon, chairman of the Senate's Atomic Energy committee, arrived here by plane from London en route to Washington.

Surprise To Editor

New York, Dec. 23 (AP)—Dr. David Z. Krinkin, editor of *Russky Golos*, Russian-language daily published here, said today he was "greatly surprised" at a dispatch from Moscow in which a Soviet writer charged that *Russky Golos* had been "terrorized" and that editors and contributors had been arrested and fined.

The charges were made by Andrei Malyshko, a young poet, in an article in *Ukrainian Pravda*. He said "progressive" Ukrainian newspapers in the United States and their editors and contributors had received similar treatment.

"Didn't Tell The Truth"

Krinkin, whose paper professes friendship for the Soviet regime, said when asked for comment on Malyshko's charges:

"I am the editor. I have never been terrorized—never arrested. I am greatly surprised to hear this story. How come this story is being spread in Russia and over here?

"If the writer said this, he didn't tell the truth. None of my editors or contributors ever was terrorized or arrested. I never heard of any one being."

Met Delegation In New York

Krinkin said he recently met a Ukrainian delegation, including Malyshko, in New York at a public gathering, but was not well acquainted with the writer.

Malyshko recently returned to Kiev after a three-month tour of the United States and Canada. He said in his article that the United States Department of Justice "requested that we leave America immediately."

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LONDON--(ADD FIRST LEAD BRIDES X X X TAKE-OFF.
A PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS OFFICIAL SAID THE TAKE-OFF IN THE SECOND ATTEMPT WOULD BE MADE AT 10 A.M. (5 A.M., EST) IF POSSIBLE.
THE PLANE X X X FOURTH GRAF PVS.

THE PLANE LEFT LONDON WITH A RECORD PASSENGER LOAD, SINCE 13 OTHER ADULT PASSENGERS WERE ABOARD FOR AS FAR AS SHANNON AIRPORT IN EIRE. MOST OF THE CHILDREN WILL FLY TO NEW YORK IN THEIR MOTHERS' LAPS.

THERE WERE TEARS AND LAUGHTER AT HEATHROW AIRPORT AS THE WIVES AND CHILDREN BOARDED THE CHRISTMAS SPECIAL. NONE OF THE BRIDES, WHO RANGED IN AGE FROM 18 TO 31, HAD EVER FLOWN BEFORE.

THE PLANE HAD BEEN USED TO TRANSPORT ARMY WIVES FROM THE UNITED STATES TO GERMANY.

THE GIRLS ARE BOUND FOR THESE ADDRESSES:
JEAN BROGNA AND DAUGHTER JANET, 108 MONTGOMERY AVENUE, STATEN ISLAND, NY; HESTER LAMBERT AND SON EDWARD, JAMAICA, NY; LILIAN DROTMAN, 88-10 WHITNEY AVENUE, ELMHURST, LONGISLAND; JOYCE BURT AND SON MICHAEL, OSMOND, NEB.; IVY CANTLER AND SON ROY, BEECH STREET, NORTHEAST MARYLAND (ONLY ADDRESS GIVEN); JEAN DOYLE AND SON TERANCE, 1743 JAYCON AVENUE, SAINT PAUL, MINN.

AUDREY FICKETT AND DAUGHTER DIANA, 3 FLORENCE PLACE, AUGUSTA, ME.; ESTHER GWIN AND DAUGHTER HANET, RFD 7, NEW CASTLE, PA; CHRISTINE KIERNAN AND SON ROBERT, MONTGOMERY NY; NELLIE ALLEN AND SONS NORMAN AND MICHAEL, ROUTE 1 JAY NAY NINETTE ALA. ELSIE

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SVOBODA AND DAUGHTER CAROL, 621 I STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C.;
RED A WILSON AND DAUGHTER DEBORAH, MCDADE, TEX; DAPHNE MAHAGHEY AND DAUGHTER SUSAN, ROUTE 1 GUNTERSVILLE ALA. JOYCE HAGEN AND SON JON, RANKIN AVENUE, ASHEVILLE N.C.; MARY FRAZIER AND DAUGHTER JEAN, 838 LATHART STREET, NEW CASTLE PA; IRENE OEHLER AND SON LESLIE, WILLOW STREET SILVERTON ORE.

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PEGGY PATRICK AND SON SHAN, 2850 NEW JERSEY STREET, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.; IVIE RIDDALL AND SON MICHAEL, MILLVILLE ROAD, PA.; FRIEDA RINEBOLL AND DAUGHTER CAROL, MAINESBURG, PA.; JEAN ROGERS AND SON ANDREW, PORT WING ROAD, IRON RIVER WIS.; JANE ROGERS, BERLIN AVE., BELVEDERE, ILL.; MARCELLA TURNER AND SON DAVID, ROUTE 3, COLORADO CITY, TEX.

PATRICIA LEWIS AND DAUGHTER DIANA, 802 23RD STREET, CANTON OHIO; THERESA BRUSH AND DAUGHTER EILEEN, 199 SOUTH LINEWOOD AVE., BALTIMORE, MD.; LYDIA BAILEY AND SON GILLARD, 3301 SPRING GARDEN, PHILADELPHIA; ELLAS BAOR, 65 SOUTH STREET, QUINCY, MASS.

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LONDON,DEC.23-(AP)-A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID TONIGHT GREAT BRITAIN HAD NOTIFIED THE SOVIET UNION IT BELIEVED THE NEXT STEP IN THE DISCUSSION OF THE DARDANELLES SHOULD BE A MEETING OF SIGNERS OF THE MONTREAUX CONVENTION.

THE MESSAGE, DELIVERED VERBALLY IN MOSCOW BY BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR MAURICE PETERSON, WAS IN REPLY TO A RUSSIAN NOTE ON THE SUBJECT RECEIVED HERE IN OCTOBER. THE RUSSIANS SAID THEN THEY FAVORED TWO-POWER TALKS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

THE BRITISH REPLY HELD THAT JAPAN, A SIGNER OF THE MONTREAUX CONVENTION, SHOULD BE EXCLUDED FROM THE TALKS, BUT THE UNITED STATES, A NON-SIGNER, SHOULD BE INCLUDED.

LONDON, DEC. 23-(AP)-DISPATCHES FROM MOSCOW REPORTED INDICATIONS TODAY THAT THE SOVIET UNION PLANNED TO PROTEST IRAN'S MILITARY OCCUPATION OF THE OIL-RICH IRANIAN PROVINCE OF AZERBAIJAN, BORDERING RUSSIA.

MOSCOW NEWSPAPERS WERE QUOTED AS REPORTING THAT THE IRANIAN COMMANDER IN AZERBAIJAN HAD PROCLAIMED NULLIFICATION OF AN AGREEMENT BY WHICH THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT LAST JUNE GRANTED SEMI-AUTONOMY TO THE PROVINCE, WHICH REVOLTED LAST DECEMBER DURING SOVIET OCCUPATION. SOVIET AUTHORITIES WERE REPRESENTED AS REGARDING THE RECENT IRANIAN GOVERNMENT ACTIONS AS OUTRIGHT REPUDIATION OF THIS AGREEMENT.

SOVIET NEWSPAPERS ALSO WERE SAID TO HAVE PRINTED REPORTS OF THE ARREST OF SOME 700 PERSONS IN TABRIZ, AZERBAIJAN PROVINCIAL CAPITAL, AND OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TWO MILITARY COURTS TO TRY MEMBERS OF THE SELF-STYLED "AZERBAIJAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY."

IRANIAN TROOPS MARCHED INTO AZERBAIJAN WEEK BEFORE LAST WITH THE AVOWED AIM OF OVERSEEING PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS BY ORDER OF PREMIER AHMED QAVAM. SOME 12,000 SOLDIERS PARADED THROUGH TEHRAN, IRAN'S CAPITAL, YESTERDAY TO CELEBRATE THE RETURN OF AZERBAIJAN TO CENTRAL-GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

THE PARLIAMENT TO BE ELECTED IS TO VOTE UPON OIL CONCESSIONS TO RUSSIA IN AZERBAIJAN.

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WITH BERLIN

LONDON, DEC 23-(AP)-A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN TODAY DESCRIBED THE FRENCH ACTION IN PLACING 1,200 CUSTOMS MEN ON THE SAAR FRONTIER AS "AN ANTI-BLACK MARKET OPERATION."

THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID MAURICE COUVE DE MURVILLE, FRENCH DELEGATE TO THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' COUNCIL IN NEW YORK, INFORMED HIS COLLEAGUES THAT THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT FELT IT NECESSARY TO COUNTER CURRENCY MANIPULATORS AND BLACK MARKETEERS IN THE SAAR BY ESTABLISHING A CUSTOMS FRONTIER BETWEEN THAT REGION AND THE REST OF GERMANY.

THE SPOKESMN SAID COUVE DE CMOILLE, DISCLOSING T

THE SPOKESMAN SAID COUVE DE MURVILLE, DISCLOSING THE FRENCH INTENTION IN NEW YORK, REQUESTBD THAT THE PROPOSED STEP BE KEPT SECRET SO MANIPULATORS WOULD NOT BE WARNED. HE SAID THERE HAD BEEN NO OBJECTIONS FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR "FROM ANY OTHER QUARTER."

THE SPOKESMAN SAID GREAT BRITAIN SUPPORTED THE ECONOMIC INTEGRATION OF THE SAAR WITH FRANCE, ALTHOUGH THE GOVERNMENT VIEW WAS THAT IT WOULD BE PREFERABLE FOR SUCH INTEGRATION TO COME AS A RESULT OF A FOREIGN MINISTERS' COUNCIL DECISION.

FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OCT.22 THAT GREAT BRITAIN ACCEPTED FRENCH PROPOSALS REGARDING THE SAAR "SUBJECT TO THE NECESSARY ADJUSTMENTS OF THE FRENCH REPARATIONS BALANCE AND THE ELIMINATION OF THE EXACT AREAS."

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LONDON DEC 23-ADD BEVIN

DEVELOP IN HER OWN WAY, WITH THE RECOGNITION THAT OTHERS EQUALLY HAVE A RIGHT TO THEIR OWN WAY OF LIFE."

IN OUTLINING BRITAIN'S POLICY, HE ANSWERED CRITICS WITHIN HIS OWN PARTY WHO, DURING HIS ABSENCE, PUSHED THE GOVERNMENT TO A FOREIGN-POLICY CONFIDENCE VOTE, WHICH IT WON.

TO THE CRITICISM THAT THAT POLICY WAS TOO CLOSE TO THAT OF UNITED STATES AND THAT BRITISH RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA WERE NOT CLOSE ENOUGH, HE SAID THAT BRITAIN HAD "A MIND AND PURPOSE" OF HER OWN, DID NOT "TIE HERSELF TO ANYBODY" EXCEPT THROUGH THE U.N. CHARTER AND HELD OUT "THE HAND OF FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION TO ALL."

1946

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"GREAT BRITAIN," HE SAID, "BRINGS HER MIND TO BEAR ON EVERY PROBLEM ON ITS MERITS."

HE CITED AS THE GROUND FOR HIS BELIEF THAT GREAT-POWER HARMONY WAS IN ITS FIRST STAGE:

"FIRST, WE ARE AGREED ON THE FIRST ROUND OF PEACE TREATIES, WHICH ARE INSTRUMENTS TO RESTORE NORMALITY AFTER WAR."

"SECOND, WE ARE SHAPING AN ORGANIZATION TO WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS LOOK TO GUIDE THEIR RELATIONS AND KEEP PEACE."

"WE HAVE DECIDED TO CONSTRUCT THE WHOLE OF OUR FUTURE RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE WORLD ON THE BASIS OF THE UNITED NATIONS," BEVIN SAID OF HIS OWN COUNTRY. "IT IS OF PRIME IMPORTANCE TO US FOR OUR FUTURE SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT THAT THIS INSTRUMENT SHOULD BE EFFECTIVE."

THE FOREIGN SECRETARY CALLED FOR THE CREATION OF "POLITICAL CONDITIONS" TO ACHIEVE THESE PURPOSES:

1946

(1) "MAKE UNNECESSARY THE USE OF NATIONAL ARMAMENTS AT ALL."
(2) SEE THAT "ALL SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT WILL BE USED FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES."
(3) "ATTAIN A STATE OF PEACE IN WHICH THE MIND OF MAN IS TURNED TOWARD HIS ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT WITHOUT FEAR."
(4) "MAKE THE GREAT NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE WORLD AVAILABLE TO ALL; THERE SHOULD BE NO LIMITS ON THE POSSIBILITY OF RAISING THE STANDARD OF LIFE OF THE GREAT MASSES OF THE PEOPLE."

OF GERMANY, HE SAID THAT MERGER OF THE BRITISH AND U.S. OCCUPATION ZONES WOULD "CREATE CONDITIONS WHICH WILL ALLOW THE GERMAN TO REGAIN HIS SELF-RESPECT" BUT WARNED: "HITLER SO THOROUGHLY DRILLED HIS PEOPLE THAT IT WILL TAKE AT LEAST A GENERATION TO GET THINGS RIGHT."

"WE MUST AVOID THE CREATION OF A CESSPOOL OF CHEAP AND HALF-STARVED LABOR IN MIDDLE EUROPE," BEVIN SAID. "AT THE SAME TIME, WE MUST INSURE THAT GERMANY CAN NEVER AGAIN BE A MENACE TO THE ALLIED POWERS."

OF AUSTRIA, HE SAID THAT THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE WOULD "ATTEMPT TO FINALIZE HER POSITION BY A NEW TREATY"; OF ITALY, THAT SHE "CAN BE SURE OF THE HELP OF THE REST OF US"; OF YUGOSLAVIA, THAT SHE "HAS A GREAT TASK OF ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION AHEAD AND WILL, I BELIEVE, COOPERATE TO THE FULLEST POSSIBLE EXTENT," AND OF OTHER BALKAN COUNTRIES, THAT "IF THEY DESIRE TRADE THEY CAN HAVE IT."

HE DECLARED THAT FRANCE WAS "MAKING HER CONTRIBUTION TO THIS NEW INTERLOCKING WORLD" AND THAT CHINA WOULD "YET UNITE AND CONTRIBUTE WITH HER AGE-LONG PHILOSOPHY AND EXPERIENCE."

THE LONDON PRESS ALMOST UNIVERSALLY ACCLAIMED HIS IMPLICATION OF VIRTUAL CERTAINTY THAT THE U.S., BRITAIN AND THE SOVIET UNION WOULD WORK TOGETHER.

"THERE MAY WELL BE SUBSTANCE FOR RECENTLY EXPRESSED BELIEFS THAT PROFOUND CHANGES IN SOVIET POLICY HAVE BEEN DECIDED ON IN MOSCOW," SAID THE LIBERAL NEWS CHRONICLE.

"THE HOPE OF THE WORLD IS THAT ALL THE GREAT POWERS HAVE A COMMON INTEREST IN PEACE," SAID THE TIMES.

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FRANKFURT, DEC.22-(AP)-AN APPEAL TO BOTH GERMANS AND AMERICAN OCCUPATION FORCES "TO LIVE IN PEACE AND HARMONY, WITH GOOD WILL TOWARD ALL MANKIND" WAS MADE LAST NIGHT BY GEN. JOSEPH T. MCNARNEY, AMERICAN COMMANDER IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, IN A SPECIAL CHRISTMAS RADIO GREETING.

"PERHAPS THERE WAS NEVER A TIME IN HISTORY WHEN PEOPLE SHOULD REFLECT SO SERIOUSLY ON THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE EXHORTATION UTTERED NEARLY 2,000 YEARS AGO," SAID MCNARNEY.

"WITHOUT THE EARNEST WILL AND HONEST EFFORT OF ALL MEN, THERE CAN BE NO PERMANENT 'PEACE ON EARTH'. WE OF THE UNITED STATES OCCUPATION FORCES, AND I FEEL SURE YOU OF GERMANY, HAVE THAT WILL FOR PEACE EXPRESSED AT THE VERY INCEPTION OF CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION AND WHICH WE REPEAT AT THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR.

"WE DESIRE TO LIVE IN PEACE AND HARMONY AND WITH GOOD WILL TOWARD ALL MANKIND."

MCNARNEY WILL MAKE HIS FIRST PUBLIC ADDRESS TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE CHRISTMAS EVE, SPEAKING BEFORE AN ANTICIPATED 10,000 PERSONS IN FRANKFURT.

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TO THE UNITED STATES SOON.

"I DON'T SEE WHY I SHOULD HAVE ANY TROUBLE GOING BACK," HE SAID. "I'VE NEVER GIVEN UP MY AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP."

HIS WIFE, HALF DANISH AND HALF RUSSIAN, IS LIVING IN GERMANY AND HE LEFT HERE TONIGHT TO JOIN HER FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

DAY SAID HE CAME TO GERMANY IN SEPTEMBER, 1944, FROM FINLAND BECAUSE "IT WASN'T SAFE FOR ME THERE" AFTER THAT COUNTRY'S SURRENDER TO RUSSIA.

"THE COMMUNISTS HAVE HATED ME EVER SINCE I REPORTED FROM RIGA FROM 1921 TO 1941 THE REAL NEWS OF WHAT WAS GOING ON INSIDE RUSSIA--NEWS THAT CORRESPONDENTS IN RUSSIA COULDN'T GET OUT BECAUSE OF CENSORSHIP," HE SAID.

THE ONLY RESTRICTION PLACED ON DAY'S MOVEMENTS AFTER HIS RELEASE WAS THAT HE MUST REPORT REGULARLY TO AMERICAN AUTHORITIES.

"THE ARMY HAS NO INTEREST IN HIM," AN INTELLIGENCE SPOKESMAN SAID.

DAY SAID HIS TROUBLES WITH RUSSIA DATED FROM 1921 WHEN "I HAD A ROW WITH MAXIM LITVINOFF IN TALLIN, ESTHONIA."

"THE RUSSIANS REFUSED TO GIVE ME A VISA TO ENTER RUSSIA, SO I STAYED IN RIGA UNTIL RUSSIA ANNEXED THE BALTIC STATES IN 1941," HE SAID. "THEN I WENT TO FINLAND AND VOLUNTEERED TO FIGHT WITH THE FINNS, WHO REFUSED TO ACCEPT MY ENLISTMENT ON THE ADVICE OF THE UNITED STATES MINISTER THERE. BUT I STAYED AND HELPED THE FINNS ALL I COULD UNTIL THE RUSSIANS CAME."

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IN CHICAGO, THE TRIBUNE SAID DAY SERVED 21 YEARS AS ITS CORRESPONDENT IN LATVIA, ESTHONIA, LITHUANIA, POLAND, SWEDEN AND FINLAND BUT WAS REMOVED FROM THE NEWSPAPER'S PAYROLL ON SEPT. 7, 1942, "AFTER HE REFUSED TO OBEY REPEATED ORDERS TO RETURN TO AMERICA FOLLOWING FINLAND'S ALLIANCE WITH NAZI GERMANY IN THE WAR ON RUSSIA."

DAY HAD ASKED THAT HE BE GRANTED LEAVE WITHOUT PAY OR PLACED ON PENSION, ADVISING THAT HE HAD APPLIED TO ENLIST IN THE FINNISH ARMY, THE TRIBUNE SAID.

THE TRIBUNE SAID IT DENIED HIS REQUEST, WIRELESSING HIM FROM CHICAGO, "IF YOU WANT TO ENTER ARMY CAN DO SO IN ARMY OF YOUR COUNTRY HERE."

"I DEEPLY REGRET YOUR DECISION," DAY REPLIED FROM HELSINKI, THE TRIBUNE CONTINUED, "BUT UNDER THE PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES I THINK IT BEST THAT I REMAIN HERE." THE NEXT DAY AFTER THIS MESSAGE FROM HIM WAS RECEIVED, THE TRIBUNE SAID, DAY WAS REMOVED FROM ITS PAYROLL.

K938PCS

MOSCOW, DEC. 23-(AP)-THE SOVIET LITERARY GAZETTE TODAY DESCRIBED AS "BANKRUPT" THE POETRY PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND DURING THE WAR.

"A CONFUSION OF SOLITUDE AND DEEP INDIFFERENCE TO THE SURROUNDING WORLD" WERE THE ONLY TWO EMOTIONS REFLECTED IN THE BULK OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN VERSE, THE CRITIQUE SAID.

THE GAZETTE EXPRESSED OBJECTION TO THE INCLUSION IN ANTHOLOGIES OF WAR VERSE AND POEMS BY E.E.CUMMINGS, WHOM IT DESCRIBED AS "AN OLD REACTIONARY WHOSE CONFUSED, POETRYLESS VERSES ARE AN OUTRIGHT MOCKERY OF COMMON SENSE," OR OF ROBINSON JEFFERS, WHOM IT ALLEGED "CYNICALLY ATTEMPTED TO SOW THE SPIRIT OF DEFEATISM."

RO824AES

30.24-7075

MADRID, DEC. 23-(AP)-SIR VICTOR MALLET TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE TONIGHT THAT HIS IMPENDING DEPARTURE FROM MADRID WAS NOT A "FORMAL RECALL" AND SAID THAT FOR THE PRESENT HE WOULD CONTINUE TO HOLD THE POSITION OF BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN ALTHOUGH WORKING IN LONDON.

HE REFUSED TO COMMENT ON REPORTS THAT HE HAD SPONSORED CONVERSATIONS HERE LOOKING TOWARD THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PROVISIONAL SPANISH GOVERNMENT TO REPLACE GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO'S REGIME.

(MALLET'S RECALL WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE LAST SATURDAY--ONLY SIX DAYS AFTER THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN NEW YORK ADOPTED A RESOLUTION CALLING UPON ALL MEMBER NATIONS TO WITHDRAW THEIR DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS FROM SPAIN.

(LAST WEDNESDAY AN AUTHORITATIVE GOVERNMENT SOURCE IN LONDON SAID THE BRITISH DIPLOMATIC MISSION IN SPAIN WAS ENGAGED IN THE UNUSUAL TASK OF CONTACTING VARIOUS SPANISH POLITICAL GROUPS WITH A VIEW TO SUPPLANTING FRANCO.)

1946

A26

HELSINKI,DEC.23-(AP)-THE POLITICAL MAGAZINE MITA NYT WAS SUPPRESSED INDEFINITELY BY THE FINNISH GOVERNMENT TODAY WITHOUT EXPLANATION.

M1555PES

SHANGHAI,TUESDAY,DEC.24-(AP)-FOREIGN QUARTERS EXPRESSED LITTLE SURPRISE TODAY AT THE SOVIET ACTION IN DAIREN IN ORDERING A U.S. NAVY CRAFT TO LEAVE AND REFUSING TO ALLOW TWO U.S. NEWSMEN AND AN AMERICAN BUSINESS MAN TO LAND.

U.S. NAVAL AUTHORITIES THOUGHT BEFORE THE SHIP SET SAIL FOR DAIREN, THAT THE AMERICANS PROBABLY WOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO LAND.

IN ARRANGING FOR A SECOND LANDING SHIP COURIER MISSION TO DAIREN, ADM.CHARLES M.COOKE,JR., DECIDED TO TAKE TWO AMERICAN NEWSMEN BUT, THROUGH HIS PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER, LET THEM KNOW BEFOREHAND THEY MIGHT NOT BE ALLOWED TO LAND.

THE CORRESPONDENTS WERE LEFT TO SELECT ONE NEWSWRITER AND ONE PHOTOGRAPHER AND, AT A MEETING ON DEC.8, THEY DECIDED TO DRAW LOTS. 1946 THE NAVY ALERTED THE CORRESPONDENTS DEC.15 AND TWO DAYS LATER THE DRAW TOOK PLACE.

THE NEWSWRITER WHO WON THE DRAW TO REPRESENT THE AMERICAN PRESS WAS WILLIAM H.NEWTON, SCRIPS HOWARD STAFF WRITER. REPRESENTED IN THE POOL WERE THE LOS ANGELES TIMES, TIME-LIFE, NEWSWEEK, NEW YORK TIMES, UNITED PRESS, ASSOCIATED PRESS AND SCRIPPS-HOWARD.

ONLY TIME-LIFE AND THE NEW YORK TIMES HAD PHOTOGRAPHERS IN SHANGHAI, AND ON A FLIP OF THE COIN, MARK KAUFFMAN OF TIME-LIFE WON FROM GEORGE ALEXANDERSON.

THE ORIGINAL ARRANGEMENTS CALLED FOR NEWTON'S COPY TO BE DISTRIBUTED SIMULTANEOUSLY TO THE PRESS BOTH IN WASHINGTON AND SHANGHAI, BUT THE FIRST STORY ARRIVED WITH A NOTE SAYING IT HAD NOT BEEN SENT TO WASHINGTON. NO EXPLANATION WAS GIVEN.

KAUFFMAN'S PICTURES, WHICH WILL BE POOLED IN SHANGHAI FOR DISRIBUTION, HAVE NOT ARRIVED. THE BEST HE COULD HAVE GOT WOULD BE SHOTS OF DAIREN FROM THE HARBOR.

AMERICAN AUTHORITIES PREFERRED TO LEAVE COMMENT ON THE SOVIET ACT TO HIGHER LEVELS IN WASHINGTON. AMONG THE CHINESE THERE IS A STRONG UNDERCURRENT OF RESENTMENT OVER RUSSIA HOLDING DAIREN, WHICH WAS TO BECOME A FREE PORT UNDER THE RUSSIAN-CHINESE TREATY.

1946

EJ1207ACS NM

HANOI, DEC.22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FRENCH MILITARY AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT 29 FRENCH CIVILIANS, INCLUDING 11 WOMEN, HAD BEEN SLAIN BY VIET-NAMESE DURING RECENT FIGHTING IN HANOI AND SAID THAT AMNY OTHER CIVLIANS WERE MISSING AND PERHAPS DEAD.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT ASSERTED THAT THE BODIES OF THE 29 LISTED AS SLAIN HAD BEEN BRUTALLY MUTILATED AND THAT FOUR APPARENTLY HAD BEEN BURNED TO DEATH. THE HEARTS WERE CUT FROM SOME OF THE VICTIMS, WHILE OTHER BODIES WERE FOUND WITH DAGGERS PLANTED IN THE EYES, THE FRENCH DECLARED.

THEY REPORTED THAT FRENCH TROOPS HAD THE SITUATION IN HAND IN ALL TOWNS IN NORTHERN INDOCHINA WHERE FIGHTING HAS OCCURRED, BUT DECLARED THAT MOPPING UP OPERATIONS WERE BEING CARRIED OUT SLOWLY IN HANOI TO AVOID UNNECESSARY CASUALTIES AND PROPERTY DESTRUCTION.

MANY EUROPEAN HOMES IN HANOI ALREADY HAVE BEEN LOOTED AND BURNED BY THE VIET-NAMESE, WHO SHELLED THE CITY WITH FIELD GUNS AND MADE SEVERAL ATTACKS ON FRENCH POSITIONS SATURDAY NIGHT, AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

THE FRENCH ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE VIET-NAMESE HAD CAPTURED THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE BUILDING AND SAID THE FRENCH WARDEN HAD HIS FAMILY AND HAD BEEN KIDNAPED.

IN NORTHERN INDOCHINA, SEVERAL VIET-NAMESE ATTACKS WERE REPORTED REPULSED SATURDAY NIGHT AT NAMDINH, HAIDUONG AND PHULANGTHUONG. THE SMALL HARBOR AT HONGAY, COAL CENTER 80 MILES EAST OF HANOI, WAS REPORTED ENTIRELY UNDER FRENCH CONTROL.

1946

VIET-NAMESE WERE SAID TO HAVE CUT HANOI'S RAILROAD AND HIGHWAYS LINKS WITH THE PORT OF HAIPHONG IN SEVERAL PLACES AND TO HAVE DESTROYED A BRIDGE NEAR HAIDUONG MIDWAY BETWEEN THE CITIES.

STIFF FIGHTING WAS REPORTED AROUND THE HANOI HOSPITAL, WHERE FIVE FRENCH MEDICS WERE LISTED AS KILLED.

HUE, ANNAM STATE CAPITAL 340 MILES SOUTH OF HANOI, REPORTED LOOTING AND BURNING OF FRENCH HOUSES. NO NEWS HAD BEEN RECEIVED ABOUT 200 FRENCH CIVILIANS AND A GARRISON OF 30 SOLDIERS AT VINH, 150 MILES SOUTH, WHICH CAPITULATED TO VIET-NAMESE FRIDAY.

HANOI HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. LOUIS MORLIERE, FRENCH COMMANDER IN TONKIN STATE, SAID THAT MORLIERE, ACTING ON INTELLIGENCE REPORTS OF IMMINENT TROUBLE, HAD CONFINED FRENCH TROOPS TO QUARTERS ONLY THREE HOURS BEFORE THE VIET-NAMESE ATTACK BEGAN THURSDAY NIGHT.

A SPOKESMAN SAID THAT SINCE THE DECISION LEFT ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER OF SOLDIERS, OFF DUTY AND UNINFORMED OF THE ORDER, ON THE STREETS, IT HAD PREVENTED A GENERAL MASSACRE OF UNARMED FRENCH SERVICEMEN.

HE SAID PREMEDITATION FOR THE ATTACK WAS SEEN IN EVIDENCE THAT VIET-NAMESE LIAISON OFFICERS TWO DAYS BEFORE THE OUTBREAK HAD TRIED TO LEARN WHETHER THE FRENCH TROOPS WOULD BE CONFINED.

1946

TOKYO,DEC 23 (AP)-CHINESE AND INDONESIAN WOMEN WERE HERDED INTO BROTHELS SURROUNDED BY BARBED WIRE WHEN THE JAPANESE NAVY WAS TURNED LOOSE IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, A DUTCH INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, CAPT.J.N.HEYBROOK, SAID IN AN AFFIDAVIT READ BEFORE THE WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL TODAY.

ONLY THE GARRISON COMMANDER HAD AUTHORITY TO PERMIT A WOMAN TO QUIT A BROTHEL, HEYBROOK TESTIFIED, ADDING THAT THE WOMEN DARED NOT ESCAPE FROM THE BROTHELS BECAUSE THEIR FAMILIES WOULD BE SEVERELY TREATED.

1946

TOKYO,DEC.23-(AP)-MORE THAN 16 MONTHS AFTER HIROSHIMA WAS ATOM BOMBED, VICTIMS OF KELOID (DENSE, FIBROUS SKIN TUMORS) ARE THE GREATEST MEDICAL PROBLEMS, SAYS DR.MASAO TSUZUKI OF TOKYO IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY -- BUT THEY ARE IMPROVING.

TSUZUKI SAID KELOIDS APPEARED ALMOST IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ATOM BOMB STRUCK HIROSHIMA ON AUG.6, 1945, AND HAD REACHED "THEIR WORST STAGE" BY MARCH AND APRIL, 1946. SINCE OCTOBER, 1946, SUFFERERS HAVE IMPROVED.

EJ147ACS

NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES (120)

TOKYO, TUESDAY, DEC.24-(AP)-A DUTCH OFFICER TOLD THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL TODAY THAT ORDERS FOR THE BEHEADING AND TORTURE OF ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR DEFINITELY CAME FROM TOKYO.

"I SAW THE ORDER POSTED ON OUR BULLETIN BOARD," SAID THE MAJOR, MICHAEL RINGER, UNDER QUESTIONING BY THE DUTCH PROSECUTOR, LT.COL. J.S.S.DAMASTE.

PRESSED FOR DETAILS BY TRIBUNAL PRESIDENT SIR WILLIAM WEBB, RINGER SAID THE ORDER LISTED 28 OFFENSES AND SPECIFIED DEATH FOR ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE, HITTING A JAPANESE SOLDIER, SPYING AND MAKING MAPS. HE SAID IT WAS DATED TOKYO, APRIL 23, 1943.

RINGER TESTIFIED THAT "TORTURES WERE HORRIBLE" AND WHEN ASKED BY SIR WILLIAM IF COMPLAINTS WERE MADE TO THE COMMANDER OF THE PRISON CAMP RELIED:

"AT FIRST WE MADE WRITTEN AND VERBAL COMPLAINTS, BUT THE INTERPRETER WARNED US THE COMMANDANT WAS BECOMING ANNOYED, THAT THE ENTIRE SENIOR STAFF WAS BECOMING ANNOYED, AND WE STOPPED COMPLAINING."

WASHINGTON,DEC 23-(AP)-THE TEXT OF A STATEMENT AND EXECUTIVE ORDER ISSUED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY SETTING UP AN AMNESTY BOARD FOR CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS: (ABOUT 600)

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE IS BASIC TO OUR AMERICAN TRADITION OF INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY. THE CONGRESS RECOGNIZED THIS TRADITIONAL FREEDOM WHEN IT ENACTED THE SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT OF 1940. THAT ACT RECOGNIZED CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION TO WAR BY REASON OF RELIGIOUS TRAINING AND BELIEF, AND PROVIDED ALTERNATIVE SERVICE IN WORK OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE UNDER CIVILIAN DIRECTION.

UNDER THIS PROGRAM, ABOUT 25,000 MEN WERE INDUCTED AND SERVED IN THE ARMED FORCES AS NON-COMBATANTS. SOME OF THESE MEN RECEIVED AWARDS FOR HEROISM UP TO AND INCLUDING THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR. IN ADDITION, ABOUT 12,000 MEN SERVED THROUGH THE WAR IN CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE CAMPS, WHERE THEY PERFORMED TASKS IN CONNECTION WITH THE PRESERVATION OF OUR NATURAL RESOURCES.

ACTING UNDER THE POWERS GRANTED THE PRESIDENT BY THE CONSTITUTION, I HAVE TODAY ISSUED AN EXECUTIVE ORDER CREATING THE PRESIDENT'S AMNESTY BOARD. THIS BOARD WILL EXAMINE THE CASES OF ALL PERSONS CONVICTED UNDER THE SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT OF 1940, AND WILL RECOMMEND THOSE PERSONS IT DEEMS DESERVING OF EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PRESIDENT'S MANESTY BOARD WILL BE THE HONORABLE OWEN J.ROBERTS OF WASHINGTON, D.C., FORMER ASSOCIATE JUSTICE, SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES; RECENTLY CHAIRMAN OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT ADVISORY BOARD ON CLEMENCY. THE OTHER MEMBERS WILL BE MR.JAMES F. O'NEIL, CHIEF OF POLICE OF MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE, FORMER VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICANIZATION COMMITTEE, THE AMERICAN LEGION; AND MR.WILLIS SMITH OF RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

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B19WX

EXECUTIVE ORDER

ESTABLISHING AN AMNESTY BOARD TO REVIEW CONVICTIONS OF PERSONS UNDER THE SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT OF 1940 AND TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY WITH RESPECT THERETO

BY VIRTUE OF THE AUTHORITY VESTED IN ME AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES BY SECTION 2 OF ARTICLE II OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, WHICH PROVIDES THAT "THE PRESIDENT X X X SHALL HAVE POWER TO GRANT REPRIEVES AND PARDONS FOR OFFENSES AGAINST THE UNITED STATES, EXCEPT IN CASES OF IMPEACHMENT," AND IN THE INTEREST OF THE INTERNAL MANAGEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT, IT IS ORDERED AS FOLLOWS:

1. THERE IS HEREBY ESTABLISHED A BOARD OF THREE MEMBERS, WHICH SHALL BE KNOWN AS THE PRESIDENT'S AMNESTY BOARD. THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD SHALL BE APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT, WHO SHALL ALSO DESIGNATE ITS CHAIRMAN.

2. THE BOARD, UNDER SUCH REGULATIONS AS IT MAY PRESCRIBE, SHALL EXAMINE AND CONSIDER THE CASES OF ALL PERSONS CONVICTED OF VIOLATION OF THE SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT OF 1940, AS AMENDED (50 U.S.C. APP. 301 FF.), OR OF ANY RULE OR REGULATION PRESCRIBED UNDER OF PURSUANT TO THAT ACT, OR CONVICTED OF A CONSPIRACY TO VIOLATE THAT ACT OR ANY RULE OR REGULATION PRESCRIBED UNDER OR PURSUANT THERETO. IN ANY CASE IN WHICH IT DEEMS IT DESIRABLE TO DO SO, THE BOARD SHALL MAKE A REPORT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL WHICH SHALL INCLUDE ITS FINDINGS AND ITS RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO WHETHER EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY SHOULD BE GRANTED OR DENIED, AND, IN ANY CASE IN WHICH IT RECOMMENDS THAT EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY BE GRANTED, ITS RECOMMENDATIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE FORM THAT SUCH CLEMENCY SHOULD TAKE. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL SHALL REPORT THE FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BOARD TO THE PRESIDENT, WITH SUCH FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS AS HE MAY DESIRE TO MAKE.

B20WX

3. THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD SHALL SERVE WITHOUT COMPENSATION, BUT SHALL BE ENTITLED TO NECESSARY EXPENSES INCURRED IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTIES UNDER THIS ORDER.

4. ALL EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ARE AUTHORIZED AND DIRECTED TO COOPERATE WITH THE BOARD IN ITS WORK, AND TO FURNISH THE BOARD ALL APPROPRIATE INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE.

5. THE BOARD SHALL CEASE TO EXIST, UNLESS OTHERWISE PROVIDED BY FURTHER EXECUTIVE ORDER, UPON THE SUBMISSION OF ITS FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE PRESIDENT BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

HARRY S.TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
DECEMBER 23, 1946.

RZ547PES

30.24-7077

Hope Heartens Europe Despite Hunger, Cold

J. Steinhoff

LONDON, Dec. 24 (AP).—Europe's war-weary millions celebrated tonight their most cheerful Christmas Eve in eight years, amid some faint indications of better times to come.

Timid hopes for the future penetrated the despair engendered by the cold and hunger still gripping the battered continent on the second yuletide since the Nazi defeat.

In some favored lands, passed over lightly by the destructive forces of two world wars, there was food and fuel aplenty and traditional Christmas rejoicing.

WOES NIGHT

But in the wrecked cities and on the barren fields of Europe, worldly woes maintained an iron grip.

Low temperatures prevailed over most of the continent, and many homes were without fuel. To millions of families, the expected "white Christmas" meant only additional suffering from the cold.

Although there was no imminent danger of mass starvation, most of Europe was desperately hungry and could count at best on a frugal Christmas dinner.

POLITICAL TENSION EASED

Politically, the tension seemed to have eased and statesmen spoke hopefully of the recent achievements of the United Nations Assembly and Foreign Ministers Council. From Rome, however, came an appeal by Pope Pius XII to statesmen of the world: To draft an enduring peace and save Europe and the world from the "flames of new conflicts."

In most defeated countries, Christmas promised to be about as stern a day as any other.

But in Germany, the occupation armies—particularly the British and American—organized thousands of parties for children.

CELEBRATE IN BERLIN

Groups of American and German children, riding through Berlin's icy streets on hay wagons, sang Christmas carols, and Germans and Americans worshipped together in churches.

There was a slight increase of rations to Germans. A typical menu in a Munich restaurant offered pea soup, fried liver or sausage with green salad, potatoes with beets, mixed vegetables and bread. But such a meal cost the maximum of three marks (30 cents) and coupons for an entire week's meat ration.

In contrast, the menu for many Americans in Germany was tomato juice, roast turkey with giblet gravy, mashed potatoes, candied yams, cranbery sauce, olives, asparagus, pickles, fruit salad, mince pie, cheese cake, hot rolls, butter, jam, cream, sugar, coffee and an ice.

HOSPITAL JAMMED

Thousands of persons huddled together in Berlin's dreary "warming stations." Hospital admissions increased as the cold wave continued, and authorities expressed fear that there would be a sharp rise in the number of cases of respiratory diseases.

The United Kingdom prepared for every variety of weather—mostly unpleasant. Rain and snow were predicted.

Freezing temperatures prevailed in northern France, but the mercury was rising slightly. Snow and rain were expected.

Holland expected ice and good skating. Dutch newspapers, which not so long ago printed war maps, now published maps to show where the skating was good, and many thousands of the Dutch planned to be on the ice on Christmas day.

In central and eastern Europe, Christmas was expected to be a chilly, gray and largely cheerless day.

ROOSEVELTS LEAVE

London, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—Elliott Roosevelt and his wife left London for the United States by plane at 6:25 P. M. today. The son of the late President declined to enter the controversy over whether the London statue of his father should be a standing or seated figure.

DAY

"It is a great honor to have any statue at all, and any manner in which they feel it is best to depict him would be perfectly fine," he told an interviewer.

Roosevelt and his wife arrived last night from Berlin on their way home from Moscow.

PLANE STARTS AGAIN

London, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—A Pan-American Airways clipper loaded with G. I. brides and their children made a second start for New York shortly after 5 A. M. today, its crew confident that this time they would push through and that the passengers would be in Manhattan in time to celebrate Christmas.

The ship was forced by ocean storms last night to turn back over Ireland and return to London.

DAY

The plane is due to reach New York tomorrow morning.

When the ship disappeared into the mist over London Airport it had aboard twenty-two G. I. wives, twenty-five babies, two British girls bound for America to be married, two other women and a crew of ten.

Pan-American officials said that this would be the largest number of persons ever to cross the Atlantic on a commercial flight in an airplane.

Among the passengers were Mrs. Jean Brogna and her daughter, Janet, bound for 108 Montgomery avenue, Staten Island; Mrs. Hester Lambert and her son, Edward, headed for Jamaica, and Mrs. Lilian Drotman, who will live at 53-10 Whitney avenue, Elmhurst.

1946

4th Republic Starts Official Rule in France

R. Jackson

Paris, Dec. 24 (AP).—France's Fourth Republic came into being legally today, and the nation was ruled by a constitutional regime for the first time since her forces fell before the German invader six years ago.

NIGHT

The Fourth Republic was born at a time when the entire shaky foundation of France's colonial empire was threatened by bloody fighting in French Indo-China in the Viet-Namese bid for independence. The interim President, Socialist Leon Blum, already has ordered Gen. Jacques Le Clerc to Saigon in an attempt to halt the fighting.

The historic moment in France's long road to political reconstruction came at 3:11 p. m. (9:11 a. m., EST) when the upper house of the newly elected National Assembly held its first session.

From the moment the Council of the Republic convened, the new constitution, approved by the people in October, became effective. The council met only for 25 minutes and then adjourned until Friday, when its officers will be named.

French Republic Officially Born; Condition Bad

R. Jackson

Paris, Dec. 24 (AP)—France's Fourth Republic officially came into being this afternoon. The upper house of Parliament held its first session and constitutional government was restored after six years of war, conquest by the Nazis, and liberation.

However, restitution of government subject to popular control found the nation in a perilous financial state, and the entire structure of the colonial empire was threatened by the bloody Viet-Nam bid for complete independence in faraway Indo-China.

Files For Presidency

The historic moment when the upper house, called the Council of the Republic in the new constitution instead of the Senate of pre-war France, convened was 3.11 P.M. From that moment the new constitution, approved by the people in October, became effective. Constitutional government in France had been wiped out in May, 1940, by the Germans.

DAY

Vincent Auriol, 52, president (speaker) of the National Assembly or lower parliamentary house, announced that he was a candidate to become the Fourth Republic's first president. He was the first to state his candidacy officially.

New Regime Due

The President, who will nominate a Premier to form a Cabinet to replace the present Socialist Government of Interim President Leon Blum, will be chosen January 16 by the Council and Assembly in joint session.

The Council met today for only 25 minutes, adjourning until December 27, when officers will be elected. Jules Gasser, 81, Radical-Socialist, presided over the opening session, held in the Luxembourg Palace, scene of last summer's peace conference.

The National Assembly met to vote a temporary budget by midnight, a budget involving heavy economies aimed at saving the nation from further inflation and economic ruin.

In Indo-China, however, lay one of the greatest perils to the colonial empire. There severe fighting was raging between French troops and Viet-Nam native forces.

More Troops Sped

Interim President Léon Blum acknowledged the seriousness of the situation before the Assembly yesterday and said he had ordered Maj. Gen. Jacques LeClerc, armored warfare expert, to Saigon in an effort to bring peace to the strife-torn colony.

The French press agency reported that the 10,000-ton French cruiser Duquesne, carrying units of the first regiment of parachutists, left Algiers yesterday for Indo-China.

An official proclamation yesterday expressed fear that the warfare in northern Indo-China might spread to the south and thus engulf all the rich outpost of empire, but Blum promised a policy of firmness in dealing with the situation.

French Take Key Span In Indo-China Battle

Hanoi, Dec. 23 [AP—*Delayed*]—Steady fighting was reported from most major towns in Tonkin province, in northern Indo-China, as French troops endeavored today to consolidate their positions against aggressive Viet-Nam forces.

The French announced that they had captured intact an important railroad and highway bridge near Haiduong, halfway between Hanoi and the port of Haiphong, 60 miles to the east. Sharp fighting was said to be under way at Haiphong.

At the same time a French armored column striking out from Langson, 80 miles north of Hanoi, was reported to have fought its way eastward to Dinh Lap, halfway between Langson and the coast.

DAY

Stiff fighting was reported at Nam Dinh, 60 miles south of Hanoi.

French sources said the Viet-Namese had sabotaged coal mines at Camcha, north of Haiphong, and near Hongay harbor.

[Dispatches from Saigon said French authorities had confiscated an issue of the newspaper *Doimoi*, which appealed to Viet-Namese to fight for freedom.]

Germans Cheer U. S. Amnesty Announcement

McNarney Extends Christmas Pardon to

800,000 'Little' Nazis

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 24 (AP). Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, in a Christmas message to 3000 applauding Germans in historic Roemberg Square, announced today an amnesty for 800,000 "little Nazis" in the United States occupation zone of Germany.

The commander of United States forces in the European theater said he expected Germans to proceed more vigorously against "active Nazis who brought destruction upon their country."

American officials estimated that amnesty would enable the denazification program to be completed in 18 months in the United States zone.

The amnesty which will reduce the number of persons liable to prosecution to about two million, will apply to all those not listed as major offenders or whose yearly income during the calendar years 1943 and 1945 was less than 3000 marks and whose taxable property in 1945 did not exceed 20,000 marks.

NIGHT

Also exempted from prosecution are persons more than 50 per cent disabled.

The theater commander criticized the lack of "unified economic treatment" for Germany and said that zonal boundaries should not hamper Germany's economic life.

So far as was known, the United States was alone in adopting the amnesty procedure.

Government, estimated that the amnesty and a speedup in German court hearings would allow the de-Nazification program in the United States zone to be completed in another eighteen months.

"At the present rate, it would have taken six years to get through the backlog of 3,000,000 cases," said Wilson, formerly a police executive of Berkeley, Cal.

He said 40,000 German civilians were interned in the American zone, awaiting de-Nazification trials. More than 400 German tribunals are now hearing cases.

Three Thousand Hear General

McNarney delivered his message before a crowd of 3,000 Germans in historic Roemberg Square. He spoke in English and his words were translated into German.

The General, standing outside this city's old Town Hall, told the gathering the expected the amnesty to enable the German administration to proceed more vigorously against "active Nazis who brought destruction upon their country."

The Germans listened intently to the first speech delivered to them directly by the theater commander since the end of the war and applauded him both at the beginning and the conclusion of his address.

The amnesty, the announcement said, will apply to all persons who are not chargeable under the "law

800,000 Nazis in U. S. Zone Get Amnesty for Christmas

Gen. McNarney Proclaims American Change in Denazification Policy in Address to Germans.

1946 J. Berlin

Frankfurt, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—Approximately 800,000 "little Nazis" in the American zone of occupation were granted amnesty today—a day before Christmas—by proclamation of Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, United States commander in Europe.

DAY

The amnesty required the number of American Zone Germans liable to prosecution under de-Nazification laws from approximately 3,000,000 to about 2,000,000.

O. W. Wilson, chief of public safety in the American Military

of liberation from national socialism and militarism" as major offenders, or offenders whose yearly income during the calendar years 1943 and 1945 was less than 3,000 marks and whose taxable property in 1945 did not exceed 20,000

marks.

Policy Change

Also exempted from prosecution are persons not major offenders, or offenders who are more than 50 per cent disabled. McNarney estimated that the amnesty would apply to approximately 800,000 persons.

The announcement, while coming virtually on Christmas Eve, was not regarded so much as a holiday present, but as a major change in American policy.

It appeared aimed at breaking the log-jam of multitudinous cases in de-Nazification courts so that full attention could be directed to bringing major offenders to justice more quickly.

Two Million Chargeable

Approximately 11,000,000 Germans have been required to fill out de-Nazification questionnaires and about 3,000,000 of that number have been found chargeable under the law.

The number chargeable will be reduced to approximately 2,000,000 as a result of today's amnesty.

"I am sure that this amnesty will permit German administration to proceed more vigorously to seek out and punish the active Nazis who brought destruction on their country and at the same time will encourage those who come under its terms to seek the ways of democracy," McNarney said.

The General gave the news to the Germans in person by addressing a Christmas gathering of citizens in a public square of this United States Army headquarters city.

Only U.S. Giving Amnesty

So far as was known, the United States was alone in adopting the amnesty procedure. None of the other three occupying powers had announced intentions of any similar action up to the time McNarney spoke.

Reviewing the past few months, McNarney said German de-Nazification had not been "altogether satisfactory" but "we are heartened by the increased effort which has become evident in the past six weeks."

It was about six weeks ago that Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, American deputy military governor, told German Minister presidents bluntly that unless the Germans stepped up their de-Nazification efforts the Americans would take over the program again.

Progress Cited

McNarney said, however, that on the positive side substantial progress had been made in building up democratic institutions.

"I refer specifically," he declared, "to the development of local and state government, culminating in the adoption of constitutions and the election of constituent assemblies by the freely expressed will of the people in each of the three states in the United States zone."

McNarney hit at the lack of "unified economic treatment" for Germany and declared zonal boundaries should not hamper Germany's economic life.

"Shortage of food, coal, transport, industrial raw materials and consumer goods of virtually every kind still characterize the German scene," he said.

Economic Weakness Noted.

"This highly unsatisfactory economic situation, candor compels me to say, has been accentuated to some extent by failure of the four occupying Powers jointly to implement that very important part of the Potsdam Agreement providing for the unified economic treatment of Germany.

"Zonal boundaries," McNarney continued, "should exist only for delimiting occupational areas and not to hamper Germany's economic life. Neither the equitable distribution of essential commodities between the zones nor the working out of a balanced economy for Germany as a whole to provide payment for essential imports has been accomplished.

"Both of these are required under the provision of the Potsdam agreement, as Secretary Byrnes pointed out in Stuttgart. Moreover, the Central German administration departments for finance, transport, communications, foreign trade and industry, likewise provided for in the Potsdam Agreement, have not yet been established by quadripartite action."

Advantages Foreseen.

He said that the United States offer to join with any other occupying Powers in joint economic operation of the zones, and accepted only by the British, will result in many reciprocal advantages to the two zones beginning in 1947.

Declaring that American-sponsored youth groups now had more than 700,000 members, McNarney added: "Looking ahead, it is anticipated that the economic situation will show substantial improvement and that the development of democratic government and of German youth activities will progress even more favorably during the coming year.

"These factors should lead towards a peaceful, self-supporting and democratic Germany, provided you, the German people, have an honest desire to reach this goal."

Axis Sally and 2 Men Freed In Germany by U.S. Army

Frankfurt, Dec. 24 (AP).—United States Army officials disclosed in a Christmas Eve announcement today that Mildred Gillars, who they identified as a honey - voiced "Axis Sally" of the Berlin radio, was among three American broadcasters released from an Army prison.

The other two, who also were frequently htard over the German radio during the war, were Minnesota-born former Embassy Clerk Herbert Burgman and Donald Day, former Chicago Tribune correspondent.

No charges are pending against any of the three, Army officials said, an dit is up to the Department of Justice to decide whether they will be prosecuted. The only restrictiin on their release was that they report regularly to the Army Intelligence branch.

Two Under Observation

Army officials emphasized the original detention of the three was ordered by the Department of Justice and that the department also authorized the release.

(In Washington, a Justice Department official told a reporter that the three will remain under observation and that no decision has been reached about prosecution. He declined comment on reasons for the releases.)

Miss Gillars, although informed she was free, declined to leave the Army detention center at nearby Oberursel, Army officials said. They added that they could not explain her action. Miss Gillars was born in Portland, Me.

Future Is Uncertain

An intelligence officer said that the silver-haired, lissome Miss Gillars, 37, came to Germany in 1934 to study piano in Dresden. Thousands of doughboys heard her sentimentally describe life and comforts in the United States and call on United States troops to surrender.

Ambassador Robert Murphy said in Berlin he was asking the State Department about the future of the three Americans.

"I wouldn't suppose they'd stay on in Germany," he said, "but their prospects of being allowed to return to the United States aren't certain, either. I'll have to hear first from Washington before I know."

'Axis Sally', 2 Others Freed From Prison

Frankfurt, Dec. 24 (AP)—Mildred Gillars, American musician who became known as "Axis Sally" through her wartime radio broadcasts from Germany, has been released from a United States Army prison, army officials disclosed today.

Freed with Miss Gillars, a 37-year-old former resident of Portland, Maine, were two other Americans who also broadcast over the German radio during the war.

Army officers identified one as Minnesota-born Herbert Burgman, former United States Embassy clerk in Berlin, who stayed in Germany throughout the war and participated in English-language short-wave broadcasts.

Donald Day Released

The other was Donald Day, former Chicago *Tribune* correspondent, woh took part in German radio broadcasts in 1944 and 1945, after fleeing to Germany from Finland, where he said he had incurred Russian disfavor with his criticisms of communism.

All three were released on instructions from the United States Department of Justice at whose request they had been held by the Army, headquarters officials said.

Miss Gillars, arrested in Berlin in March by a counterintelligence corps agent, was said by military government officials to have won the name of "Axis Sally" from her Berlin broadcasts to United States troops in North Africa and later in Europe during the war.

"Conscience Clear"

Silver-haired and neatly dressed, Miss Gillars received Allied correspondents shortly after she was taken into custody and informed them:

"My conscience is clear. I have nothing to hide. Everything I did was of my own free will."

She said she had been paid quite well, but that her main motive was to "stop the war."

No Charges Pending

Day, 51, released after nine months in confinement pending investigation of his wartime radio broadcasts from Germany, said he hoped to return to the United States soon.

No charges are pending against the three. It is a question for the Department of Justice as to whether they will be prosecuted, a spokesman for the army intelligence branch said. The officer said the Army's only part in their confinement was that of holding them for the department.

The only restriction on their release was that they must report regularly to the army intelligence branch.

An intelligence official said Miss Gillars was 37 years old and that she came to Germany twelve years ago to study piano in Dresden. He said she started broadcasting over the German radio soon after the war began. Her broadcasts were beamed directly at American troops, and her honeyed voice and appeals to American sentimentality won her the nickname of "Axis Sally."

Burgman, under the alias "Joseph Scanlon Burgman," participated in the radio programs "Station Debunk" and "The Voice of Free Americans" which were heard widely in the United States, an intelligence officer said.

War Department Clerk

The official said he was born in Hokah, Minn., in 1896, became a War Department clerk and, after serving with the Army of Occupation in Coblenz, became a clerk in the United States Embassy in Berlin in 1920. He held that position until 1941.

Day, a new correspondent in the Baltic States from 1921 to 1942, was said by an army spokesman to have "refused orders from his newspaper to return home and ignored similar instructions from United States Government agencies."

Army officials said they did not know whether Day, Burgman and Miss Gillars would be permitted to return to the United States.

Day said he hoped to return.

"I don't see why I should have any trouble going back," he said. "I've never given up my American citizenship."

Trial of Thyssen Deemed Unlikely

FRANKFURT, Germany, Dec. 24 (AP).—A reliable source here said tonight that it was likely that because of lack of evidence, Fritz Thyssen, German industrialist, would not be tried by the American tribunal at Nuremberg.

If Thyssen is not tried, he will be released from custody, it was understood.

The trial of German industrialists charged with war crimes, among whom Thyssen now is listed, is scheduled to begin early next month.

Internee Branch in Germany

FRANKFORT on the Main, Germany, Dec. 24 (AP)—United States Army headquarters announced today the creation of a "civilian internee branch" to expedite the disposition of 24,000 German civilians still interned in the American zone of occupation. The cases of 80,000 civilian internees already have been disposed of, including 45,000 turned over to German authorities for trial.

Annexation Of Saar Held French Aim

Berlin, Dec. 24 (AP)—Sections of the Russian-controlled German press in Berlin said today that France's action in establishing a customs cordon around the Saar had in effect removed that coal-rich territory from the German economy and represented a step "toward France's ultimate aim of annexing the Saar."

All Soviet-controlled papers here gave the story top front-page position, together with a statement by Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy American military governor, that he regarded France's step as "an entirely unilateral action which was not presented to the Allied Control Council."

The Soviet-licensed *Berliner Zeitung* observed:

"Now the French customs cordon at the Saar means practically the economic separation of the Saar from Germany. The question arises whether France can single-handedly institute this apparent 'economic union' of the Saar with France merely by presenting an accomplished fact, without interallied action."

Menus Tell the Story Of Munich Christmas

MUNICH, Dec. 24 (AP).—The Christmas menus in the United States-occupied zone of Germany:

For Americans: Tomato juice, roast turkey with giblet gravy, mashed potatoes, candied yams, cranberry sauce, olives, asparagus, pickles, fruit salad, mince pie, cheese cake, hot rolls, butter, jam, cream, sugar, coffee, ice.

For Germans in a typical Munich restaurant: Pea soup, fried liver or sausage with green salad, potatoes with beets, mixed vegetables, bread. Total cost, maximum of 3 marks, entire week's meat-ration coupons.

Europe In Grave Danger Of War, Pope Warns

Vatican City, Dec. 24 (AP)—Pope Pius XII declared today, on the eve of the second Christmas since World War II ended, that Europe stood in grave danger of new conflicts.

Addressing the resident members of the College of Cardinals, whose 95-year-old dean, Gennaro Cardinal Granito Pignatelli di Belmonte, had just presented their Christmas greetings, the Pontiff called for an early, just and definitive peace.

Cites "Constant Agitation"

Otherwise, he said, the "constant agitation" of Europe's peoples, their "disillusionment and discontent" over the war's aftermath, might give rise "to the flames of new conflict."

The Pontiff's address was broadcast by the Vatican's short-wave station and rebroadcast over the Italian and Spanish long-wave stations.

In "the gravity of the present hour," the Pontiff invited the rulers of the world to base their policies on three consdierations:

1. "To remove dangerous international tensions" and "end the

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present intolerable state of uncertainty," he urged "the advent of a definite peace among all states."

Urges "Seal Of Justice"

2. To the labor of peace, he pleaded, let the rulers apply "the seal of a true justice, of a far-seeing wisdom, of a sincere service to the common interests of the entire human family."

3. Let them finally, he said, establish in their instruments of peace "a procedure clearly determined" for correcting them, so that the "voice of reason and equity" demanding modifications might be heeded.

There was emotion in the Pope's voice as he lamented the fate of the Atlantic Charter in the years since President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill promulgated it.

Asks What's Left Of Charter

"All peoples listened," he said. "At last they could beathe.

"And what is now left of that message and of its provisions?"

Speaking of the antagonism that the church confronts today, the Pontiff said that "no Christian has the right to abstain from the fight against the enemies of Christ."

No one, he said, must rest "with folded arms, with head bowed and with knees weak."

The church, the Pontiff said, did not fear and today, as yesterday, remained solid against trials.

Renews Appeal For Needy

The Holy Father again directed his attention to the needs of war-ravaged countries, referring to his appeal of last spring.

"Much," he said, "has been done" for children and the aged, and much help given has "saved the honor of humanity."

"But," he said, "it was not enough—and we are compelled to renew our appeal of last spring.

"Bread—in the literal sense of the word—is lacking for whole populations."

This danger of need, he said, has darkened the threshold of the new year.

Sees Some Basis For Hope

The tenor of the Pope's address, which lasted 34 minutes, was generally pessimistic, but he did point to some reasons for hope.

Principles needed for peace have "made real progress during the past year in not a few minds," the Pontiff said.

He suggested that the atom bomb—though he did not call it by name—might also be a factor for peace.

"The might of new instruments of destruction which modern technique has developed and continues to develop to such an extent that they appear, to the terrified eyes of humanity, infernal creations," the Pope said, "has brought the problem of disarmament into the center of international discussions, under completely new aspects, and provides an incentive that was never felt before."

"Only Shadow Of Four Freedoms"

The Pope's reference to the Atlantic Charter contained an implicit dismissal of the claims of certain governments, not named, to be exemplifying its principles.

"Even in some of those states which, either through free choice or under the aegis of other greater powers, love to appear to the world of today as the standard-bearers of new and true progress," he said, "the 'four liberties' recently hailed with enthusiasm by many now seem only a shadow or a counterfeit of what was in the mind and intentions of the most loyal of their promulgators."

Pope Fears New Conflicts, 1946 Urges Speedy, Stable Peace

Vatican City, Dec. 24 (AP).—Pope Pius XII, declaring that Europe even now was in danger of "the flames of new conflicts," appealed today to the world's statesmen to conclude with all possible speed a stable peace which could "save the world from incalculable shocks and disorders."

The Pontiff, addressing resident members of the Sacred College of Cardinals on this second Christmas Eve since the end of the Second World War, said that the Atlantic Charter seemed to some countries today to be only a counterfeit of what was intended by its promulgators.

SEES HOPE FOR MANKIND

But he saw hope for mankind in the development of weapons of mass destruction. Without mentioning the atom bomb or any other such weapon specifically, the Pope said this new factor, "the might of new instruments of destruction," had brought the need for international agreement sharply into focus.

Obviously referring to the recent disarmament resolution of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, the pontiff said:

"This factor has brought the problem of disarmament into the center of international discussions, under completely new aspects, and provides an incentive that was never felt before: Thence springs hope of solving what past generations have longed for in vain."

CARDINAL'S GREETINGS

With little preamble, the pontiff plunged into the world's most pressing problems soon after Gennaro Cardinal Granito Pignatelli di Belmonte, 95-year-old dean of the Sacred College, presented him with the Cardinals' Christmas greetings.

"Let the new year see the peace a reality," Pope Pius begged the world's statesmen, pleading that indefinite prolongation of an abnormal state of instability "is the clear symptom of an evil which constitutes the sad characteristic of our age."

"When for the first time the Atlantic Charter seemed to some countries today to be only a counterfeit of what was intended by its promulgators.

"We most willingly recognize the untiring efforts of outstanding statesmen who for a year or so, in a series of almost uninterrupted and toilsome conferences, have labored to bring about what honest men the world over ardently long for and desire.

"But, alas, differences of opinion, mutual distrust and suspicion and the doubtful value in fact and in justice of not a few decisions already taken or still to be taken, have made uncertain and fragile the strength and vitality of compromises and solutions based on force or political prestige, which leave deep down in many hearts delusion and discontent.

WARNS OF UNREST

"Instead of advancing towards a real peace, people in vast territories of the globe and in large sections, especially, of Europe, are in a state of constant unrest from which there could arise sooner or later the flames of new conflicts."

The temporal head of the Roman Catholic Church prefaced his words with the remark that he knew his words and intentions might "run the risk of being misinterpreted or even of being distorted for the scope of political propaganda," but said "the possibility of such erroneous or malicious comments could not seal our lips."

URGES JUST PEACE

Declaring himself "profoundly impressed with the gravity of the present hour," he called upon the statesmen of the world:

1. To remove "dangerous international tensions" and direct all their energies and good-will toward "putting an end to the present intolerable state of incertitude and to hasten as soon as possible the coming of a definite peace among all states."

2. To apply "all the forces of your mind and will to give to your work of peace the seal of the true justice, of far-seeing wisdom, of a sincere service to the common interests of the entire human family."

3. To guarantee more than a superficial stability in the peace to come by leaving the way open for adjustments in the future "according to a clearly determined procedure, as soon as the majority of the peoples, the voice of reason and of equity show that those amendments are opportune and desirable or even called for."

REVISION POSSIBLE

"Certainly everything cannot be foreseen," he added, "but it is wise to leave the door open for future revisions and eventual adjustments."

The Pontiff called for a "speedy and complete conclusion of peace," declaring that only a prompt return to normal relations among nations could "save the world from incalculable shocks and disorders which would only help the forces of evil."

He called upon the statesmen to frame such a peace "that may teach future generations to outlaw every trace of brutal force and to restore to the idea of right the priority of place from which it was wickedly dislodged."

ASKS FOOD FOR HUNGRY

The Pope appealed once again for food for the hungry in the world's war-devastated areas, saying that help given by a people to a people, without regard for national boundaries would help "create the indispensable spiritual requirements of peace."

He concluded by saying:

"With this prayer on our lips, we extend to all who are listening to us this Christmas Eve a fervent wish that 'The peace of God which surpasseth all understanding' may be theirs, and from the depth of our heart we impart to our beloved sons and daughters throughout the world as a pledge of the choicest graces of the word of God made man, our paternal apostolic blessing."

Text of Pope Pius XII's Christmas Address to Sacred College of Cardinals at Vatican Ceremony

(By The Associated Press.)

ROME, Dec. 24—The official English translation of the address of Pope Pius XII to the College of Cardinals today:

1946

Was there ever in the history of the human race, in the history of the Church, a Christmas feast and the dawn of a new year in which men felt more keenly and showed more clearly than today the yearning to see the contrast disappear between the message of peace from Bethlehem and the internal and external unrest of a world which so often abandons the straight path of truth and justice?

Humanity has barely come from the horrors of a cruel war, the results of which fill her still with anguish, and she now gazes with amazement on the yawning abyss between the hopes of yesterday and the realizations of today, an abyss which the most persistent efforts can bridge over only with difficulty, because man, who is capable of destruction, is not always himself capable of reconstruction.

Behold, for almost two years now the roar of cannon is silenced. Military results in the field of battle have brought about an indisputable victory for one of the belligerent parties and a defeat without precedent for the other. Seldom in the history of the world has the sword traced such a clear line of division between the conquerors and the conquered.

The joyous and exuberant intoxication of the victory has vanished. The inevitable difficulties have manifested themselves in all their crudity. Indeed, over all human designs and plans, are written the words of the Lord: "by their fruits you shall know them." (Matthew VII, 20).

Victory's Fruits Bitter

One thing is beyond all doubting—the fruits and the repercussions of victory have been, up to the present, not only of indescribable bitterness for the defeated, but for the victors, too, they have proved to be a source of untold anxiety and danger.

These dissensions in the past have gradually increased in their consequences to such a degree that no true lover of humanity—and much less the Church of Christ, ever solicitous to fulfil her mission—could close her eyes before such a spectacle.

The Church, which has received from the Divine Saviour a mandate for all nations to lead them to their eternal salvation, does not intend to intervene and to take sides in controversies on subjects of mere earthly interest. She is a mother. You do not ask a mother to favor or to take the part of one rather than another of her children.

All ought equally to find and to feel in her that farseeing and generous love, that intimate and unfailing tenderness which gives her faithful children the strength to walk with firmer step in the royal path of truth and light, and inspires those led astray and the erring with the desire of returning to her maternal guidance.

Never before, perhaps, has the Church of Christ, her ministers and faithful of every rank and class had such need of this enlightened love—a love ready for sacrifice knowing no earthly limit or human prejudice—as they have in the critical situation of today. The sad vicissitudes of the past seem as nothing in comparison.

Prompted By Spirit of Charity

It is, then, only the spirit of charity, the sacred duty of our apostolic office, that prompts us to speak today, the eve of the Holy Nativity. This alone induces us to address the entire world, and to use the waves of the air to carry to the extremity of the earth the expression of our anxieties and fears, of our prayers and most ardent hopes, confident that many noble and understanding hearts, even outside the Catholic communion, will hear our appeal and will lend us their efficacious collaboration.

We do not mean to criticize but to stimulate; not to accuse but to help. "Thoughts of peace, and not of affliction" (Jeremiah xxix, 11) move our heart, and we would wish to quicken such thoughts in the depths of the souls of those who hear us.

We well know that our words and our intentions run the risk of being misinterpreted or even of being distorted for the scope of political propaganda. But the possibility of such erroneous or malicious comments could not seal our lips.

We would think ourselves unworthy of our office, of the cross that the Lord has placed on our weak shoulders; we would believe that we were betraying the souls that look to us for the light of truth and sure guidance, if, in order to avoid evil interpretations, we hesitated to do our full part at this critical hour to reawaken dormant consciences and to recall them to the duties of the holy warfare of Christ.

No claim of veto, no matter where it comes from, could hold against the precept of Christ, "Go and teach." With unswerving obedience to the Divine Founder of the Church, we devote ourselves and will continue to devote ourselves to the utmost limit of our strength, in the fulfillment of our office to defend truth, to protect the right, to

propound the eternal principles of humanity and of love.

In the exercise of this, our duty, it may well be that we shall meet with oppositions and misunderstandings. But we find strength in the lot meted out to the Redeemer Himself and to those who followed in His footsteps. The humble but intrepid words of the Apostle Paul come to mind: "To me it is a very small thing to be judged (by men). * * * He that judgeth me is the Lord." (I Corinthians iii, 4.)

Peace Not in Sight

It was indeed to be feared, considering the ruinous and confused condition in which the cruel conflict left the world, that the path from the end of the war to the conclusion of the peace would be long and painful. But at present we are witnessing its continuation without being able to foresee—despite some notable progress at last made—how or when it will be terminated; and this indefinite prolonging of an abnormal state of instability and uncertainty is the clear symptom of an evil which constitutes the sad characteristic of our age.

Men were witnesses of prodigious activity in all the fields of military power, formidable in its precision and extent of preparation and organization, lightning-like in the speed and improvisation with which it was continuously adapting itself to circumstances and needs; now they see the elaboration and the drawing up of peace taking place with great slowness and amid divergencies not yet overcome in determining aims and methods.

When for the first time the Atlantic Charter was announced, the whole world listened; at last one could breath freely. But what remains of that message and its provisions?

Even in some of those States which, either through free choice or under the aegis of other greater powers, love to appear to the world of today as the standard bearers of new and true progress, the "Four Liberties," recently hailed with enthusiasm by many, now seem only a shadow or a counterfeit of what was in the mind and intentions of the most loyal of their promulgators.

We most willingly recognize the untiring efforts of outstanding statesmen, who for a year or so in a series of almost uninterrupted and toilsome conferences, have labored to bring about what honest men the world over ardently long for and desire.

But alas, differences of opinion, mutual distrust and suspicion, the doubtful value, in fact and in justice, of not a few decisions already taken or still to be taken, have made uncertain and fragile the strength and vitality of compromises and solutions based on force or political prestige, which leave deep down in many hearts delusion and discontent.

Unrest in Wide Sections

Instead of advancing toward a real peace, people in vast territories of the globe and in large sections, especially of Europe, are in a state of constant unrest from which there could arise sooner or later the flames of new conflicts.

When one sees and ponders all this, one is profoundly impressed with the gravity of the present hour and feels the need of calling on the rulers of the nations, in whose hands lies the destiny of the world and from whose deliberations depend the success and progress or the failure of the peace, and asking them to consider three points:

(1) The first condition, in order to fulfill the expectations of the nations, to lessen and gradually to remove the internal disturbances from which they suffer, to remove the dangerous international tensions, is that all your energies and all your good-will be directed to putting an end to the present intolerable state of incertitude and to hasten, as soon as possible, the coming of a definite peace among all states, and that notwithstanding difficulties which no calm consideration can fail to recognize.

During the long years of the war and post-war period, human nature, a prey to innumerable and indescribable sufferings, has given proof of incredible powers of resistance. But this power is limited. For millions of human beings that limit has already been reached; the spring is already stretched too far; the slightest thing would cause it to snap, and its breaking could have irreparable consequences. Humanity wants to be able to hope again.

A speedy and complete conclusion of peace is of real and lively interest to all those who know that only a prompt return to normal economic, juridical and spiritual relations among nations can save the world from incalculable shocks and disorders which would only help the dark forces of evil.

Therefore, let the year that is now coming to an end be the last year of vain and fruitless expectancy; let the new year see the peace a reality.

Appeal to Nations' Rulers

(2) The year of fulfillment! This thought leads to the second appeal, that every right-minded person makes to the rulers of the nations.

You rightly long to see—and how could it be otherwise?—your names written in letters of gold on the scroll of the benefactors of the human race. The mere thought, that one day—even without fault on your part—they may be opprobriously listed among the authors of its ruin, fills you with horror. Apply then all the forces of your mind and will to give to your work of peace the seal of the true justice, of far-seeing wisdom, of a sincere service to the common interests of the entire human family.

The utter dept of misery into which the horrible war has thrown humanity calls for help and imperiously demands to be healed by means of a peace that is morally noble and irreproachable; such a peace that may teach future generations to outlaw every trace of brutal force and to restore to the idea of right the priority of place from which it was wickedly dislodged.

We justly appreciate the arduous but noble work of those statesmen who, disregarding the insidious voices of revenge and hate, have been toiling and are still toiling without respite for the fulfilment of such a high ideal. But notwithstanding their generous efforts, who could ever say that the discussions and debates of the year that is ending have resulted in a clear plan, drawn up logically in its main outlines, and calculated to reawaken in all nations confidence in a future of tranquillity and justice.

Cooperation of All Urged

No doubt such a disastrous war, unleashed by an unjust aggression and continued beyond lawful limits when it was clear that it was irreparably lost, could not be terminated simply in a peace which did not include guarantees that similar acts of violence would not be repeated. Nevertheless, all the measures of repression and prevention should keep their character of means and hence remain subordinate to the lofty and ultimate purposes of a true peace which, while providing the necessary guarantees, contemplates the gradual cooperation of conquerors and conquered in the work of reconstruction to the advantage of the entire family of nations and as well of each of its members.

Any balanced observer will be willing to recognize that these indisputable principles have made real progress during the past year in not a few minds, and that, too, as a result of the painful repercussions felt by the vital interests of the victorious states themselves. One finds some satisfaction also in noting that competent and authoritative voices in ever-increasing numbers are raised against an unlimited prolongation of the present conditions on the life and economic recovery of the defeated.

Immediate contact with the indescribable misery of the post-war period in some zones has awakened in many hearts the consciousness of a common responsibility to lessen effectively and eventually to overcome such a great evil. This sentiment is as honorable for one as it is encouraging for the other.

Recently a new factor has arisen to stimulate the desire for peace and the determination to promote it more effectively: the might of new instruments of destruction which modern technique has developed and continues to develop to such an extent that they appear to the terrified eyes of humanity infernal creations. This factor has brought the problem of disarmament into the center of international discussions under completely new aspects and provides an incentive that was never felt before. Thence springs hope of achieving what past generations have longed for in vain.

Notwithstanding these well-founded motives of hope, in which no one can rejoice more than the church, it seems that, in the present state of affairs, one must expect with great probability that the future peace treaties will only be an "opus imperfectum." Many of those who write them will recognize in them the result of compromises between the policies and claims of differing political powers rather than the expression of their own personal ideas based on the true and just concepts of right and equity, of human feeling and prudence.

Third Appeal to Rulers

(3) This leads naturally to the third appeal addressed to the rulers of the nation:

If you wish to give more than a superficial stability and duration to your labors for the new order and a peace that will not fail, if you wish to prevent its being violated sooner or later due to its own harshness, to the practical difficulties of putting it into effect, to its inherent defects and shortcomings, to the omissions and insufficiences perhaps inevitable today, to its real or imagined effects in the future which cannot be calculated at the moment, then take care to leave open the way for amendments according to a clearly determined procedure, as soon as the majority of peoples, the voice of reason and of equity show that these amendments are opportune and desirable or even called for.

In design, a machine can appear to be of indisputable perfection for its rigorous mathematical precision, but may show itself seriously defective in a real trial when it is faced with a number of unforeseen technical difficulties. In a moral, social and political order, how much more easily can a project appear excellent on paper, the fruit of laborious discussion, but then fail in the test of time and experience, where psychological factors play an important role! Certainly everything cannot be foreseen. But it is wise to leave the door open for future revisions and eventual adjustments.

In doing this, you will show yourself faithful to the words spoken in memorable circumstances by authoritative interpreters of public opinion; you will be sure of not causing any prejudice to your best interests; and you will give to the entire human family a luminous example by showing that there is no safer way toward the desired peace than that which comes from the re-education of mankind in the spirit of fraternal solidarity.

Message From Bethlehem

When one knows one is advancing along a safe path; how beautiful a thing it is to walk in the light! The light: look at it, all of you who are united by the same faith in the Saviour of the world! To illumine the path, it comes down from the star that shines over Bethlehem.

If one wishes to return to the great principles of justice that lead to peace, one must go to Bethlehem. One must recall the example and the doctrine of Him who from the cradle to the Cross knew no higher mission than that of fulfilling the will of the Heavenly Father, from rescuing the world from the darkness of error and mire of sin where it lay pitiably. It must be brought to acknowledge its subjection to the majesty of the Divine Law as its norm of right thinking and its measure of wholesome and conscientious conduct.

The great return to the axioms of the message of Bethlehem was never more necessary for the world than today. Indeed, rarely has the contrast between the precepts of that Divine Message and the reality as we see it been made, alas, so clear to men.

Frightened by this contrast, would you wish, beloved sons and daughters, to lose courage? Would you wish to increase the number of those who, alarmed at the instability of the times, begin themselves to waver in such a way that more or less knowingly they play the part of the adversaries of Christ?

No Christian has the right to show himself tired of the fight against the anti-religious surge of today. It matters little under what forms, with what methods, weapons, words enticing or menacing, and in what disguises the enemy hides himself. No one can be excused for remaining in His presence with folded arms, bowed head and trembling knees.

Tactics Against the Church

The same tactics are always used against the Church: "Strike the shepherd, and the sheep shall be scattered" (Zacharias xiii, 7). Ever the same tactics, powerless to find something new, always inglorious as it is vain. It repeats itself in the most diverse places and even tries its strength against the very see of Peter. The Church, even though her heart bleeds, does not fear for herself—she has the divine promise—but she fears the loss of so many souls. Her Annals are there to recall how many times the most impetuous assaults have been dashed to pieces against the strong and calm rock on which she is built.

Sure of her immortality today as yesterday and tomorrow as today, all the efforts to conquer and tear her asunder must yield and come to nought before the vital force of the Vinculum Caritatis, which unites pastor and flock.

If in the arduous but resolute performance of our office anything gives us peace and encouragement, it is, after our confidence in Him who chooses the weak things to confound the arrogance of the strong, the solid conviction of being able to count on the prayer, fidelity and watchfulness of an "Acies Ordinata" (An Army Set in Array) whose fitness and experience have overcome the greatest trials.

Recently we had the pleasure of raising to the honors of the altars a heroic band of martyrs, who, in sealing with their blood the profession of their faith, have embellished the dawn of our century. Since those days other bands of priests and faithful, soldiers of Christ yet unknown, have rendered and still render the same testimony. We do not doubt that a day will see them brought from obscurity to glory, when history will finally lift the heavy curtain that covers and darkens our time.

May the example of their courage and their fidelity in spurning death inflame the hearts of our beloved sons and daughters and fill them with the same sentiments of strength and confidence which insure for the standard of Christ its peaceful victory for the greater good of all humanity!

Many Are Still Hungry

We cannot end this our Christmas message without recalling the suffering and the needs arising from the serious food situation and health conditions of the nations tried by the war.

Already on the fifth of April of this year we uttered a cry of help to the rulers and to the peoples of those countries who could come to the help of the starving populations with their reserves. And in truth much has been done. Moved by the tragic plight, especially of the weak, the aged and the children, the civilized world did not remain insensible or slothful, and praise is due to the humane and Christian spirit of those men and nations who organized multiple relief works. Following on the sanguinary paths of the armies they brought to the victims of the war all kinds of help. They have saved the honor of mankind which was so shamefully outraged by violence and hate.

Would to Heaven that these funds of energy and provision—charitably lavished in relieving the most needy and bringing them from utter ruin—would that they had been sufficient for the task! Alas, it is not so. Therefore, we feel compelled to renew our appeal of last spring. There looms over vast territories of Europe and the Far East the specter of the most appalling famine and starvation.

Bread—in the literal sense of the word—is needed by entire populations, who because of its lack are becoming weak, worn out, enervated, the prey of diseases and pains, and dangerously aroused by the dull goad of hopeless rancor and deep-seated social rebellion.

Such is the tremendous danger that darkens the dawn of the new year, a danger so much more serious because, from some symptoms which reveal uncertainty and weariness, the magnanimous work of human solidarity seems on the verge of deteriorating even before a remedy can be applied to the ills which it was designed to relieve.

It is but human that they upon whom fortune is smiling should be inclined to keep aloof and forget the wretchedness of others. Closing their eyes and their hearts to the misfortunes of a neighbor who is unknown and far away, they think they can justify in their own consciences the isolationism and disinterestedness in the necessities of others. Their personal needs consume funds that the practice of charity would have laid aside, and their means of relief fail to provide that assistance for which charity to the neighbor would have destined them.

Therefore, we say once more to all who can lend a helping hand: Let not your zeal grow cold; let your help be ever more available and generous! Away with all greedy selfishness, all mean doubts, all bitterness, all indifference, all rancor.

Let your eye see only the misery and above all the suffering of millions of children and young people who are perishing with hunger. In this way you, at one and the same time, give and receive the ineffable Christmas gift: "Peace on earth to men of good will!"

Nothing is so well suited to create the indispensable spiritual requirements of peace as help liberally given by state to state, by a people to a people, without regard to national boundaries, so that nations, laying aside feelings of rivalry and of vengeance, restraining their craving for power and banishing the thought of privileged isolation, may learn from their own fortunes to understand, to tolerate, and to help one

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another, and thus, upon the ruins of a civilization forgetful of the teachings of the Gospel, the Christian Commonwealth may rise again, in which the law of love is supreme.

With this prayer on our lips we extend to all who are listening to us this Christmas Eve a fervent wish that "the peace of God, which surpasseth all understanding" (Phil. iv, 7), may be theirs, and from the depth of our heart we impart to all our beloved sons and daughters throughout the world as a pledge of the choicest graces of the word of God-made man, our Paternal Apostolic Blessing.

New Zionist Head Waits Council Action

Basel, Switzerland, Dec. 24 (AP).—The World Zionist Congress today empowered its general council to elect a Jewish Agency executive and name a president to succeed Dr. Chaim Weizmann, whose policy of continuing negotiations with Britain on the Palestine issue was repudiated today.

Last minute efforts to select an agency executive failed and the Congress adjourned its 13-day session. The general council meets tomorrow, but there was no indication that it would act immediately upon the elections.

Strong contender for the presidency was Rabbi A. H. Silver of Cleveland, Ohio, leader of the opposition to Dr. Weizmann's policies. Silver's resolution against continued negotiations with the British was carried by a vote of 171 to 154.

Dr. Weizmann's secretary said he was flying to London today.

Zionist Council To Elect Head

Basel, Switzerland, Dec. 24 (AP)—The World Zionist Congress, at the closing session of its twenty-second biennial meeting today, empowered its General Council to elect a Jewish Agency executive and name a president of the Congress.

The General Council will meet tomorrow. It is composed of 77 members representing the major parties constituting the Congress in proportion to their strength in the Zionist movement. It is the interim authority between sessions of the Congress.

The president to be selected will succeed Dr. Chaim Weizmann, of London.

Policy Repudiated

Weizmann's policy of continuing negotiations with Great Britain for settlement of the Palestine problem was repudiated by the Congress.

Rabbi A. H. Silver, of Cleveland, Ohio, who challenged Weizmann's policy, held conferences in an effort to form an agency executive that would be representative and at the same time subscribe to the Congress decision not to participate under existing conditions in the London Palestine conference scheduled for January 14.

Unless circumstances change, only the General Council could change the Congress policy of non-participation, a spokesman explained.

Jewish State Urged

Unrestricted immigration into Palestine, establishment of a Jewish state in an adequate area of Palestine, and efforts to explore the possibility of Jewish-Arab understanding were urged in a resolution adopted by the Congress. The Assembly called on dissident groups to refrain from further bloodshed in Palestine and protested deportation of Jews from Palestine.

A resolution to hold another Congress not later than July, 1948, was defeated.

Polish Police Held Beating Candidates

Warsaw, Dec. 24 (AP).—Vice Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, leader of the Polish Peasant Party (PSL) declared today Poland's secret police had embarked on a campaign of intimidation of PSL candidates in Gestapo style to force them to withdraw their names from parliamentary election lists.

The vice premier said in a news conference that many nominees were beaten and immersed in bitterly cold water, then imprisoned in damp cellars for days. He said they were released only upon agreeing to withdraw as candidates. Most of this, he said, occurred in the Silesian and Pomeranian provinces.

The vice premier said that, of a total of 854 PSL parliamentary candidates, 65 were now imprisoned and 49 names had been striken off the lists by election commissioners.

The government has generally been denying Mikolajczyk's accusations.

Polish Count Gets Term On Art Charge

Warsaw, Dec. 23 [AP—*Delayed*]. Count Andre Potocki, a member of one of Poland's oldest and proudest families, was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment today following his conviction on charges of trying to smuggle his family's art treasures out of the country.

His dark-haired bride, Countess Maia Potocki, was sentenced to six years' imprisonment.

The pair were arrested last October by security police, who said they were loading priceless works of art into trucks at night. Polish law forbids the export of art objects.

268 Rebels Surrender, Athens Says

Athens, Dec. 24 (AP)—Greek military authorities announced today that 93 guerrillas had surrendered in Macedonia and 175 more in central Greece under an extended amnesty offer, which now expires December 31.

The announcement estimated that more than 100 guerrillas had been killed in fighting during the past 24 hours. Casualties among Government troops were placed at ten killed or wounded.

Yugoslavia Expropriates Land

BELGRADE, Dec. 24 (AP).—The Yugoslav government announced today it has expropriated nearly 130,000 thousand hectares (321,000 acres) of arable land from large estates of big landowners, the Church and private enterprises in Croatia.

'Izvestia' Says Spellman Stirs Hatred of Reds

Charges Agitation Against Russia by Warning of Soviet Invasion of U. S.

MOSCOW, Dec. 24 (AP).—The government newspaper "Izvestia," in a Christmas Eve denunciation of Francis Cardinal Spellman, accused the Catholic Archbishop of New York today of attempting to stir up "violent hatred" against Russia by warnings of a Soviet invasion of the United States.

The "Izvestia" article, written by R. Moran, a columnist, said the Cardinal had conducted an "anti-Soviet crusade" and was well known for his hatred of "everything progressive."

Moran said the Cardinal wrote recently in "Cosmopolitan" magazine that "only the bat-blind can fail to be aware of the Communist invasion of our country."

[In New York, Cardinal Spellman was not available for comment. His article in "Cosmopolitan," entitled "Do We Want a Soviet Peace?" appeared in the magazine's November issue. In it he expressed concern lest the democratic nations submit to a "Pax Sovietica," which he likened to the Mongol-imposed "Pax Tatarica" of seven centuries ago. The goal of the new dictators, he said, is "One World—theirs!"]

Moran continued: "The world, as is known, is not populated by blind bats. It contains not a few people who well understand that Spellman's 'crucifixion of civilization' is only a screen employed to conceal another anti-Soviet crusade, doomer moreover, like all the rest, the inflorious failure."

[The Moscow radio, heard in London, quoted "Izcestia" as saying Cardinal Spellman presented "the Hitlerite myrmidons as martyrs." The broadcast declared: "Who are the 'sufferers' Spellman is waxing sad about? He is, it appears, writing about the traitotrs who fought on Germany's side against the Allies. In the Cardinal's words they are vaguely called 'anti-Communists' who during the preferred the Germany Army." This evidently referred to the Cardinal's published statement that "50,000 anti-Communist Ukainians, Ruthenians and Cossacks who had been lured into the German Armies, have been forced to return to Russia for 'liquidation.'"

[The broadcast opened with a sardonic slute to the prelte, terming him an outstanding flier, mountain-climber, "gifted broadcaster," the "highest paid poet in America" and a film scenario writer of great experence."]

Meanwhile, a bi-weekly journal, "Bolshevik," accused W. Averell Harriman, former American Ambassador at Moscow, and Sumner Welles, former Under Secretary of State, of lending their influence to an American newspaper campaign to "process the American public in the anti-Soviet spirit."

The same periodical called Admiral William F. Halsey a "contemporary American imperialist" because of his recent statement that American ships would go wherever the Navy pleased. This was interpreted by the Russian magazine as a demand for "American military control over all the seas and oceans."

The Communist Youth newspaper, "Komsomol Pravda," carried an attack on the demobilization of women by the United States Army. The attack was in the form of a letter purportedly written by a former American servicewoman, Evelyn Field, saying that servicewomen encountered great difficulties in obtaining work or education.

Moscow Radio Hits Prelate On Article

London, Dec. 24 (AP)—The Moscow press and radio joined today in Christmas Eve denunciation of Francis Cardinal Spellman, archbishp of New York, who warned, in a recent magazine article, against a possible Soviet "invasion" of the United States.

[Cardinal Spellman was not available today for comment.]

After references to the Roman Catholic prelate as a flyer, mountain-climber, broadcaster and "the highest-paid poet in America," the Government newspaper *Izvestia* accused him, in an article broadcast in English, of chronic "anti-Soviet fabrications."

"His article," the broadcast said, "hypocritically bewails those whom, in his opinion, America must take under her guardianship.

"Who are the 'sufferers' Spellman is waxing so sad about? He is, it appears, writing about the traitors who fought on Germany's side against the Allies. In the Cardinal's words, they are vaguely called 'anti-Communists' who during the war preferred the German Army.

Reported By Vatican

"Spellman presents the Hitlerite myrmidons as martyrs, complaining that in the liberated countries of Europe torturers are tried as traitors.

"Finally, Spellman, as befits a film scenario writer of great experience, takes up the most overwhelming subject. Assuming the pose of a prophet, he calls for the light of civilization to be saved and howls that 'only blind bats can imagine that the Soviet invasion of our country is far distant.'"

Of this statement the broadcast said, "in broad daylight it looks a pretty pitiful farce."

Izvestia said the Cardinal's article appeared in *Cosmopolitan* and was reprinted in part in the Vatican newspaper *L'Osservatore Romano*.

Ukrainians' Hostile Ideas Assailed by Red Journal

Struggle Against Prejudice of Non-Russians Urged

MOSCOW, Dec. 24 (AP).—The Communist party journal "Bolshevik" appealed today for a struggle against "nationalistic prejudices" which it said survive among certain elements of non-Russian peoples, particularly the Ukrainians, inhabiting the Soviet Union. It denounced the "hostile theory which opposes Ukrainian culture to Russian culture."

Referring to "serious ideological errors and distortions of nationalist character" in works of literature and art produced in the non-Russian republics of the U. S. S. R., "Bolshevik" decried attempts to play down the class strugle in the past of the non-Russian people and efforts to glorify all kinds of Khans and Czars, irrespective of their activities."

"Bolshevik" said the Russian people culturally are "the most outstanding nation of all nations in the Soviet Union."

UNNRA Ukraine Relief for 1946 Over 317 Millions

Moscow, Dec. 24 (AP).—The Kiev newspaper Ukrainian Pravda quoted Ukrainian Finance Minister G. I. Sakhnovsky today as saying the Ukraine republic had sold UNRRA products for 1,689,000,000 rubles ($317,532,000 at nominal exchange) this year and that the proceeds were being spent on reconstruction measures and cultural material.

The Minister said that "although the relative importance of assistance received from UNRRA is extremely insignificant in comparison with the devastation and damages in our country's economy, this inconsiderable assistance" undoubtedly would help in liquidating the effects of war.

Jew Found Slain In Tel Aviv

Jerusalem, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—A 25-year-old Jew, Israel Levin, was found dead near the Tel Aviv zoo today with seven bullet wounds in the head, his eyes blindfolded and arms bound after a telephone caller told police the location of the body. Levin was reported kidnaped from his home in a Tel Aviv suburb by underground members yesterday.

Iran Says Kurds Offer to Give Up

TEHRAN, Iran, Dec. 24 (AP).—The newspaper Etelaat and Keyhan reported today that Mulla Mustafa Barazani, Iraqi Kurd leader now in Iranian Kurdistan, and other Kurd chieftains had asked permission to surrender with their 10,000 troops.

They were said to have asked General Homayooni, commander of Iranian forces in Kurdistan, to place them under protection of the Iranian government, and Tabriz authorities were reported to have instructed the general to deal kindly with them. Ezat Azizi and Mir Haj Etnoori Beig were among those asking to surrender.

Reinforced Reds Step Up Attacks, Chinese Say

Peiping, Dec. 24 (AP)—Government sources declared today the Chinese National Army has eliminated a Communist threat against the northwest section of the Peiping-Tientsin railroad after several weeks harassment.

They acknowledged, however, that reinforced Communist armies had stepped up attacks in the Paoting and Tinghsien areas of central Hopeh province.

Fierce fighting was reported northwest of Paoting. The official newspaper *Chih Shih Jih Pao* said Communist troops defeated Government defenders, forcing them to retreat to fortifications within 5 miles of Paoting, the provincial capital.

The independent *Hsin Min Pao* said a total of 10,000 Communist troops converged on Tinghsien from three directions.

Vast Throngs in Bethlehem For Celebration of Christmas

Roman Patriarch Leads Long Procession From Jerusalem to Old City of David Where Messiah Was Born.

C. DAVIDSON 1946

Bethlehem, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—Throngs of Christians worshiped today in the ancient stone church built over the manger where Christmas began, the birthplace of Jesus Christ.

The Rev. Louis Barlassina, Roman Catholic patriarch, began Christmas Eve vespers after making the traditional Christmas pilgrimage from the old city of Jerusalem. He has headed the Catholic clergy in Palestine for 28 years.

Several thousand pilgrims packed the Bethlehem Manger Square, where the devout mingled with the curious.

Colorful Procession

Barlassina, who will conduct high pontifical mass at midnight, made his way into the birthplace town of Christ at the head of a colorful, respectful procession.

He was escorted by five colorfully garbed mounted policemen. In the procession were carloads of church dignitaries and government officials, winding slowly over the road first built by the Romans.

At Mount Elias Monastery, in the Judean hills, were Christian and Arab notables from the small village of Beit Jala, where tradition says King Saul was born. The parade route passed by Rachel's tomb, in which lay the remains of Jacob's wife.

Mayor Issa Effendi Bandak of Bethlehem and other notables awaited the procession at the edge of the town for an excursion through the ancient bazaar district to the church built over the grotto where Jesus was born.

Political Situation Calm

An air of festivity prevailed in Jerusalem and the political situation remained calm. There still was evidence that Palestine was one of the world's trouble spots.

At 3.30 A.M., a few Christian Arabs, in a premature holiday celebration, fired half a dozen shots into the air in the capital within earshot of the guards near the barbed wire skirting public office buildings.

The guards, remembering recurrent terrorist raids, began laying down a barrage of Bren-gun fire. Armored cars wheeled up and the whole city was tense for an hour.

6,000 Autos On Road

Palestine police and British military police, in new uniforms, were on duty along the Bethlehem road to cope with some 6,000 cars trying to secure parking spaces available for a few hundred.

Some 14,000 soldiers in all were expected to make up half the total throng at the Manger Square in Bethlehem.

Priests and their helpers finished preparing the altars of the Church of the Nativity and St. Catherine's.

Last night they tested the lights on the big star that symbolizes the Star of Bethlehem, which guided the three Wise Men to the manger of the Christ Child.

By this morning, people had already begun to flock into the little town. Many of them were British soldiers on temporary leave from the job of guarding this uneasy land.

Visitors crowded the curio shops in quest of souvenirs to send to friends and relatives throughout Christendom.

Fatal Rioting Renewed

BOMBAY, Dec. 24 (AP).—One person was knifed to death and two others wounded today in a renewal of communal disorders which claimed seven lives yesterday.

Burmese Accept Bid For Parley

Rangoon, Dec. 23 [AP—Delayed]—The Anti-Fascist People's League announced today that it had accepted—with reservations—a British invitation to a conference in London early next year to discuss Burma's future.

The AFPL, which is led by Gen. Aung Sang, expressed disappointment over the British Government's statement outlining a course toward freedom similar to India's, and said it was "not to the satisfaction of the Burmese people."

The league statement said a delegation was expected to leave for London about January 6, and added that the delegates have been "instructed to break off talks and return as soon as possible for the launching of an all-out fight for Burmese freedom should the discussions proceed unsatisfactorily."

[A statement made by Prime Minister Attlee in London last Friday proposed that the present Burmese members of the Governor's Council continue serving in lieu of an interim government, pending election of a Legislature to serve as a Constituent Assembly for the new sovereign state, either within or outside the British Commonwealth.]

Russians Viewed Determined To Keep Dairen

By William H. Newton

[Representing the Combined World Press]

[Distributed by the Associated Press]

Dairen, Manchuria, Dec. 20 [AP—Delayed]—Soviet Russia, I learned today, intends to retain full control of the city of Dairen—gateway to Manchuria—and will keep her military forces there until after the peace treaty is signed with Japan.

This will be done under a technical definition of a clause in the Chinese-Russian pact concerning Dairen, which says "in peacetime Dairen is not included in the sphere of efficacy of naval base regulations determined by agreement on Port Arthur of August 14, 1945, and shall be subject to military supervision or control in this zone only in the case of war against Japan."

Clever Phrase

"In peacetime" is the catch. Technically, China and Russia still are at war with Japan until a peace treaty is signed.

Despite the fact that two American correspondents who visited Dairen aboard a United States Navy courier ship were refused permission to enter the city by the Russian commander, Maj. Gen. V. U. Korzhanoff, a comprehensive picture of conditions under Soviet rule has been obtained from neutral and Chinese sources.

Dairen is a cold, depressed, dismal city. Life is almost as closely regulated as behind the iron curtain.

The only currency is Soviet military script. Industry is paralyzed. Hunger and unemployment is widespread.

Only three buildings in the city are heated against the freezing cold. Prices are wildly inflated.

Privation And Fear

Russian and Chinese civilians who lived there before and during the war eke out an existence of privation and fear. None dares to be intimate with the Americans, who are under almost constant surveillance. Summary arrests and punishment are the rule rather than the exception.

There is no freedom of speech or the press. One Chinese language newspaper is published infrequently, whenever its Communist publishers "can think of something to say against the United States," according to reliable sources.

Petty cruelties to the Chinese and White Russians are an almost daily occurrence. Many young Chinese students have been arrested for expressing beliefs that full Chinese sovereignty should be restored.

Soviet propaganda posters—featuring portraits of Stalin and other Soviet dignitaries—are everywhere. Other posters advise the hungry and jobless Chinese people in the Soviet-controlled city that if America would get out of China there would be peace and prosperity.

At the same time the Soviets are making full use of American lend-lease equipment, including Liberty ships, planes and motor vehicles of all sorts. The only observable transport the Soviet Army has in Dairen is American.

Officials Live In Fear

There are indications that the fear which rules the daily lives of the Chinese people, through some sort of poetic justice, also haunts the lives of the Soviet masters. For every act of local Soviet officials is reviewed by Moscow and Soviet military and diplomatic representatives seemingly live in terror of taking any step unless cleared first with the Kremlin.

Observers believe it was these fears of making decisions which prompted General Korzhanoff to issue his ultimatum to the United States Navy courier to "leave port within twenty minutes or we will not be responsible for the consequences."

U. S. Admits Legality of Red Rule in Dairen

Order to Naval Ship To Quit Port Deemed Within Soviet Rights

By John M. Hightower

Associated Press Reporter

The United States tacitly recognized the legality of continued Soviet military control of the Chinese port of Dairen yesterday. Also, a State Department spokesman said the Russians acted legally in ordering an American naval vessel to leave Dairen after its authorized 48-hour stay had expired.

Refusal of the Soviet authorities at Dairen to admit an American businessman and two newspapermen without prior clearance from Moscow also was upheld by the State Department.

The American view was disclosed at a news conference at the State Department by Press Officer Lincoln White. He first issued a brief statement substantially confirming a news account of the Dairen incidents of last Friday originally reported by William H. Newton, an American correspondent, in a dispatch published in this country Monday.

Newton declared that the naval vessel which had called at Dairen with supplies and mail for the American consul general had left the port after receiving a verbal ultimatum from Russian military authorities that if it did not get out within 20 minutes "we will not be responsible for the consequences."

Information NIGHT

White said that initial information received here through official channels was somewhat garbled in transmission and he could not confirm the specific point of a 20-minute ultimatum.

However, the statement which he issued declared that after Consul General H. Merrell Benninghoff had failed to gain admittance for the three American civilians, "the ship left two hours after its legal 48-hour stay had expired."

Asked specifically whether the Russians were within their rights in handling the situation as they had, White replied, "Yes, legally the Russians were within their rights."

Asked whether their military occupation of Darien is proper, the statement which he issued had this to say:

"Dairen, under the terms of the Sino-Soviet treaty of August, 1945, is to be a free commercial port under Chinese administration, but the Soviet and Chinese governments have not yet made arrangements for the asumption of Chinese control. Pending the conclusion of these arrangements, Dairen remains under Soviet military control."

"It has been the hope of this government that the Chinese and Soviets would be able to work out these arrangements for a transfer of control, but we recognize that it is a matter to be handled by those two governments."

White said that the official information received by the State Department was in the nature of a preliminary report. This left the way open for a further American declaration, should that be considered necessary, on the basis of later reports which might deal more clearly with the question of the so-called ultimatum.

Senator Stewart (D-Tenn.), declaring "We've been entirely too easy" with Russia, yesterday urged a thorough investigation into the "verbal ultimatum." He told a reporter:

"This is a matter which ought to be gone into thoroughly. I will be much interested to see what the State Department and the Navy have to say."

U. S. OFFICIAL BACKS OUSTER BY DAIREN REDS

1946

State Department Aid Calls Russian Ultimatum to Navy Ship Legal.

EXPLAINS STAY HAD EXPIRED

Cites Lack of Clearance for American Business Man and Two Correspondents.

Washington, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—A State Department official said today that Russian military authorities at Dairen acted within their legal rights in ordering an American vessel to leave that Manchurian port last Friday after its authorized forty-eight-hour stay had expired.

Press officer Lincoln White also declared that the Russians were within their legal rights in refusing to permit an American business man, a news reporter and a photographer aboard the vessel to land at Dairen.

None of them, White explained, had received prior official Russian clearance. Such clearance, however, had been given to a diplomatic courier aboard the craft.

Statement Issued.

White's views were expressed in a statement and in replies to questions from reporters.

His statement declared that an account of the incident by the American reporter, William H. Newton, had been confirmed as to its substantial accuracy by American diplomatic reports from China. But, White said, he was unable to confirm definitely and specifically that in ordering the United States vessel to leave, the Russians had given the commander a verbal ultimatum. Newton had said that the Russians ordered the vessel to leave within twenty minutes or the Russians would "not be responsible for the consequences."

For the moment, on the basis of these preliminary reports, the department is taking a hands-off attitude toward thet matter but officials made it clear that this is not necessarily their last word.

White added that Dairen was made a free port under the Sino-Soviet treaty last year but the Soviet and Chinese Governments have not completed arrangements for the Chinese to assume control.

"Pending the conclusion of these arrangements, Dairen remains under Soviet military control," White stated.

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Dairen Probe Is Urged; Russ Policy 'Too Easy'

Washington, Dec. 24 (AP)—Senator Stewart (D., Tenn.), declaring "we've been entirely too easy" with Russia, today urged a thorough investigation into the "verbal ultimatum" which forced an unarmed United States Navy ship to leave Dairen.

Stewart referred to the edict which sent the vessel, on a routine courier mission, hurrying from the Manchurian port after receiving this warning from Russian military officers:

"Unless you leave within 20 minutes we will not be responsible for the consequences."

To Speed Official Report

Commenting on a Dairen dispatch in which Scripps-Howard Reporter William H. Newton told of the incident for the combined world press, Stewart said:

"This is a matter which ought to be gone into thoroughly. I will be much interested to see what the State Department and the Navy have to say."

The State Department has been silent pending an official report from H. Merrill Benninghoff, the American consul general at Dairen. A spokesman said that if the report is not received shortly, efforts will be made to speed it up.

Hits Grab In Manchuria

The only navy comment thus far has been an acknowledgment that the landing craft described in the Dairen dispatch had left there for a United States base in China last Friday, the day the ultimatum was issued.

"Russia ought not to have been allowed to enter Manchuria in the first place," Stewart declared. "They have done nothing but pillage that whole area."

The Tennessean contended that the Soviet Union "made no contribution of any consequence" to the war against Japan, since "the atom bomb already had been dropped" when Russia entered the Pacific war.

"Their Attitude Toward Us"

"We've been entirely too easy with them," Stewart said, "and this incident shows their attitude toward us."

Senator Johnson (D., Col.), also commented, "it looks like the good neighbor policy hasn't quite reached that part of the world." He added:

"Ultimatums of this kind are not quite in keeping with the Christmas spirit."

"This incident, if true," said Senator Wiley (R., Wis.), "illustrates how ticklish the world situation is. It is a matter for the State Department to handle.

Was On Courier Mission

The ultimatum was issued while the navy vessel was on a routine courier mission to Dairen. The Russion military commander there refused to permit an American business man and two American newspapermen to land.

The Chinese-Russian treaty of 1945 stipulated that Dairen should be designated a free port under Chinese administration. Despite this, Soviet forces still are in control of the city.

The navy ship had received tacit clearance from the Russians to remain in the harbor 48 hours. It stayed two additional hours while Benninghoff sought permission for the American business man to go ashore.

The ultimatum was delivered while these negotiations were in progress.

Nip Japanese Black Market

2 United States Privates Lay Trap, Seize 6 Japanese and Goods

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 24 (AP).—Two nineteen-year-old Philadelphians, Private First Class Clarence O. Hill and Private Edward Terrill, were credited today with breaking up a Japanese black market ring.

Colonel R. W. Herwig, commander of the 71st Quartermaster depot, said a Japanese told Hill and Terrill they could make big money working with the gang. They reported to Lieutenant Colonel P. D. Harter, security officer at the Yokohama Quartermaster Base, who instructed them to pretend to co-operate with the Japanese.

They did, a raiding party which helped spring the trap arrested six Japanese and seized a large quantity of silk, watches, cigarettes and oil.

Yule Aids Marriages

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 24 (AP).—The Christmas season has added impetus to occupation marriages. U. S. consular officials said there had been 21 marriages of occupation personnel since Dec. 1 and 34 since Nov. 15. The total since May exceeds 100.

Americans in Japan Told to Seal Lips

NAGOYA, Japan, Dec. 24 (AP).—A slip of the lip may not sink a ship these post-war days, but Major General K. B. Wolfe, commander of the U. S. Fifth Air Force, today ordered his force to stop "all leakages of classified information to unauthorized persons."

Colonel W. T. Smith, who will direct the security campaign, said "if there is only one person with hostile intentions toward our occupation movement, it is our duty to protect our plans and material from that person."

There was no other explanation of Wolfe's order.

Banking in Manila Back to Normal

Manila, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—Banking facilities in the Philippines virtually have returned to normal nearly two years after the islands were liberated.

Branches of the National City Bank of New York, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the Shanghai Banking Corporation and The Netherlands Indies Commercial Bank are open for business in rebuilt offices.

The Bank of America is almost ready to open its first oriental branches here.

35 Evade Shipment To Reich As Axis Agents

Buenos Aires, Dec. 24 (AP)—Federal police hunted through sparsely settled regions of Argentina all the way to Tierra del Fuego today in search of 35 accused Axis agents who evaded deportation to Germany as ordered November 15.

Foreign Minister Juan Bramuglia disclosed last night that only 17 of the 52 Axis agents whose deportation was ordered in conformance with the Act of Chapultepec and United Nations pronouncements actually had been captured.

Among those deported were Hans Harmeyer and Ottomar Muller, both identified by Allied sources as collaborators of Johannes Siegfried Becker, chief of the Nazi wartime spy system in South America. Becker is one of those being hunted.

Roxas Urged To Act Against Huk Raiders

Manila, Dec. 24 (AP)—Moro Governor Arolas Tulawe of Sulu today proposed to President Roxas to send four companies of tough Moro military police against the insurgent Hukbalahaps in central Luzon.

Tulawe said the Moros formerly were members of guerrilla units that fought the Japanese with kris, bolos or whatever weapons they could obtain. Their forefathers gave Generals Pershing and Wood a rough time in the Moro pacification campaign.

The Huks, organized as guerrillas to fight the Japanese, have opposed the Government since war's end, demanding agricultural reforms. They have been blamed for numerous raids on rice fields and killings.

Yule Greeting To Nation Set By Truman

Washington, Dec. 24 (AP)—President Truman, after delivering a Christmas greeting to the nation today, will fly home to Missouri tomorrow to wish his mother a Merry Christmas in person.

Rounding out a series of traditional Yuletide ceremonies at the White House, the President planned to speak to the country over the major networks at about 5.17 P.M.

His five-minute talk will climax a tree-lighting program on the south lawn of the White House, where Mr. Truman spoke last year in the first postwar resumption of the occasion.

To Fly To Kansas City

The President will take off from National Airport tomorrow for Kansas City, to spend Christmas Day with his mother, 94-year-old Mrs. Martha E. Truman, of Grandview, Mo., and other members of the family.

The First Lady and Margaret Truman left for the "little White House" at Independence, Mo., last week.

The President's tentative schedule calls for turkey dinners with his mother, his wife's family and with an elderly aunt in Independence.

Mr. Truman will fly back to Washington Thursday afternoon. He will be accompanied by his military aide, Maj. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan, who will drive from Kansas City to Glasgow, Mo., to visit his own mother.

Truman Christmas Message 1946

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP).—The complete text of President Truman's Christmas Eve message to the nation:

Fellow citizens everywhere:

Again our thoughts and aspirations and the hopes of future years turn to a little town in the hills of Judea where on a winter's night 2,000 years ago the prophecy of Isaiah was fulfilled.

Shepherds keeping the watch by night over their flock heard the glad tidings of great joy from the angels of the Lord singing, "Glory to God in the Highest and on Earth Peace, Good Will Toward Men."

The message of Bethlehem best sums up our hopes tonight. If we as a nation, and the other nations of the world, will accept it, the star of faith will guide us into the place of peace as it did the shepherds on that day of Christ's birth long ago.

I am sorry to say all is not harmony in the world today. We have found that it is easier for men to die together on the field of battle than it is for them to live together at home in peace. But those who died have died in vain if in some measure, at least, we shall not preserve for the peace that spiritual unity in which we won the war.

The problems facing the United Nations—the world's hope for peace—would overwhelm faint hearts. But as we continue to labor for an enduring peace through that great organization, we must remember that the world was not created in a day. We shall find strength and courage at this Christmas time because so brave a beginning has been made.

So with faith and courage we shall work to hasten the day when the sword is replaced by the plowshare and nations do not "learn war any more."

Selfishness and greed, individual or national, cause most of our troubles. He whose birth we celebrate tonight the world's greatest teacher. He said:

"Therefore all things whatsoever you would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them; for this is the law and the prophets."

Through all the centuries since He spoke history has vindicated His teaching.

In this great country of ours has been demonstrated the fundamental unity of Christianity and democracy. Under our heritage of freedom for every one on equal terms we also share the responsibilities of government. Our support of individual freedom—free speech, free schools, free press and a free conscience—transcends all our differences. Although we may not hope for a new heaven and a new earth in our day and generation we may strive with undaunted faith and courage to achieve in the present some measure of that unity with which the nations and the sons of our allies went forth to win the war.

We have this glorious land not because of a particular religious faith, not because our ancestors sailed from a particular foreign port. We have our unique national heritage because of a common aspiration to be free and because of our purpose to achieve for ourselves and our children the good things of life which the Christ declared He came to give to all mankind.

We have made a good start toward peace in the world. Ahead of us lies the larger task of making the peace secure.

The progress we have made gives hope that in the coming year we shall reach our goal. May 1947 entitle us to the benediction of the Master: 'Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God."

Because of what we have achieved for peace, because of all the promise our future holds, I say to all my countrymen: Merry Christmas!

Merry Christmas, and may God bless you all!

Small Reports Industry Is at Peace-Time Top

Final Civilian Production Statement Declares Full Employment Is Reached

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP).—John D. Small, former civilian production chief, reported to President Truman today that postwar reconversion gains have already boosted industrial production "at least 50 per cent above the average of the late 1930's . . . and for the last six months it has climbed from one peacetime record to another."

Mr. Small warned, however, in his final report on the Civilian Production Administration, that labor and management must work together to avoid further strikes or lose "much of the gain" in high production and employment achieved since the war ended. The C. P. A. has now been absorbed by the new Office of Temporary Controls.

At present, Mr. Small said, virtually full employment has been reached, with 57,000,000 to 58,000,000 people in jobs—"the highest in the country's history."

This figure is 6,000,000 higher than after V. J.-Day, 4,000,000 above the war-time peak and 14,000,000 higher than in 1939, he said.

Blending optimism with caution, Mr. Small declared the nation's economy is generally in a "healthy condition" and "it should be possible to achieve maximum output for most commodities within a reasonable period of time under the momentum that has been accumulated."

On the other hand, he told Mr. Truman in a final report on the C. P. A.:

"A new wave of work stoppages at this time or in the next few months could well lose for the country much of the gain that has been made in recent months."

Mr. Small emphasized that "some better solution" must be found for solving labor disputes and cautioned that "the exercise of war-time priority and allocation

powers is not the solution."

"The solution must be reached," he said, "by management and labor working together, in the realization that production once lost cannot satisfy human needs, fill pay envelopes, or return profits to the owners.

"Major strikes of early 1946 delayed the achievement of today's record employment and production by several months. Their effects are still being felt in diminishing degree."

Set up in November, 1945, to take over activities of the old War Production Board, C. P. A. was charged with helping industry along the war-to-peace conversion path through allocation of scarce materials, issuance of priorities to aid essential users obtain materials, and by preventing excessive exports and hoarding of items in short supply.

Mr. Small resigned about two weeks ago to return to private business.

Government controls, which numbered 700 at the war-time peak, have been reduced to fewer than fifty and still others will be dropped soon.

Mr. Small said some controls "are still needed to prevent hoarding, to prevent excessive exports, to meet national emergencies such as the recent coal strike and to assist the housing progra n. However it seems to me that the majority of the remaining C. P. A. controls can safely be lifted in the near future."

U. S. Slashes Program for Vet Homes 1946

12,000 Units Cut From Temporary Housing Project

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP).—An official disclosed today that the Federal Public Housing Administration has ordered a cutback of approximately 12,000 units in its program of temporary veterans housing because of rising material and labor costs.

An agency spokesman told a reporter that projects sponsored by scores of cities and colleges throughout the country would be affected.

SECOND SHRINKAGE

This is the second major shrinkage of the program, which was planned early this year to furnish 200,000 temporary dwelling units for veterans out of a $445,000,000 fund provided by two Congressional appropriations. This goal was exclusive of projects financed by municipalities and educational institutions to reconvert surplus Government buildings, such as barracks, into housing units.

Last August FPHA reduced its goal to 188,000 units because of rising building costs. The second cut of 12,000 has been forced by decontrol of building material prices and wages, the agency spokesman said.

INSTRUCTIONS GO OUT

He added that instructions were sent to FPHA field officers recently to concentrate all available funds and facilities on projects at least 85 percent complete and to finish them as rapidly as possible.

The spokesman said this would mean that some projects for which funds were originally earmarked will not be started. In a few cases projects already started will be suspended, perhaps to be finished later if funds hold out. In most instances the cutback will mean a reduction in the number of units to be included in a project.

Permanent Air, Naval Base Urged For Pacific

Washington, Dec. 24 (AP)—Establishment of a permanent United States air and naval base in Japan was urged today by Representative Bishop (R., Ill.), member of a House Naval subcommittee just returned from a Pacific tour.

He also suggested combining the Marshalls, Carolines, Marianas and other Pacific island groups into a territorial government with its seat at Honolulu, retaining the right to establish naval and air bases anywhere in the territory.

Bishop said a preliminary subcommittee report does not embody his recommendation for a base in Japan.

"Some of the members feel it can't be done," he said, "but it can be done by making it a part of the peace treaty."

Such a base, large enough to repair warships, Bishop asserted, would "assure peace for all time" with the Japanese.

The principal purpose of the five-man committee was to survey sites for future naval bases. It left November 21, visited Japan and China as well as the Philippines, Okinawa, Guam and other Pacific islands, and returned Saturday.

Representative Healy, of California, the second Republican on the subcommittee, was defeated for re-election, as were two of the Democratic members, Representatives Izac, of California, and Biemiller, of Wisconsin. The other member is Representative Mansfield (D., Mont.).

In suggesting establishment of "a territory of the Pacific," Bisnop said it would give the natives an opportunity to join in a form of self-government under American supervision.

He said the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce had agreed, at his suggestion, to invite native chiefs to a conference soon to discuss the project.

Bishop said that after having viewed the situation in China, he believes the United States should withdraw its troops now and let the Chinese settle their own differences.

Truman Picks Jan. 6 For Annual Message

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24—President Truman today tentatively picked Jan. 6 to deliver to the Congress his annual message on "the state of the Union."

Whether he will deliver the message in person was not announced.

Presidential Secretary Charles G. Ross told reporters that the present program, subject to revision, calls for a message on economic affairs a couple of days later, followed by a third message submitting the Government's budget for the year beginning July 1. But these two might be reversed, Mr. Ross added.

Two Transports To Arrive Today

By the Associated Press

Two vessels are scheduled to make Christmas day dockings at United States Ports with more than 2000 troops and Navy personnel.

The arrivals:

At New York—Newbern Victory from Leghorn.

At San Francisco—William Mitchell from Guam and Pearl Harbor.

Yesterday's arrivals at New York included: General M. B. Stewart, General Pope and General Omar Bundy, all from Bremerhaven; and Stevens Vitcory from Leghorn.

Food Situation Of World Still Critical 1946

Washington, Dec. 24 (AP)—Sir John Boyd Orr, director general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, said today the world food situation as a whole is little better than a year ago and there will be critical shortages before the 1947 harvest.

Orr made this statement in releasing a new FAO appraisal of the food picture.

The report showed there was a little increase in the 1946 harvest in devastated countries of Europe and that the Americas produced a bumper output of food.

Reserves Smaller

"But the latter has been largely offset," Orr said, "by increased consumption in the producing countries and by the fact that reserves of food were much less at the time of the 1946 harvest than in 1945." The report said supplies of most foods coming on the world market as exports in the twelve-month period ending June 30, 1947, are much less than before the war and that the exportable surplus of the all important cereals is no greater than last year.

Sir John said that, "in spite of the generous spirit evidenced by the United States in the granting of aid and credits, the situation will be complicated by the termination of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration."

Still Critical

"Thus, the position between now and the next harvest is still critical, with food supplies available to the people in many parts of the world standing at about half the amount available to the well-fed people. The quality of these diets is also poor because of their low protein and fat content."

Sir John said the situation in shortage areas calls for "economy measures and even greater generosity on the part of exporting countries."

The report itself said the prospective situation in deficit countries in the coming months is such as to warrant an immediate tightening of controls and food-economy measures in all countries and a reconsideration by exporting countries of the quantities they feel able to make available for shipment.

Limited-Diet Areas

The report said the following countries will be limited to less than 80 per cent of their prewar diets: Parts of India, parts of China, Malaya, parts of Manchuria, Romania, Austria and Germany.

Countries limited to between 80 and 95 per cent of prewar diets were listed as Korea, the Philippines, parts of India, Java, parts of China, Algeria, Tunisia, Portugal, French Morocco, Greece, parts of Manchuria, Italy, Poland, Spain, Hungary, Soviet Russia, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Belgium, Uruguay, Cuba, Finland, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, France, Switzerland and Norway.

2-Week Training Cruise For 1,800 Naval Reserves

3 Vessels Picked, Including Battleship Wisconsin

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP).—More than 1,800 Naval Reserve officers and men will up anchor on two-week training cruises within the next two months, the Navy said today.

One of the Navy's two battleships still in active service, the 45,000-ton Wisconsin, is scheduled to leave Norfolk Jan. 5 with forty reserve officers and 500 enlisted men for a cruise to the Canal Zone.

On the same day, 200 reservists, including twelve officers, will leave San Francisco on the destroyer Buck with no announced destination.

On Jan. 26, fifty officers and 500 enlisted men will leave New Orleans on the cruiser Macon, bound for the Canal Zone.

On Feb. 2, the Wisconsin will take on another group of 500 officers and men at New York for another cruise to the Canal Zone.

Warns Holders Of Italian Stocks

Washington, Dec. 24 (A. P.).—The Italian Embassy announced today that American stockholders of Italian corporations have been given until June 30, 1947, to convert bearer shares into registered stock. The same deadline also has been established, the embassy said, for the stamping of registered shares with the inscription "stock circulating abroad."

Stockholders who fail to take the proper steps, the embassy added, "might incur the risk of having their shares become valueless."

1946

LONDON, DEC. 24-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN HAS NOTIFIED RUSSIA THAT THE NEXT STEP IN THE DISCUSSION OF FUTURE CONTROL OF THE DARDANELLES SHOULD BE A MEETING OF ALL SIGNERS OF THE 1936 MONTREUX CONVENTION GOVERNING THE STRAITS.

A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID LAST NIGHT THE MESSAGE WAS DELIVERED VERBALLY IN MOSCOW BY BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR MAURICE PETERSON, RESPONDING TO A RUSSIAN NOTE ON THE SUBJECT LAST OCTOBER. THE RUSSIANS SAID THEN THEY FAVORED TWO-POWER TALKS BETWEEN THEMSELVES AND TURKEY.

SIGNERS OF THE MONTREUX CONVENTION WERE TURKEY, RUSSIA, ROMANIA, BULGARIA, BRITAIN, FRANCE, GREECE, YUGOSLAVIA AND JAPAN. BRITAIN PROPOSES THAT JAPAN BE ELIMINATED AND THE UNITED STATES SUBSTITUTED INSTEAD. MK342AES

1946

TODAY BY AMERICAN OVERSEAS AIRLINES. 200 (or 250) LEAVE FOR NEW YORK LATE THEY ARE EXPECTED TO LEAV

THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT STATUE, TO BE ERECTED IN GROSVENOR SQUARE, IS A STANDING FIGURE IN THE MODEL CREATED BY SCULPTOR SIR WILLIAM REID DICK AND APPROVED BY THE ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL COMMITTEE, BUT THERE HAVE BEEN PROTESTS IN PARLIAMENT AND ELSEWHERE.

SIR CAMPBELL STUART, TREASURER OF THE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE, IS SAILING ON THE QUEEN ELIZABETH FOR NEW YORK ON FRIDAY TO DISCUSS THE MEMORIAL WITH MRS. ROOSEVELT. JT729AES

30 24-7085

LONDON, DEC. 24-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT THAT THE SOVIET EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON HAD PROTESTED TO THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT AGAINST WHAT IT ALLEGED WAS THE BEATING UP OF TWO SOVIET CITIZENS BY AMERICAN MILITARY POLICE IN SHANGHAI LAST SEPTEMBER.
EJ731PES

LONDON DAY (160) - GI BRIDES

NEW YORK, DEC 24-(AP)-A PAN-AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS PLANE LOADED WITH A CARGO PRECIOUS TO A LOT OF WAITING AMERICAN MEN ---BRIDES, BABIES AND BRIDES-TO-BE--IS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE AT LA GUARDIA AIRPORT AT 10A.M. (EST) TOMORROW, THE AIR LINE REPORTED LATE TONIGHT.

BAD WEATHER FORCED THE PLANE BACK TO LONDON YESTERDAY AFTER ITS INITIAL TAKEOFF. ON ITS SECOND TRY, TODAY, BAD WEATHER CONDITIONS AT GANDER, NFLD., ONE OF ITS SCHEDULED STOPS, CAUSED LAYOVERS THAT POSTPONED ITS SCHDULED ARRIVAL TIME FROM 1A.M. CHRISTMAS MORNING.

1946

THE AIR LINE SAID ITS LATEST REPORT WAS THAT THE PLANE WAS TO HAVE LEFT SANTA MARIA, IN THE AZORES, AT 7 O'CLOCK TONIGHT.

WHEN IT LEFT LONDON THE CLIPPER, THE INTREPID, CARRIED 22 G.I. WIVES, 25 BABIES,TWO BRITISH BRIDES-TO-BE, TWO OTHER WOMEN AND A CREW OF 10. IT WAS TO PICK UP NINE PASSENGERS AT SHANNON, EIRE, AND FIVE MORE IN THE AZORES--A TOTAL WHICH PAN-AMERICAN OFFICIALS SAID WOULD BE THE LARGEST EVER CARRIED OVER THE ATLANTIC ON A COMMERCIAL FLIGHT.
DY1208AES

INDO CHINA (750)
BY ROBERT WILSON

PARIS,DEC.24-(AP)-WHEN FRANCE LOST THE WAR IN WESTERN EUROPE IN 1940, SHE LOST SOMETHING EQUALLY GRAVE IN FAR-OFF INDOCHINA. SHE LOST FACE.

THAT LOSS WAS A FACTOR IN ENCOURAGING NATIVES TO MAKE A BID FOR COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE FROM THE FRENCH.

THE FATE OF THAT BID IS BEING DECIDED BY DIVE BOMBERS AND MACHINEGUNS, AS FRANCE TRIES DESPERATELY TO KEEP POSSESSION OF A TERRITORY THAT IS LARGER IN SQUARE MILES THAN CONTINENTAL FRANCE ITSELF.

WHY ARE FRENCH TROOPS AND NATIVES KILLING EACH OTHER AT THE MOMENT IN HANOI?

BECAUSE THE SELF-PROCLAIMED INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM (HALF RECOGNIZED BY FRANCE) WANTS NOT ONLY FREEDOM TO RUN ITS OWN INTERIOR AFFAIRS WHICH FRANCE HAS GRANTED, BUT ALSO DESIRES:

1. THE RIGHT TO MANAGE ITS OWN FOREIGN AFFAIRS WITHOUT INTERFERENCE FROM FRANCE'S PROJECTED INDOCHINESE FEDERATION.

2. TO ANNEX THE ADJOINING PROVINCE OF COCHIN-CHINA, WHICH THE FRENCH SAY WANTS TO BE A SEPARATE MEMBER OF THE FEDERATION.

WARFARE IS RAGING BECAUSE FRANCE SAID "NO" WHEN THE VIET-NAM'S PRESIDENT, HO CHIN MINH, PRESENTED THESE DEMANDS LAST SUMMER AT A CONFERENCE IN PARIS. WHEN HO CHIN MINH ASKED WHAT FRANCE'S INTENTIONS WERE, OFFICIALS SHRUGGED THEIR SHOULDERS AND SAID THEY COULDN'T ANSWER.

THAT SHRUG OF FRENCH SHOULDERS IS ANOTHER REASON FOR THE CURRENT BLOODSHED.

FRANCE COULDN'T ANSWER HO CHIN MINH BECAUSE SHE HAD NO GOVERNMENT. IT IS TRUE THAT SHE HAD AN INTERIM REGIME AT THE TIME. BUT SHE HAD NO CONSTITUTION, NO LEGAL EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL SYSTEM, AND NO LEADERS WHO COULD TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR A DECISION SO IMPORTANT FOR THE WHOLE FUTURE OF THE EMPIRE.

HO CHIN MINH SAID IN AN INTERVIEW AT THAT TIME THAT HE UNDERSTOOD AND SYMPATHIZED WITH FRANCE'S DILEMMA AND WAS GOING BACK TO TRY TO PERSUADE EXTREMIST NATIVE LEADERS TO WAIT UNTIL HE COULD NEGOTIATE WITH A PERMANENT FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

THE NATIVES WERE TOO IMPATIENT, HOWEVER. HO CHIN MINH HAS BEEN BY-PASSED AND HIMSELF HAS HAD TO FLEE WITH PART OF HIS CABINET FROM BESIEGED HANOI.

AT STAKE FOR FRANCE IS A RICH TERRITORY SLIGHTLY LARGER THAN TEXAS, WITH A POPULATION OF 24,000,000, ONLY 42,000 OF THEM--BEFORE THE WAR--BEING EUROPEANS. TO FRANCE, INDOCHINA IS AN INDISPENSABLE SOURCE OF RICE, RUBBER, FISH, COAL, PEPPER, CATTLE AND HIDES, ZINC AND TIN.

INDOCHINA CONSISTS OF SIX STATES, TWO OF WHICH FORM THE VIET-NAM REPUBLIC--ANNAM AND TONKIN. THE OTHERS ARE COCHIN-CHINA, CAMBODIA, LAOS AND ANGCHOW. CHINA IS ALONG THE NORTHERN FRONTIER, SIAM ON THE WEST, AND THE SOUTH CHINA SEA ON THE EAST AND SOUTH.

THE TERRITORY WAS OVERRUN BY THE JAPANESE, WHO IN 1941 CONCLUDED AN "ARMED PROTECTION" PACT WITH THE VICHY GOVERNMENT WHICH HAS SINCE BEEN SCRAPPED BUT IS STILL ANOTHER FACTOR IN FRANCE'S LOSS OF PRESTIGE WITH THE NATIVES.

1946

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FRANCE'S GREATEST NEED IS FOR TIME. BY HER NEW CONSTITUTION, WHICH WENT INTO EFFECT DEC.24, SHE IS COMMITTED TO SCRAPPING HER PRE-WAR COLONIAL POLICY OF EXPLOITATION.

"FAITHFUL TO HER TRADITIONAL MISSION, FRANCE INTENDS TO CONDUCT THE PEOPLES, WHOSE CHARGE SHE HAS TAKEN, TO THE FREEDOM OF ADMINISTERING THEMSELVES AND DEMOCRATICALLY DIRECTING THEIR OWN AFFAIRS, RULING OUT ANY ARBITRARY COLONIAL SYSTEM," READS THE CHARTER.

THE CONSTITUTION ALSO PROVIDES FOR A LEGISLATURE KNOWN AS THE "ASSEMBLY OF THE FRENCH UNION" MADE UP OF DELEGATES FROM THE COLONIES, AND A "HIGH COUNCIL OF THE FRENCH UNION" WHOSE FUNCTION WILL BE "TO ASSIST THE GOVERNMENT IN THE GENERAL CONDUCT OF THE UNION."

PERHAPS BECAUSE HO CHIN MINH SPENT SEVEN YEARS IN MOSCOW MANY FRENCHMEN OPENLY ACCUSE THE RUSSIANS OF STIRRING UP INDOCHINA IN THE HOPE OF EVENTUALLY SETTING UP A SATELLITE NATION THERE. HO CHIN MINH DENIES HE IS ANY LONGER A COMMUNIST.

FRANCE'S ENVISAGED NEW DEAL FOR THE COLONIES IS ONE OF GRADUAL STEPS, WHICH THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT IN 1945 FORESAW "MAY PERHAPS DISAPPOINT CERTAIN YOUNG AND IMPATIENT EXPONENTS OF NATIONALISM WHO BELIEVE THAT THE ONLY WAY TO PROGRESS IS THROUGH COMPLETE AND IMMEDIATE CHANGE."

FRANCE PROPOSES, FOR EXAMPLE, TO CREATE AN INDOCHINESE FEDERATION, IN WHICH THE INHABITANTS WOULD HAVE DUAL NATIONALITY.

THEY WOULD BE INDOCHINESE CITIZENS AND CITIZENS OF THE UNION. EACH STATE WOULD HAVE ITS OWN CONSTITUTION AND RETAIN ITS CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS.

"IN OTHER WORDS, THE EXISTING MONARCHIES AND THE MANDARINS' ADMINISTRATION WILL NOT BE ABOLISHED BUT WILL BE ADAPTED IN SUCH A WAY AS TO ALLOW EVERY CITIZEN TO EXERCISE DEMOCRATIC LIBERTIES."

THE INDO-CHINESE FEDERATION WOULD EVEN HAVE ITS OWN LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES, BUT THEY WOULD BE DIRECTED BY THE FRENCH HIGH COMMAND. AND FRANCE DOES NOT WANT TO GO SO FAR AS TO LET EACH STATE HAVE SEPARATE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE REST OF THE WORLD.

MJ&MT1055AES

THE COUNCIL IS SCHEDULED TO JOIN WITH THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY JAN. 16 TO ELECT A PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC. VINCENT AURIEL, 62, SOCIALIST LEADER WHO NOW IS PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, HAS ANNOUNCED HIS INTENTION OF SEEKING THE PRESIDENCY OF FRANCE. HE IS THE FIRST TO PRESENT HIS CANDIDACY OFFICIALLY.

THE NEW PRESIDENT WILL NOMINATE A PREMIER TO FORM A GOVERNMENT, WHICH WILL REPLACE THE PRESENT INTERIM SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER-PRESIDENT BLUM.

MEANWHILE, THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY WAS IN ALMOST CONTINUOUS SESSION, WRESTLING WITH FRANCE'S PERILOUS FINANCIAL CONDITION. THE ASSEMBLY HAS BEEN WORKING AGAINST TIME ON A TEMPORARY BUDGET INVOLVING HEAVY ECONOMICS.

GH155PES

ADD PARIS (NL-FRENCH) XXX NAMED (WILSON) 1946

PLANE AND TANK-SUPPORTED FRENCH TROOPS FOUGHT THROUGH THE MAIN STREETS OF HANOI, ATTACKING THE CITY HALL AND POST OFFICE IN THE NATIVE QUARTER OF THE CITY.

A STATE OF SIEGE WAS IN FORCE THROUGHOUT TONKIN PROVINCE AND IN NORTHERN ANNAM PROVINCE. THE VIET-NAM GOVERNMENT WAS REPORTED TO HAVE FLED HANOI LAST WEEK.

THE FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDOCHINA, ADM. GEORGE THIERRY D'ARGENLIEU, REACHED THE SCENE YESTERDAY TO TAKE PERSONAL COMMAND AND MARIUS MOUTET, BLUM'S COLONIAL MINISTER, WAS ON THE WAY.

MK326AES ADD PARIS (DAY-FRENCH) XXY SITUATION (WILSON)

(IN TORONTO, CANADA, MRS. M. H. GILLARS, MANAGER OF A ROOMING HOUSE, IDENTIFIED HERSELF AS THE MOTHER OF MISS GILLARS, AND SAID HER DAUGHTER HAD BEEN THROUGH "A GREAT DEAL OF UNNECESSARY SUFFERING."

("THIS IS THE FIRST WORD I'VE HAD OF HER RELEASE," SAID MRS. GILLARS. "I HAVEN'T BEEN ABLE TO RECEIVE A WORD FROM HER DIRECTLY IN MORE THAN FOUR YEARS. I CAN'T IMAGINE HER WHITE-HAIRED. SHE LOOKED VERY YOUNG AND HAPPY WHEN I LAST SAW HER. SHE HAS SPENT MOST OF HER LIFE STUDYING.")

FS4PES ADD FRANKFURT (NL-AXIS SALLY) XXY BROWN (DOANE)

FOLO FRANKFURT

CONNEAUT, O., DEC. 24-(AP)-MRS. EDNA MAE HERRICK, SISTER OF MILDRED GILLARS, AMERICAN MUSICIAN WHO BECAME KNOWN AS "AXIS SALLY" THROUGH HER WARTIME RADIO BROADCASTS FROM GERMANY, DECLARED TODAY HER SISTER'S RELEASE FROM A UNITED STATES ARMY PRISON WAS "THE MOST WONDERFUL BLESSING ANYONE COULD RECEIVE ON CHRISTMAS EVE."

MRS. HERRICK SAID "I HAVE FELT ALL ALONG THAT MY SISTER WAS INNOCENT."

MISS GILLARS, ARRESTED IN MARCH BY A COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE CORPS AGENT, WAS SAID BY MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS TO HAVE WON THE NAME OF "AXIS SALLY" FROM HER BERLIN BROADCASTS TO U.S. TROOPS IN NORTH AFRICA AND LATER IN EUROPE DURING THE WAR.

SHE WAS GRADUATED FROM CONNEAUT HIGH SCHOOL IN 1917, AND ATTENDED WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY AT CLEVELAND AND OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY AT DELAWARE. SHE WAS A MAY DAY QUEEN WHILE AT THE LATTER COLLEGE. SHE ALSO RESIDED AT VARIOUS TIMES IN BELLEVUE AND PIQUA, O.

HER MOTHER, MRS. R.B.GILLARS, NOW LIVES IN TORONTO, CAN. HER FATHER, A DENTIST, DIED IN 1927.

KL,.432PES NM

DAW, WHO SAID HE ENTERED GERMANY [illegible] FINLAND AFTER THAT COUNTRY CAPITULATED TO RUSSIA, TOLD OTHER C[illegible]RESPONDENTS HE HAD BROADCAST OVER THE GERMAN SHORT WAVE RADIO FOR FIV[illegible] MONTHS IN 1944 AND 1945.

" BUT THERE WAS NO RESTRICTIONS ON MY TALKS," HE ADDED. "I SAID WHAT I PLEASED. I FOLLOWED NO PROPAGANDA LINE. I MERELY TOLD THE STORY OF WHAT HAPPENED IN THE BALTIC REGION, WHERE I WAS A CORRESPONDENT FOR THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE FOR 20 YEARS, DESCRIBING THE FATE OF POLAND, LITHUANIA, LATVIA, ESTONIA AND FINLAND AT THE HANDS OF RUSSIA." ADD FRANKFURT (DAY-AXIS SALLY) XXX NEWSMAN

HE SAID HE REPORTED VOLUNTARILY TO AMERICAN MILITARY OFFICIALS AFTER THE FALL OF GERMANY AND SAID HE WAS FED SO BADLY WHILE IN CONFINEMENT THAT HE LOST 30 POUNDS.

JT535AES 1946

ROME, DEC.24-(AP)-RINO MACCARI, DIRECTOR OF THE ANTI-CLERICAL NEWSPAPER POLLO, WAS SENTENCED YESTERDAY TO TWO YEARS' IMPRISONMENT ON A CHARGE THAT HE HAD VILIFIED THE RELIGION OF THE STATE.

MACCARI APPEALED THE SENTENCE IN A BRIEF DEFENSE, HIS ATTORNEY HAD ENDEAVORED TO DRAW A DISTINCTION BETWEEN THAT HE TERMED RELIGION AND POLITICS, MAINTAINING THAT POLLO'S JIBES WERE DIRECTED AT THE LATTER.

THE PROSECUTOR, HOWEVER, INSISTED THAT THIS WAS BECOMING AN EXPEDIENT METHOD OF ATTACKING RELIG[illegible] "AND THE SENTIMENTS OF A MAJORITY OF ITALIANS."

FS503PES

BY A VOTE OF 171 TO 154, THE CONGRESS -- COMPOSED OF DELEGATES FROM 43 NATIONS -- VOTED AGAINST SENDING A REPRESENTATIVE TO LONDON "UNDER EXISTING CIRCUMSTANCES."

HOWEVER, THE CONGRESS AGREED THAT "IF A CHANGE SHOULD TAKE PLACE IN THE SITUATION, THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE ZIONIST ORGANIZATION SHALL CONSIDER THE MATTER AND DECIDE WHETHER TO PARTICIPATE IN THE CONFERENCE OR NOT." ADD BASEL (DAY-ZIONIST) XXX defeated

TWENTY-FIVE OF THE DELEGATES ABSTAINED FROM VOTING ON THE

30.24-7087

RESOLUTION, WHICH WAS INTRODUCED BY RABBI A.H.SILVER OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, CHAIRMAN OF THE CONGRESS POLITICAL COMMISSION.

A SHORT TIME BEFORE APPROVING SILVER'S RESOLUTION, THE CONGRESS UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED A RESOLUTION CONDEMNING THE BRITISH WHITE PAPER AS "AN OBSTACLE TO THE RESCUE AND REHABILITATION OF HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF THE SURVIVING JEWS IN EUROPE."

THE CONGRESS ALSO UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED ANOTHER RESOLUTION DEMANDING UNRESTRICTED IMMIGRATION TO THE HOLY LAND AND PROCLAIMING "THE INALIENABLE RIGHT OF EVERY JEW IN NEED OF A HOME TO SEEK SALVATION IN PALESTINE." THE CONGRESS ACCLAIMED "THE CONTINUOUS FLOW TO PALESTINE OF JEWISH IMMIGRANTS -- MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN -- WHO HAVE BRAVED EVERY TERROR TO REACH THE SHORES OF THEIR HOMELAND."

ADOPTION OF SILVER'S RESOLUTION REGARDING THE PALESTINE CONFERENCE WAS GENERALLY REGARDED AS STRENGTHENING HIS CHANCE FOR ELECTION AS PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD ZIONIST ORGANIZATION. THE ELECTION IS THE LAST MAJOR ITEM REMAINING ON THE AGENDA.

SILVER HAS TOLD THE CONGRESS THAT HE WAS SKEPTICAL OF THE RESULTS OF A THREE-WAY LONDON CONFERENCE ON PALESTINE, AND HAS MADE IT CLEAR THAT HE OPPOSED PARTICIPATION AS LONG AS THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ADHERES TO THE POLICY OUTLINED IN THE WHITE PAPER.

THE LONDON TALKS, IN WHICH BRITISH AND ARAB REPRESENTATIVES HAVE BEEN THE ONLY PARTICIPANTS THUS FAR, IS NOW IN RECESS. IT IS SCHEDULED TO RECONVENE EARLY NEXT YEAR. 1946

DR.CHAIM WEIZMANN OF LONDON, THE PRESENT PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD ZIONIST ORGANIZATION, HAS SAID THAT HE DOES NOT WISH TO BE RE-ELECTED UNLESS HE IS GIVEN A FREE HAND TO CONTINUE NEGOTIATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

MK340AES

BECAUSE OF THE FAILURE OF FINAL ATTEMPTS TO AGREE ON A COALITION AGENCY EXECUTIVE, THE SELECTION WAS TURNED OVER TO THE COUNCIL OF 77 MEMBERS, WHO REPRESENT PROPORTIONATELY THE MAJOR PARTIES IN THE ZIONIST ORGANIZATION. THE COUNCIL IS THE INTERIM AUTHORITY IN THE MOVEMENT.BETWEEN BIENNIAL SESSIONS OF THE CONGRESS.

DR. SILVER HELD A NUMBER OF LAST-MINUTE CONFERENCES IN THE HOPE OF FORMING AN EXECUTIVE WHICH WOULD BE REPRESENTATIVE BUT AT THE SAME TIME WOULD CARRY OUT THE CONGRESS DECISION NOT TO TAKE PART UNDER EXISTING CONDITIONS IN THE JAN.14 LONDON CONFERENCE ON PALESTINE. ADD BASEL (NL-ZIONIST) XXX Today (Fischer)

SHOULD THE SITUATION CHANGE, HOWEVER, THE COUNCIL WAS EMPOWERED TO "CONSIDER THE MATTER AND DECIDE WHETHER TO PARTICIPATE IN THE CONFERENCE OR NOT."

THE CONGRESS DEMANDS UNRESTRICTED IMMIGRATION OF JEWS INTO THE HOLY LAND, ESTABLISHMENT OF A JEWISH STATE IN AN ADEQUATE AREA OF PALESTINE AND EXPLORATION OF THE POSSIBILITY OF A JEWISH-ARAB UNDERSTANDING. IT CALLED UPON DISSIDENT GROOUPS IN PALESTINE TO REFRAIN FROM FURTHER BLOODSHED AND PROTESTED DEPORTATION OF UNCERTIFIED JEWISH IMMIGRANTS FROM THE HOLY LAND.

THE CONGRESS ACCLAIMED "THE CONTINUOUS FLOW TO PALESTINE OF JEWISH IMMIGRANTS -- MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN -- WHO HAVE BRAVED EVERY TERROR TO REACH THE SHORES OF THEIR HOMELAND."

FS325PES

PRECEDE LONDON SPELLMAN

BY EDDY GILMORE DAY

MOSCOW, DEC. 24-(AP)-SOVIET PUBLICATIONS ATTACKED FOUR PROMINENT AMERICANS IN ARTICLES TODAY.

COLUMNIST R.MORAN DECLARED IN THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA THAT FRANCIS CARDINAL SPELLMAN, ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK, WAS CARRYING ON AN "ANTI-SOVIET CRUSADE."

HE SAID CARDINAL SPELLMAN WAS KNOWN FOR HIS "VIOLENT HATRED FOR EVERYTHING PROGRESSIVE, IN THE FIRST INSTANCE FOR THE SOVIET UNION." HE CITED A COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE ARTICLE BY THE CARDINAL WHICH HE SAID VOICED AN APPEAL TO SAVE "THE CROSS OF CIVILIZATION," ENDANGERED BY SOVIET POLICIES IN EUROPE.

THE BI-WEEKLY POLITICAL JOURNAL BOLSHEVIK STRUCK AT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE W.AVERELL HARRIMAN, FORMER U.S. AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW; SUMNER WELLES, FORMER UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE; AND ADM. WILLIAM F. HALSEY, WARTIME COMMANDER OF THE U.S. THIRD FLEET.

HARRIMAN AND WELLES WERE ACCUSED OF LENDING THEIR INFLUENCE TO WHAT BOLSHEVIK CALLED A CAMPAIGN IN THE AMERICAN PRESS TO "PROCESS THE AMERICAN PUBLIC IN ANTI-SOVIET SPIRIT."

BOTH WERE CALLED PERSONS WHOM "REACTIONARY IMPERIALIST FORCES WITH SPECIAL READINESS ARE EXPLOITING FOR THEIR OWN ENDS AND PERSONS, WHO DURING THE WAR DID NOT GET AROUND TO COMPROMISING THEMSELVES WITH UTTERANCES HOSTILE TO THE SOVIET UNION, BUT WHO NOW SUPPORT THE SLOGAN: 'FIRM POLICY.'"

HALSEY WAS CALLED A "CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN IMPERIALIST" 1946 BECAUSE HE SAID THE UNITED STATES NAVY WOULD GO WHEREVER IT PLEASED. THE ADMIRAL'S ADVOCACY OF FREEDOM OF THE SEAS WAS INTERPRETED BY BOLSHEVIK AS A DEMAND FOR "AMERICAN MILITARY CONTROL OVER ALL SEAS AND OCEANS."

THE REFERENCE TO HARRIMAN WAS THE FIRST CRITICAL MENTION SINCE THE AMBASSADOR LEFT TO BECOME A CABINET MEMBER. HIS REPUTATION HERE WAS THAT OF A FRIEND OF THE SOVIET UNION.

GH203PES

EDDY GILMORE DAY

MOSCOW, DEC.24-(AP)-P. FEDESEEV, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF THE COMMUNIST PERIODICAL BOLSHEVIK, SAID TODAY THAT A PLAN BY BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN FOR A WORLD ASSEMBLY WOULD BRING "TO NOTHING THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE."

FEDESEEV SAID THE BEVIN PLAN WOULD MAKE THE ASSEMBLY RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND WOULD EMPOWER IT TO ISSUE UNIVERSAL LAWS.

SUCH A WORLD PARLIAMENT, FEDESEEV DECLARED, "ALTHOUGH IT WOULD ACKNOWLEDGE THE EXISTENCE OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS, IN EFFECT BRINGS TO NOTHING THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE. THUS BEVIN'S WORLD ASSEMBLY DIFFERS LITTLE FROM AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS' 'WORLD GOVERNMENT.'"

THE EDITOR CONCLUDED THAT PROPAGANDA IN FAVOR OF SUCH A WORLD ASSEMBLY WAS "AN ATTEMPT TO UNDERMINE THE ALREADY EXISTING UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION AND SUBJUGATE ALL STATES TO THE ANGLO-AMERICAN BLOC."

FS537PES

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, DEC. 24-(AP)-A SWEEPING REORGANIZATION OF THE SOVIET UNION'S ECONOMIC PLANNING SYSTEM, WITH INCREASED EMPHASIS ON VERIFYING THE DEGREE TO WHICH PLANS ARE CARRIED OUT IN PRACTICE, HAS BEEN DECREED BY THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

THE NEW SYSTEM WILL GIVE INDIVIDUAL MINISTRIES MORE POWER IN PLANNING AND ALSO INVOLVES A SPECIAL NEW PLANNING ORGAN FOR SCIENCE, ACCORDING TO AN OUTLINE PUBLISHED YESTERDAY IN THE JOURNAL OF PLANNED ECONOMY.

THE DECREE RELAXES THE STRICT CENTRALIZATION OF PLANNING ACTIVITY WHICH PREVAILED DURING THE WAR AND PERMITS MINISTRIES TO SUBMIT THEIR ECONOMIC PLANS TO THE GOVERNMENT ANNUALLY INSTEAD OF QUARTERLY AND GIVES THEM AUTHORITY TO MODIFY PRODUCTION ASSIGNMENTS WITHIN LIMITS, AS INDICATED BY CIRCUMSTANCES.

A FAR-REACHING ATTEMPT TO PLAN SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS WAS SEEN IN THAT PART OF THE DECREE WHICH CREATED A DEPARTMENT CHARGED WITH DRAFTING A "GENUINELY SCIENTIFIC STATE TECHNICAL PLAN EMBRACING ALL THE MOST IMPORTANT SPHERES OF SCIENCE TECHNICS."

THE GOSPLAN(STATE PLANNING COMMISSION UNDER NIKOLAI ALEXANDROVICH VOZNESENSKY) IS REORGANIZED UNDER THE DECREE, WHICH ESTABLISHED OVERALL COORDINATING DEPARTMENTS, INCLUDING A DEPARTMENT OF "ECONOMIC RELATIONS PROPORTIONS," CHARGED WITH ELIMINATING BOTTLENECKS IN INDUSTRY.

1946

THE NEW MEASURE INVOLVES NO DEPARTURE FROM FUNDAMENTAL COLLECTIVIST PRINCIPLES, BUT IS A STRICTLY ORGANIZATIONAL MOVE AIMED AT IMPROVING AND ADAPTING THE PLANNING SYSTEM TO POSTWAR CONDITIONS AND TASKS.

JT825AES

NIGHT LEAD BETHLEHEM

BY CARTER L.DAVIDSON

BETHLEHEM, WEDNESDAY, DEC 25-(AP)-APPROXIMATELY 30,000 PILGRIMS SAW CHRISTMAS DAY, 1946, USHERED INTO THIS TINY BIRTHPLACE OF CHRISTENDOM TODAY AT A PONTIFICAL MASS WHICH CLIMAXED THE MOST COLORFUL CHRISTMAS EVE IN THE MEMORY OF VETERAN BETHLEHEM AUTHORITIES.

THE DAY-LONG CEREMONIES ENDED TWO AND A HALF HOURS AFTER MIDNIGHT WITH THE TRADITIONAL RE-ENACTMENT OF CHRIST'S BIRTH IN THE LOW-CEILINGED AND INCENSE-FILLED GROTTO AT THE SPOT WHERE THE EVENT OCCURRED.

A SMALL WAX FIGURE SYMBOLIZING THE CHRIST CHILD WAS PLACED IN A MARBLE REPLICA OF THE MANGER IN A CEREMONY CONDUCTED BY LATIN PATRIARCH LOUIS BARLASSINA.

WITNESSING THE RE-ENACTMENT OF THE MIRACLE BIRTH WERE HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND A FRACTION OF THE HUGE CROWD OF WORSHIPPERS WHO JAMMED THE NATIVITY TOWN DURING THE DAY.

ONLY ONE UNTOWARD INCIDENT MARRED THE PROCEEDINGS, DESPITE THE STRIFE AND VIOLENCE THAT HAS TORN THE HOLY LAND FOR MONTHS. THAT WAS AN ACCIDENT. A BRITISH ARMY TRUCK LEFT THE ROAD NEAR BETHLEHEM, CUTTING A POWER LINE AND PLUNGING THE ANCIENT CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY INTO DARKNESS FOR HALF AN HOUR.

EARLY IN THE DAY GREAT CROWDS BEGAN TO ASSEMBLE IN THE BRIGHT SUNLIGHT. DESPITE THE STRIFE WHICH HAS SCOURGED THE HOLY LAND IN RECENT MONTHS, A FESTIVE AIR PERVADED THE LITTLE TOWN.

ELSEWHERE IN PALESTINE THERE WERE REMINDERS OF THAT STRIFETM IN JERUSALEM A FEW CHRISTIAN ARABS IN A PREMATURE HOLIDAY CELEBRATION FIRED SHOTS IN THE AIR. GUARDS, ALERT FOR NEW DISORDERS, WENT INTO ACTION INSTANTLY, AND FOR AN HOUR THIS CHRISTMAS EVE THE HOLY CITY BRISTLED WITH BREN GUNS AND ARMORED CARS.

IN THE JEWISH CITY OF TEL AVIV, THE BULLET-RIDDLED BODY OF A YOUNG JEW WAS FOUND. UNOFFICIAL SOURCES SAID HE WAS THE VICTIM OF AN ABDUCTION BY A FANATICAL UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATION.

POLICE WERE ON DUTY ALONG THE BETHLEHEM ROAD, TOO, TO COPE WITH SURGING CROWDS AND SOME 6,000 VEHICLES HEADING TOWARD THE SCENE OF THE NATIVITY. AMONG THE VAST THRONGS IN BETHLEHEM'S MANGER SQUARE WERE SOME 14,000 MORE SOLDIERS AND POLICE.

A191

THE TRADITIONAL SERVICES BEGAN SHORTLY AFTER NOON IN THE OLD CHURCH, WHEN THE REV. LOUIS BARLASSINA, 75-YEAR-OLD ROMAN CATHOLIC PATRIARCH, LED A PROCESSION FROM THE OLD CITY OF JERUSALEM TO BETHLEHEM.

THE PATRIARCH, WHO HAS BEEN HEAD OF THE LATIN CLERGY IN THE HOLY LAND FOR THE PAST 28 YEARS, LED THE PROCESSION FROM JERUSALEM'S HISTORIC JAFFA GATE, SITE OF THE THRONES OF SUCH MIGHTY MONARCHS AS SAUL, DAVID, SOLOMON AND HEROD.

ESCORTING HIS COLORFUL PROCESSION WERE FIVE BRILLIANTLY GARBED MOUNTED POLICE AT THE HEAD OF A LINE OF CARS BEARING CHURCH DIGNITARIES AND OFFICIALS OF THE PALESTINE GOVERNMENT.

THE PROCESSION PROCEEDD SLOWLY OVER THE WINDING ROAD BUILT BY THE ROMANS, AND HALTED BRIEFLY AT MOUNT ELIAS MONASTERY IN THE BLUE JUDEAN HILLS, TO GREET CHRISTIAN AND ARAB NOTABLES OF THE TINY VILLAGE OF VEIT JALS. THERE, TRADITION SAYS, KING SAUL WAS BORN.

THE PARADE NEXT PAUSED AT RACHEL'S TOMB, WHERE LIE THE REMAINS OF JACOB'S WIFE.

THOUSANDS OF PILGRIMS--DEVOUT AND CURIOUS ALIKE--JAMMED BETHLEHEM'S MANGER SQUARE AS THE PATRIARCH WAS MET BY ISSA BANDAK, MAYOR OF BETHLEHEM, AND OTHER DIGNITARIES.

THE PATRIARCH WAS ROBED IN FUCHSIA AND ERMINE AND WORE A MAGNIFICENT CROSS AND CHAIN OF GOLD AND RUBIES. WITH HIM WERE OTHER HIGH CHURCHMEN GARBED IN MAUVE, PURPLE AND WHITE; ACOLYTES IN WHITE LACE; CHOIR BOYS IN RED CASSOCKS AND WHITE SURPLICES. LOOKING ON IN THE VANGUARD OF THE THRONG WERE COWLED BENEDICTINE AND FRANCISCAN MONKS.

1946

POLICE FIRMLY HELD THE THRONGS BACK FROM THE AISLE LEADING TO THE ANCIENT CHURCH'S "EYE OF THE NEEDLE" DOOR--THE DOOR WHICH IS LOWERED TO ABOUT FOUR FEET TO PREVENT CAMELS FROM STRAYING INSIDE.

THE PATRIARCH BLESSED HIS CENSERS AND OTHER ALTAR ACCOUTREMENTS AND PREPARED FOR A SERVICE F VESPERS, SOLEMN MATINS AT 10:30 P.M., AND A HIGH PONTIFICAL MIDNIGHT MASS. IN THE MANGER GROTTO, MEANWHILE, CONSTANT PRAYERS WERE SAID IN THE GROTTO DURING THE EIGHT HOURS BEFORE MIDNIGHT.

V327PES

30-24-7089

DAIREN INCIDENT

BY SPENCER MOOSA

1946

SHANGHAI, DEC 24 (AP)-A STRONG BUT CAUTIOUSLY REPRESSED RESENTMENT PREVAILS AMONG CHINESE OVER RUSSIAN MILITARY CONTROL OF THE BIG MANCHURIAN PORT OF DAIREN, SO COMPLETE THAT AN AMERICAN NAVY SHIP WAS REPORTED ORDERED OUT ON 20 MINUTES NOTICE FRIDAY.

THERE IS A GENERAL FEELING AMONG THE CHINESE THE SINO-SOVIET TREATY, DEALING WITH DAIREN, WAS FORCED UPON CHINA IN 1945 AT A TIME WHEN THE ALLIES SEEMED CONVINCED JAPAN MIGHT FIGHT TWO YEARS MORE ON THE ASIATIC MAINLAND, THUS ENVISIONING AN AMERICAN INVASION AND THE NEED OF RUSSIAN HELP.

(IN A DELAYED DISPATCH SENT FRIDAY FROM THE WITHDRAWING AMERICAN SHIP OFF DAIREN, WILLIAM H.NEWTON, SCRIPPS HOWARD REPORTER, REPORTED ASCERTAINING FROM UNDISCLOSED SOURCES THAT RUSSIA INTENDED USING A TECHNICAL DEFINITION IN THAT TREATY TO STAY ON AT DAIREN UNTIL AFTER THE PEACE TREATY IS SIGNED WITH JAPAN.

(NEWTON, REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS, SAID ONE CLAUSE PROVIDES THAT DAIREN SHALL BECOME EXEMPT FROM MILITARY CONTROL "IN PEACETIME" BUT THE RUSSIANS TAKE THE POSITION THAT RUSSIA AND CHINA REMAIN AT WAR WITH JAPAN UNTIL A PEACE TREATY IS SIGNED.)

THE CHINESE OBVIOUSLY WOULD LIKE TO SEE PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY SCRAPPED BUT NO ONE IN AUTHORITY WILL BE QUOTED ON THE SUBJECT FOR FEAR OF STRAINING SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS.

IN NANKING, THE NEWS THAT THE AMERICAN VESSEL, LC-3 1090, WHICH WAS ON A ROUTINE COURIER MISSION, HAD BEEN ORDERED OUT, ELICTED NO OFFICIAL SURPRISE BECAUSE CHINESE NAVAL VESSELS HAVE BEEN UNABLE EVEN TO ENTER THAT PORT. CHINESE POINTED OUT THIS DISBARMENT PERSISTS DESPITE THE FACT THE 16-MONTHS OLD TREATY PROVIDES DAIREN SHALL BE JOINTLY ADMINISTERED BY CHINESE AND RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES.

FOR SOME TIME NOW, SOLDIERS OF THE CHINESE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT HAVE BEEN HALTED WITHIN A 15-MILE RADIUS OF DAIREN AFTER PUSHING TO THAT POINT AGAINST CHINESE COMMUNIST RESISTANCE. WHEN THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS REACHED THOSE POINTS, REPORTS BECAME CURRENT THEY WERE PREPARED TO ENTER AFTER PRELIMINARY NEGOTIATIONS.

(IN HIS DAIREN DISPATCH, NEWTON SAID THE RUSSIANS AGREED TO THE ORIGINAL REQUEST FOR A 48-HOUR STAY BUT WHEN THE SHIP REMAINED TWO ADDITIONAL HOURS WHILE THE U.S. CONSUL GENERAL SOUGHT PERMISSION FOR AN AMERICAN BUSINESSMAN TO GO ASHORE THE SOVIET ULTIMATUM WAS THE ANSWER. NEWTON AND PHOTOGRAPHER MARK KAUFFMAN, ALSO FAILED TO LAND. IN WASHINGTON, A STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL SAID THE RUSSIANS ACTED WITHIN THEIR LEGAL RIGHTS IN REFUSING THE THREE MEN ADMISSION.

(NEWTON SAID, HOWEVER, HE ASCERTAINED FROM NEUTRAL AND CHINESE SOURCES THAT DAIREN, UNDER COMPLETE RUSSIAN MILITARY CONTROL, WAS A DISMAL CITY. HE WAS INFORMED THAT ONLY THREE BUILDINGS IN THE CITY ARE HEATED; PRICES ARE WILDLY INFLATED; THERE IS NO FREE PRESS; THE ONLY OBSERVABLE TRANSPORT THE SOVIET ARMY HAS IS AMERICAN LEND-LEASE MATERIAL; AND EVERY MOVE THE RUSSIANS MAKE MUST BE CLEARED FIRST WITH THE KREMLIN.)

XZ330PCS NM BJT

DAIREN

NANKING, DEC. 24-(AP)-OFFICIAL CHINESE SOURCES TODAY SAID THEY WERE NOT SURPRISED THAT THE RUSSIAN COMMANDER OF SOVIET-CONTROLLED DAIREN HAD SUMMARILY ORDERED A U.S. NAVAL VESSEL TO LEAVE THAT PORT.

THEY EXPLAINED THAT EVEN CHINESE NAVAL VESSELS ARE NOT ABLE TO ENTER DAIREN ALTHOUGH THE 16-MONTH OLD SINO-SOVIET TREATY PROVIDES THAT DAIREN SHALL BE AN OPEN PORT, JOINTLY ADMINISTERED BY CHINESE AND RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES.

THE OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN, FOLLOWED THE CHINESE POLICY OF DECLINING TO COMMENT ON RUSSIAN AFFAIRS AFFECTING CHINA.

THE U.S. NAVY'S LCI-(L) 1090, ON A ROUTINE COURIER MISSION TO DAIREN WAS ORDERED BY THE RUSSIAN MILITARY COMMANDER TO DEPART FRIDAY WITHIN 20 MINUTES "OR WE WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONSEQUENCES," REPORTED WILLIAM H.NEWTON, SCRIPPS HOWARD CORRESPONDENT CHOSEN BY LOT TO REPRESENT THE WORLD PRESS.

NEWTON, LIFE MAGAZINE PHOTOGRAPHER MARK KAUFFMAN, ALSO CHOSEN BY LOT, AND AN AMERICAN BUSINESSMAN WERE DENIED PERMISSION TO VISIT DAIREN ALTHOUGH THEY HAD FULL CREDENTIALS. THEY WERE PASSENGERS ON THE NAVY LANDING CRAFT.

THE RUSSIANS HAVE CONTROLLED DAIREN SINCE WAR'S END.

(IN TOKYO, THE RUSSIANS NOTIFIED GENERAL MACARTHUR THEY ARE READY TO REPATRIATE 32,000 JAPANESE FROM SOVIET ZONES BY JAN. 1, INCLUDING 6,000 FROM DAIREN. THE JAPANESE WOULD BE LOADED ONTO RUSSIAN SHIPS. THE RUSSIANS SAID 54,000 MORE JAPANESE WOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR REPATRIATION FROM DAIREN IN JANUARY.)

X728APS

11 1946

SINGAPORE, DEC 24-(AP)-DETAILS OF A PROPOSED "FEDERATION OF MALAYA" TO UNITE POLITICALLY THE NATIVE STATES AND BRITISH COLONIES WHICH COMPRISE THE PRESENT MALAYAN UNION, HAVE BEEN RELEASED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

THE PLAN RESERVES FOR THE BRITISH CONTROL OF THE DEFENSE AND EXTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE STRATEGIC AREA ON THE SOUTHERN HALF OF THE RUBBER-PRODUCING MALAY PENINSULA.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS FOR THE FEDERATION WERE PREPARED BY A 12-MAN WORKING COMMITTEE REPRESENTING THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, THE SULTANS AND THE UNITED MALAYS NATIONAL ORGANIZATION. THE PLANS ENVISAGE THE CREATION OF A CENTRAL GOVERNMENT UNDER A CROWN-APPOINTED HIGH COMMISSIONER; EXTENSION OF CITIZENSHIP IN THE FEDERATION TO MOST RESIDENTS; CREATION OF LEGISLATIVE EXECUTIVE COUNCILS FOR THE FEDERATION OF NINE MALAY STATES AND SETTLEMENTS OF PENANG AND MALACCA; AND STATE GOVERNMENTS ACTING ON THE ADVICE OF A BRITISH RESIDENT OFFICER.

THE PLAN HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE SULTANS AND THE BRITISH CABINET AND NOW WILL BE SUBMITTED FOR THE APPROVAL OF INDIAN, CHINESE AND RACIAL GROUPS. ON THE OTHER HAND, THE NEWLY FORMED PAN-MALAYAN COUNCIL OF JOINT ACTION, REPRESENTING 15 CHINESE AND INDIAN TRADE ASSOCIATIONS, HAS ALREADY SIGNIFIED OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSAL ON THE GROUND THAT IT WAS WORKED OUT IN SECRET SESSION, WITHOUT PRIOR CONSULTATION WITH THE MALAYAN PEOPLE.

THE PROPOSALS MAKE NO MENTION OF SINGAPORE, WHICH APPARENTLY REMAINS A SEPARATE CROWN COLONY.

DN633AES

KURE, DEC 24 (AP)-EVERY UNIT OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATION FORCE HAS BEEN CONTACTED AND REPORTED ALL TROOPS SAFE EXCEPT FOR BRUISES, CUT FINGERS AND MINOR INJURIES, HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THERE HAVE BEEN NO AFTERSHOCKS IN THE BRITISH OCCUPATION AREA SINCE SUNDAY MORNING, WHEN SHIKOKU TOOK A SEVERE JOLT.

BRITISH TROOPS ARE AIDING THE JAPANESE, BUT AT THE SAME TIME ARE PREPARING CHRISTMAS PARTIES FOR THE TROOPS.

GG920ACS NM

TOKYO, DEC.24 (AP)-JAPANESE MURDERED PRISONERS OF WAR UNDER SPECIAL ORDERS FROM TOKYO, THE DUTCH PROSECUTOR TOLD THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL TODAY.

"THESE WERE NOT EMOTIONAL EXCESSES OF REVENGE, PERPETRATED BY COMMON SOLDIERS WIMOSE MENTAL BALANCE HAD BEEN SWEPT AWAY. THEY WERE PREMEDITATED ACTS COMMITTED IN ACCORDA CE WITH SPECIAL ORDERS," DECLARED LT.COL.J.S.S.DAMSTE, THE PROSECUTOR.

DAMSTE QUOTED THE BRITISH COMMANDER IN JAVA, J.D.S.SITWELL, AS STATING HE OBTAINED THE SPECIFIC PROMISE OF THE JAPANESE THAT THEY WOULD ABIDE BY THE GENEVA CONVENTION, BUT LATER WAS TOLD "THE JAPANESE WILL APPLY THE RULES OF THE CONVENTION ONLY SO FAR AS IT SUITS US TO DO SO."

1946

THE PROSECUTOR SAID THE CONSTANT RESHUFFLING OF ALLIED PRISONERS TO VARIOUS AREAS ADDED TO THE SUFFERING.

"FOR EXAMPLE," HE SAID, "OF THE DUTCH PRISONERS ALONE, ABOUT 14,000 WERE SENT TO THE BURMA-SIAM RAILROAD, 7,800 TO JAPAN, 1,000 TO AMBOINA ISLAND IN THE BANDA SEAS OF MALACCA STRAITS, AND 2,000 TO FLORES ISLAND SOUTH OF CELEBES."

DAMSTE SAID BOYS OF 13 WERE CONSIDERED ADULTS AND SENT TO PRISON CAMPS WHERE THEY WERE SUBJECTED TO HARSH PUNISHMENT.

"THERE WAS NO DISCRIMINATION IN RACE OR SEX," HE DECLARED. "THE JAPANESE PRONOUNCED DEATH ON THE SPOT."

HE SAID ONE DUTCH MAJOR TOLD HIM OF SEEING 239 PERSONS EXECUTED IN STRICT SECRECY "TO SETTLE THE CASE, WHATEVER IT WAS, RIGHT ON THE SPOT."

FJ523ACS NM

CHINESE CIVIL WAR

NANKING, DEC.25-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-CHRISTMAS DAY FOUND MORE THAN 3,000,000 COMBATANTS IN ACTIVE FIGHTING AREAS IN CHINA.

OFFICIAL SOURCES ESTIMATE THAT NEARLY 2,000,000 KUOMINTANG (GOVERNMENT PARTY) SOLDIERS ARE ON A FULL WAR STATUS FROM THE YANGTZE RIVER NORTHWARD. THERE ARE BELIEVED TO BE AT LEAST 1,000,000 CHINESE COMMUNIST SOLDIERS AND PERHAPS 500,000 MILITIAMEN ALSO ENGAGED IN THE FRATRICIDAL STRUGGLE.

GOVERNMENT SOURCES REPORTED FROM PEPPING YESTERDAY THAT GOVERNMENT TROOPS HAVE CHECKED A COMMUNIST THREAT OF SEVERAL WEEKS AGAINST THE NORTHWEST PART OF THE PEIPING-TIENTSIN RAILROAD.

FIERCE FIGHTING WAS REPORTED IN CENTRAL HOPEH PROVINCE WITH THE COMMUNISTS ADVANCING FROM THE NORTH TO WITHIN FIVE MILES OF THE PROVINCIAL CAPITAL OF PAOTING.

JO535PCS

YOKOHAMA,DEC.24-(AP)-TWO U.S. SOLDIERS WERE SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT AT HARD LABOR UPON CONVICTION BY A COURTMARTIAL OF RAPE AND A THIRD WAS SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS AT HARD LABOR FOR MANSLAUGHTER OF A JAPANESE WOMAN.

PFC.LARRY GALLAGI, STAFFORD,CONN., AND PFC.RAYMOND G.RARAJAS, MIAMI,ARIZ., WERE "CONVICTED OF ACTING TOGETHER IN THE RAPE OF A JAPANESE WOMAN," SAID U.S. EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

PFC.ROBERT O.HENDRIX, ESTILL,S.C., WAS CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER. HE ORIGINALLY WAS CHARGED WITH MURDER. WITNESSES SAID HE WAS SEEN WITH A JAPANESE WOMAN THE EVENING OF OCT.20. HER BODY WAS FOUND IN A TOKYO BUILDING NEXT MORNING. KEYS FOUND NEAR HER BODY FITTED HENDRIX' LOCKERS AND BLOODSTAINS ON HIS CLOTHES WERE OF THE SAME TYPE AS THE WOMAN'S, WITNESSES TESTIFIED.

HENDRIX SAID HE QUARRELED WITH THE WOMAN BUT DID NOT KILL HER.

ALL THREE SENTENCES WERE SUBJECT TO REVIEW.

FJ636ACS

MANILA, WEDNESDAY, DEC.25-(AP)-MANILA HAS NOT FORGOTTEN, ON HER FIRST CHRISTMAS AS THE FIRST CITY OF A FREE REPUBLIC. WHILE A FEW ILLICIT FIRECRACKERS MINGLE WITH AVE MARIAS IN THIS ONLY CHRISTIAN CAPITAL IN THE ORIENT, THERE ARE MANY WHO THOUGHT OF THAT OTHER CHRISTMAS FIVE YEARS AGO.

AS THOUSANDS DONNED THEIR FINEST DRESS TO GATHER IN BOMB-GUTTED CATHEDRALS AND GIVE THANKS FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM, EDITOR DAVE BOGUSLAV OF THE MANILA TIMES WROTE OF 1941:

"WE WERE BOUND TO HAVE SOME SORT OF CHRISTMAS EVE CELEBRATION THAT EVENING, BECAUSE, AFTER ALL, IT WAS CHRISTMAS EVE. MACARTHUR, QUEZON, ROMULO AND THE REST HAD GONE TO CORREGIDOR. THERE WAS NOTHING TO PUT IN THE PAPER BUT FRAGMENTARY SCRAPS THAT RAY CRONIN OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS COULD SCRAPE TOGETHER FROM MESSAGES THAT GREW LEANER AND LEANER, AND THAT BOB CRABB MONITORED OUT OF THE AIR FOR UNITED PRESS.

"OF COURSE, THERE STILL WERE DAILY COMMUNIQUES. "HEADQUARTERS ECHELON,' ANNOUNCED LT.COL.LEGRANDE (PICK) DILLER, 'IS PROCEEDING TO THE FRONT.'

"ALL THIS, TO FILL SIX EDITIONS A DAY...

1946

"IT WAS THE JAPANESE COMING DOWN FROM LINGAYEN, COMING UP FROM BICOL. IT WAS RECURRING AIR RAID ALARMS THAT NEVER QUITE SEEMED TO MEAN ANYTHING UNTIL YOU SAW THOSE TIGHT FORMATIONS OF WHITE, SQUARE-WINGED PLANES FLYING SO LEISURELY, SO SCORNFULLY, OVER OUR CITY.

"THAT WAS OUR NEWS, THEN, SO WE WALKED OUT OF OUR OFFICE, AND MADE OUR WAY THROUGH THE DARKENED CITY TO THE MANILA HOTEL TO CELEBRATE THE EVE."

THERE ARE NO SQUARE-WINGED PLANE FORMATIONS OVER MANILA THIS CHRISTMAS DAY OF 1946. MANILA IS ON ITS WAY BACK--AND STRUGGLING BACK, WITH IT, IS THIS STILL-RAVAGED LAND OF 18,000,000, DETERMINED TO MAKE THEIR INDEPENDENT, DEMOCRATIC WAY AS A FREE AND PEACEFUL NATION.

TOKYO,DEC.24-(AP)-[redacted]M LAMBERT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TODAY WAS ELECTED [redacted]RESIDENT OF THE TOKYO CORRESPONDENTS CLUB, SUCCEEDING WALTER SIMMO[redacted]S OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

LAMBERT, [redacted]ORMERLY OF SEATTLE AND SAN FRANCISCO, DEFEATED GEORGE THOMAS FOLSTER OF NBC.

OTHER OFFICERS CHOSEN IN THE SENI ANNUAL ELECTION ARE CARL MYDANS, LIFE, AND HOWARD HANDLEMAN, INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE, VICE PRESIDENTS; BURTON CRANE, NEW YORK TIMES, SECRETARY, AND HESSELL TILTMAN, LONDON DAILY HERALD, TREASURER.

30-24-7091

WASHINGTON, DEC 24-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY THE RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES OF THE ARMY COLONEL WHO COMMANDED THE NUERNBERG JAIL HAD NO CONNECTION WITH THE CELL ROOM SUICIDE OF REICHSMARSHAL HERMAN GOERING.

IN RESPONSE TO REPORTERS' QUESTIONS, THE DEPARTMENT ISSUED A STATEMENT THAT THE OFFICER, COL.B.C.ANDRUS, HAD 31 MONTHS OF OVERSEAS DUTY AND THEREFORE WAS ELIGIBLE FOR RETURN TO THIS COUNTRY.

HIS REASSIGNMENT, THE STATEMENT ADDED, "WAS IN NO WAY CONNECTED WITH THE SUICIDE" OF GOERING WHO TOOK POISON A FEW HOURS BEFORE HIS SCHEDULED HANGING.

THE DEPARTMENT ALSO MADE PUBLIC A LETTER FROM SUPREME COURT JUSTICE ROBERT H.JACKSON, CHIEF UNITED STATES PROSECUTOR AT THE NUERNBERG WAR CRIMINAL TRIALS, TO SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON. JACKSON, WROTE THAT ANDRUS HAD IMPRESSED HIM AS BEING "DILIGENT, INTELLIGENT AND IN ALL RT

WAR CRIMINAL TRIALS, TO SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON. JACKSON, WROTE THAT ANDRUS HAD IMPRESSED HIM AS BEING "DILIGENT, INTELLIGENT AND IN ALL RESPECTS FAITHFUL TO HIS TRUST."

JACKSON ALSO MENTIONED IN THE LETTER THAT ANDRUS APPLIED FOR RELEASE FROM

1946

ALL RESPECTS FAITHFUL TO HIS TRUST."

JACKSON ALSO MENTIONED IN THE LETTER THAT ANDRUS APPLIED FOR RELEASE FROM THE NUERNBERG ASSIGNMENT BECAUSE OF ILLNESS IN HIS FAMILY.

RZ456PES

SAAR

WASHINGTON, DEC 24-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES IS INQUIRING INTO A FRENCH ACTION SENDING 1,200 MEN INTO THE SAAR REGION OF GERMANY TO SET UP CUSTOMS CONTROLS BETWEEN THAT AREA AND THE REST OF GERMANY, LINCOLN WHITE, STATE DEPARTMENT PRESS OFFICER, SAID TODAY.

WHITE SAID THE WHOLE QUESTION OF THE SAAR AND THE FRENCH ACTION WILL BE EXAMINED BEFORE ANY INSTRUCTIONS ON THE MATTER GO TO LT.GEN. LUCIUS D.CLAY, AMERICAN DEPUTY MILITARY GOVERNOR IN GERMANY.

DISPATCHES FROM BERLIN YESTERDAY DESCRIBED CLAY AS DISSATISFIED WITH THE FRENCH MOVE ON THE GROUND THAT IT WAS TAKEN WITHOUT CONSIDERATION BY THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL IN BERLIN.

WHITE, INDICATING THAT THE FINAL AMERICAN ATTITUDE MIGHT NOT BE UNFAVORABLE, SAID THAT AT THE FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETINGS IN BOTH PARIS AND NEW YORK THE MATTER OF FRENCH ADMINISTRATION IN THE SAAR WAS RAISED BY DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER COUVE DE MUREVILLE AND NO OBJECTION HAD BEEN RAISED BY SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES, BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER BEVIN OR SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER MOLOTOV. HE DID NOT SAY THAT COUVE DE MUREVILLE HAD PROPOSED THE SPECIFIC ACTION ON CUSTOMS BUT DID SAY IT HAD BEEN MADE CLEAR THAT THE FRENCH WANTED TO MAKE SOME CHANGES IN THEIR ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY IN THE SAAR.

RZ501PES NM

NEW YORK, DEC. 24-(AP)-SYNGMAN RHEE, CHAIRMAN OF THE KOREAN REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL, SAID TODAY THAT "A HANDFUL OF COMMUNIST ADHERENTS ARE TRYING TO DESTROY THE UNITY OF KOREA BY OBSTRUCTIVE TACTICS IN ORDER TO INVITE FOREIGN INTERFERENCE IN ITS AFFAIRS."

RHEE SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT LESS U.S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND A CRYSTALLIZATION OF AMERICAN STATE DEPARTMENT POLICY WERE ESSENTIAL TO "SAVE KOREA FOR DEMOCRACY."

RHEE, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF KOREA IN EXILE, ARRIVED IN THIS COUNTRY RECENTLY, HE SAID, TO OBTAIN "AMERICAN SUPPORT FOR A SETTLEMENT OF THE KOREAN INDEPENDENCE QUESTION."

THE KOREANS, HE DECLARED, ARE "GETTING RESTLESS. THEIR PATIENCE HAS BEEN WORN OUT."

"FIRST REQUISITE TO SAVE SOUTHERN KOREA FOR DEMOCRACY IS A CRYSTALLIZED U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT POLICY TOWARD THE COUNTRY," RHEE SAID. "THEN, IF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT WOULD ONLY LET THE KOREANS SETTLE THEIR INTERNAL AFFAIRS ALONE, THERE WOULD BE NO TERRORISM, NO DISSENSION, NO DISORDER."

BUT, HE ADDED, THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT "HAS INSISTED THAT IN ORDER TO SET UP ANY GOVERNMENT SOME COMMUNISTS MUST BE IN IT, AND THAT IS WHAT HAS CAUSED DIFFICULTIES."

THE KOREANS, HE SAID, "DO NOT WANT TO SURRENDER THE WILL OF 18,000,000 PEOPLE IN SOUTHERN KOREA TO THE TERRORISTIC ACTIVITY OF 20,000 NON-PATRIOTIC FOLLOWERS OF COMMUNISM.

"EVEN NORTHERN KOREA HAS NOT BEEN COMMUNIZED UNDER RUSSIAN OCCUPATION. WHEN I WENT TO SOUTHERN KOREA IN OCTOBER, 1945, THE COMMUNISTS SAID THEY HAD 2,000 ADHERENTS THERE; THEY NOW CLAIM 20,000."

1946

BILBO (180)

WASHINGTON, DEC 24-(AP)-A TENTATIVE REPORT ON THE RELATIONS OF SENATOR BILBO (D-MISS) WITH WAR CONTRACTORS IS BEING CIRCULATED TODAY AMONG MEMBERS OF THE SENATE WAR INVESTIGATING SUBCOMMITTEE FOR APPROVAL OR AMENDMENT.

LATER, FOLLOWING UP THE HEARINGS HELD LAST WEEK, THE FULL COMMITTEE WILL INSPECT THE REPORT. THE PRESENT PLAN IS TO MAKE IT PUBLIC NEXT MONDAY.

A DOZEN CONTRACTORS WERE AMONG THE WITNESSES EXAMINED IN THE OPEN HEARINGS. ALL WERE CONNECTED WITH LARGE AIRFIELD PROJECTS IN MISSISSIPPI DURING THE EARLY DAYS OF PREPAREDNESS FOR WAR.

SOME TESTIFIED ABOUT LENDING BILBO MONEY, OTHERS TO PERFORMING JOBS FOR HIM AT HIS "DREAM HOUSE" ESTATE NEAR POPLARVILLE,MISS. STILL OTHERS SAID THEY HAD GIVEN HIM MONEY FOR WALL DOXEY'S UNSUCCESSFUL SENATE CAMPAIGN IN 1942.

BILBO CONTENDED THAT ALL THE COMMITTEE HAD SHOWN WAS THAT HE RECEIVED A CAR AND A SMALL AMOUNT OF FURNITURE AS CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, AND STILL OWES A LOT OF MONEY.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT IS EXPECTED TO PLAY A BIG PART IN REPUBLICAN EFFORTS TO DENY BILBO A SEAT WHEN CONGRESS CONVENES JAN. 3. CONTENTS OF THE REPORT WERE A CLOSELY GUARDED SECRET.

~~NIGHT LEAD UNDATED CHRISTMAS (450)~~ NIGHT

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(NY) IN GREAT CATHEDRALS AND TINY HOMES, IN SONG, STORY AND PAGEANT THE PEOPLE OF MANY NATIONS CELEBRATED CHRISTMAS EVE AND LOOKED BEYOND THE PROBLEMS OF OUR TIMES TO THE HOPE AND UNIVERSAL MESSAGE IN THE NATIVITY OF THE PRINCE OF PEACE.

IT WAS THE SECOND PEACETIME CHRISTMAS EVE SINCE THE END OF WORLD WAR II. HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF ALLIES WHO HAD STORMED BEACHES AND MARCHED THROUGH MUD AND COLD TOGETHER WERE HOME.

BUT EVEN AS JOYOUS CHRISTMAS CAROLS SOUNDED IN AMERICA AND GOOD LITTLE CHILDREN AWAITED THE PROMISED GIFTS OF SANTA CLAUS, FIGHTING WAS UNDERWAY IN TWO PARTS OF THE FAR EAST.

REPORTS OF BITTER STRIFE BETWEEN FRENCH AND NATIVES CAME FROM TONKIN PROVINCE IN NORTHERN INDOCHINA. IN CHINA, GOVERNMENT FORCES SAID COMMUNISTS HAD STEPPED UP THEIR ATTACKS IN THE PAOTING AND TINGHSIEN AREAS OF CENTRAL HOPEH PROVINCE.

FROM VATICAN CITY A CALL FOR A JUST, EARLY AND DEFINITIVE PEACE CAME FROM POPE PIUS XII. HE ADDRESSED RESIDENT MEMBERS OF THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS AND SAID THAT IF THE NATIONS FAILED IN THEIR PEACE-MAKING THE "CONSTANT AGITATION", THE "DISILLUSIONMENT AND DISCONTENT" COMING TO THE PEOPLE OF EUROPE IN THE AFTERMATH OF WAR MIGHT BRING "THE FLAMES OF NEW CONFLICTS."

BETHLEHEM, WHERE THE CHRIST CHILD WAS BORN 1,946 YEARS AGO, 1946 GREETED THE CHRISTMAS SEASON WITH TRADITIONAL CEREMONY. FROM HISTORIC JAFFA GATE IN JERUSALEM A LONG PROCESSION MADE ITS WAY TO THE LITTLE TOWN OF BETHLEHEM TO PAY HOMAGE.

ONE OF THE LARGEST THRONGS IN HISTORY WAS THERE, BUT THE HOLY LAND, SCENE OF MANY DISORDERS DURING THE PAST YEAR, WAS TRANQUIL.

ALTHOUGH THE GREAT BULK OF AMERICA'S WARTIME FIGHTING FORCES WERE HOME, THOSE STILL OVERSEAS AND THOSE STILL HOSPITALIZED WERE NOT FORGOTTEN. WHITE HOSPITAL CORRIDORS HAD THEIR CHRISTMAS TREES AND PRESENTS FOR THE WOUNDED.

FORCES OF OCCUPATIONS IN GERMANY WERE BUILDING APPETITES FOR A TYPICAL YULETIDE ARMY MENU, TURKEY AND THE TRIMMINGS AND OF COURSE, MINCE PIE.

U.S. FORCES IN GERMANY EVEN HAD A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR THE GERMANS: AMNESTY FOR 800,000 "LITTLE NAZIS" BY PROCLAMATION OF GEN. JOSEPH T. MCNARNEY.

AT HOME SANTA CLAUS FACED THE PROBLEM OF GETTING AROUND IN HIS SLED WITH LITTLE SNOW FOR HELP. THE WEATHERMAN PREDICTED A SUNNY CHRISTMAS DAY WITH SNOW ON THE GROUND ONLY IN THE MOUNTAINS OF THE FAR WEST AND IN MAINE.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN LIGHTED THE NATIONAL CHRISTMAS TREE ON THE WHITE HOUSE LAWN AND SPOKE TO THE NATION BRIEFLY BY RADIO WITH A MESSAGE OF HOPE FOR PERMANENT PEACE.

CHRISTMAS DAY WAS TO BE A HOLIDAY FOR THE STOCK AND COMMODITY MARKETS OF THE NATION.

PERHAPS OF ALL THE EAGER, HAPPY CHILDREN IN THE NATION LAST NIGHT THE HAPPIEST WERE THE NINE YOUNGSTERS OF FRANK ANDERS IN RANDALL, MINN., WHO WERE GRATEFUL BECAUSE THEY COULD WALK AGAIN.

ALL NINE WERE STRICKEN WITH INFANTILE PARALYSIS--THE ONLY CASE ON RECORD IN WHICH SO MANY MEMBERS OF A SINGLE FAMILY HAVE SUFFERED FROM THE DISEASE,
ACCORDING TO THE MARCH OF DIMES FUND FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

THE ANDERS CHILDREN ARE RECOVERING. THEY GATHERED BENEATH THEIR TREE AND AGREED THIS WAS THE BEST CHRISTMAS OF ALL.

UNDATED CHRISTMAS (400) DAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(NY) THE WORLD--EXCEPT FOR ISOLATED SECTIONS--WAS IN A FESTIVE MOOD TODAY, THE EVE OF THE SECOND CHRISTMAS SINCE THE END OF WORLD WAR II.

CHILDREN THE WORLD OVER ANXIOUSLY AWAITED THE COMING TONIGHT OF SANTA CLAUS--THE FAT, JOVIAL, WHITE-WHISKERED, MYTHICAL GENTLEMAN WHO DEPOSITS GIFTS UNDER THEIR CHRISTMAS TREES WHILE THEY SLEEP--IN A GESTURE SYMBOLIC OF THE GIFTS PRESENTED BY THE THREE WISE MEN TO THE INFANT CHRIST AT HIS BETHLEHEM BIRTHPLACE 1946 YEARS AGO.

BUT THE WEATHERMAN BROUGHT ONE DISAPPOINTMENT, PROMISING LITTLE IN THE WAY OF A WHITE CHRISTMAS. THE DAY WILL BE SUNNY FOR MOST OF THE UNITED STATES TOMORROW, THE WEATHER BUREAU SAID, AND ABOUT THE ONLY SNOW ON THE GROUND WAS IN THE FAR WESTERN MOUNTAINS AND IN MAINE.

BETHLEHEM GREETED ONE OF THE LARGEST THRONGS IN ITS HISTORY FOR THE CELEBRATION OF CHRISTENDOM'S JOYOUS FEAST AND THE TRADITIONAL PROCESSION FROM THE HISTORIC JAFFA GATE SITE IN JERUSALEM TO THE LITTLE TOWN OF THE NATIVITY. AN AIR OF FESTIVITY PREVAILED IN JERUSALEM AND THE POLITICAL SITUATION REMAINED CALM.

IN VATICAN CITY, POPE PIUS XII, ADDRESSING RESIDENT MEMBERS OF THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS, CALLED FOR AN EARLY, JUST AND DEFINITIVE PEACE. HE DECLARED THAT OTHERWISE THE "CONSTANT AGITATION" OF EUROPE'S PEOPLES, THEIR "DISILLUSIONMENT AND DISCONTENT" OVER THE AR'S AFTERMA

1946

PEOPLES, THEIR "DISILLUSIONMENT AND DISCONTENT" OVER THE WAR'S AFTERMATH MIGHT GIVE RISE TO A NEW CONFLICT.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT OF AMNESTY IN THE AMERICAN ZONE OF OCCUPATION IN GERMANY WAS GIVEN APPROXIMATELY 800,000 "LITTLE NAZIS" BY PROCLAMATION OF GEN.JOSEPH T.MCNARNEY, U.S. COMMANDER. THE ACTION REDUCED FROM ABOUT 3,000,000 TO AROUND 2,000,000 THE NUMBER OF GERMANS IN THAT AREA LIABLE TO PROSECUTION UNDER DENAZIFICATION LAWS.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN, IN WASHINGTON, PLANNED TO DELIVER A CHRISTMAS GREETING TO THE NATION IN THE LATE AFTERNOON AT A TREE-LIGHTING CEREMONY AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

ALL STOCK MARKETS AND THE PRINCIPAL COMMODITY MARKETS IN THE NATION PLANNED TO CLOSE TOMORROW.

A FEW TROUBLE SPOTS STILL SAW CONFLICT ON THE EVE OF THE TRADITIONAL DAY OF PEACE.

STEADY FIGHTING WAS REPORTED FROM MOST MAJOR TOWNS IN TONKIN PROVINC IN NORTHERN INDOCHINA, AND CHINESE GOVERNMENT SOURCES REPORTED STEPPED-UP COMMUNIST ATTACKS IN THE PAOTING AND TINGHSIEN AREAS OF CENTRAL HOPEH PROVINCE.

THE POLICE OF BAKERSFIELD, CALIF., CAUGHT THE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT. INSTEAD OF SUMMONSES TO TRAFFIC LAW VIOLATORS, THEY HANDED OUT RED AND GREEN CHRISTMAS CARDS BEARING A PICTURE OF SANTA CLAUS AND A REQUEST TO OBEY LOCAL ORDINANCE

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30 24. 7093

NEW YORK, DEC. 24-(AP)-REP. JOSEPH CLARK BALDWIN (R-N.Y.) SAID TODAY ON HIS RETURN FROM A 10-DAY TOUR OF PALESTINE THAT HE WOULD SUBMIT A REPORT TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN ON THE PALESTINE SITUATION, BOTH IN WRITING AND IN PERSON.

BALDWIN, WHO LOST IN THE RACE FOR NOMINATION FOR REELECTION IN THE 17TH NEW YORK ELECTION DISTRICT, IS ADMINISTRATIVE CHAIRMAN OF THE POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE FOR PALESTINE.

HE DECLARED AT A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD TAKE PART NOT ONLY IN FORMAL CREATION OF A JEWISH STATE IN PALESTINE BUT ALO IN POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF THE GROWTH OF THE ENTIRE MIDDLE EAST.

HE SAID THAT THE JEWISH STATE SHOULD BE FOUNDED TO INCLUDE AMONG ITS CITIZENS THE HOMELESS JEWS OF EUROPE, WHETHER OR NOT THEY ACTUALLY MOVE TO PALESTINE.

COMMENTING ON RECENT VIOLENCE IN PALESTINE, BALDWIN SAID THAT MILITARY ACTION FOLLOWS FAILURE OF POLITICAL ACTION.

"I'M NOT IN FAVOR OF ANY VIOLENCE UNTIL POLITICAL ACTION HAS FAILED," HE ADDED. "THEN I'D PREFER TO SEE IT TAKE THE FORM OF MY ANCESTORS, WHICH WAS OPEN WARFARE."

GH240PES

King's Message To Britons Predicts Better Days Ahead

(N)

London, Dec. 25 (AP)—Heartened by King George's Christmas Day promise that "better days lie ahead," Britain celebrated her merriest Christmas in eight years today despite war-born shortages and dismal, murky weather.

While gales hammered at much of the British coast, temperatures soared unexpectedly over most of the war-battered Continent, where the warmer weather was greeted joyously by people who have been without fuel all winter.

Paris Forgets Worries

In Paris, the Christmas gayety almost resembled the lush brilliance of prewar years, and worries about the fighting in Indo-China and about the future of the new Fourth Republic were temporarily forgotten.

Most Frenchmen worshiped at chilly churches, and later in the day sat down to a glass or two of wine and a fairly abundant meal. The big restaurants along the Champs-Elysees had to turn away crowds, but prices soared to as high as 3,000 francs ($25).

Snow fell over the ruins of Berlin, where American troops gave Christmas parties and played Santa Claus for tens of thousands of German children. Under the new "friendship" policy, Germans and Americans attended church together and sang carols.

In the land where Christmas originated, approximately 30,000 pilgrims crowded into the little town of Bethlehem for the traditional re-enactment of the birth of Christ. Long lines of police, alert against any new outbreak of the strife, stood guard along the road from Jerusalem to Bethlehem.

King George VI, broadcasting his annual Christmas message to his subjects all over the world, said "our task is to mobilize the Christmas spirit and to apply its power and healing to our daily life."

The King said that the convalescence of the war-weary world could be "hastened by our continued endurance and good will."

"Can Show Way Again"

"We showed the way when the bombs were falling," he said. "By our discipline, our endurance, our patience we can show the way again.

"We have survived the greatest upheaval in human history. Our hard-won liberties and our democratic institutions are unimpaired. . . . We are celebrating Christmas as free men and in peace.

"Better days lie ahead. We must not concentrate too much on the difficulties of the present—they will pass. So let us rather think of the possibilities that the future may hold for us."

The King said that a divergence of opinion, "amid the dilemmas of a changing world," was a wholesome situation, since "opinion striking against opinion ignites the spark that can kindle the lamp of truth."

Appeal By Archbishop

The speech was broadcast into a golden microphone reserved for the King's annual Christmas message. He delivered the address alone in his study at the royal residence of Sandringham. Queen Elizabeth, Queen Mother Mary and the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose listened to the sovereign's words coming from a loudspeaker.

King George and Queen Elizabeth worshiped in the little chapel on the estate at Sandringham, prior to Christmas dinner at the residence and the King's broadcast.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a special Christmas message distributed to the press, appealed for faith in the "message of Christmas"—peace and joy.

Extended To Prisoners

Some of Britain's holiday cheer extended to the thousands of German prisoners of war still in England. For the first time, Britons were permitted to invite the prisoners into their homes, so there were German Christmas carols around many a British Christmas tree.

Prisoners of war also were allowed outside their camp unescorted, for the first time. They could be seen, wearing the vestiges of military uniforms, walking London's almost deserted streets—looking at the fire-gutted buildings razed by Nazi bombers and rockets as recently as two years ago.

French newspapers carried the announcement of a Christmas present for 7,000 Saar-born German prisoners now in French hands. The statement said the 7,000 would be set free next month.

"Jet-Propelled Reindeer"

Fables of jet-propelled reindeer and tales of how Ben Chapman and the Philadelphia Athletics would win the 1947 baseball pennant kept 60 orphanage youngsters enthralled as Americans in Algiers played hosts at a Christmas party.

Col. Clarence J. Blake, of Kansas City, and his staff planned the party at which the youngsters were entertained by Chaplain and Mrs. William C. Allayaud, of Nemacolin, Pa. Chaplain Allayaud's tales of Santa Claus and his predictions on next year's World Series kept him surrounded by children crying, "Again the stories."

Archbishop Urges Faith

LONDON, Dec. 25 (AP)—The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, appealed for faith in "the message of Christmas—peace and joy"—as Britain celebrated its happiest Christmastide since 1938.

"How can we speak of such things," the Archbishop asked in a special message, "in the face of the harshness of these times, the grim conditions, physical and moral in many parts of Europe and all that must oppress the mind and spirit of every man?

"Because Christmas tells us how peace and joy are to be found. Man cannot create them for himself. Christ came to give them, and man must be humble enough to receive them from Him.'"

The Primate's message was the keynote of services attended by thousands on a "green Christmas" in most of the country. The King and Queen worshiped in the little chapel at Sandringham.

In British homes, Argentine turkeys, red apples from Canada and citrus fruit from Palestine contributed to the most colorful—and tastiest—Christmas dinners in years. Whisky for toasts, a product for which Britain herself is justly famous, was the only serious shortage.

British Envoy To Spain Flies Back To London

London, Dec. 25 (AP)—Sir Victor Mallett, British Ambassador to Spain recalled in accordance with the United Nations' anti-Franco ruling, arrived by plane tonight from Madrid.

Mallett was the first diplomat of a United Nations member actually to be recalled following the General Assembly's decision to withdraw top envoys from Spain as a mark of disapproval of the Franco regime.

British Envoy Leaves Spain

MADRID, Dec. 25 (AP).—Sir Victor Mallet, British Ambassador to Spain, left for London today without comment. The Duke of Alba, former Spanish Ambassador to London, and the Foreign Ministry chief of protocol saw him off.

[British government sources said last week Sir Victor would leave in accordance with a United Nations resolution for the withdrawal of leading diplomats from Madrid.]

British-French Travel Regulations Are Eased

London, Dec. 25 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced today that after January 1 French citizens and British subjects will need no visas to travel to France and to the United Kingdom.

Valid passports, however will continue to be required.

A Foreign Office statement said that an agreement with France, reached last October and now ratified by an exchange of notes, applies to travel to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on one hand, and to metropolitan France and Algeria, on the other. The overseas territories of each country are excluded for the time being.

BOMBERS BLAST REBEL ARTILLERY SHELLING HANOI

(N)

French Forces Meet Lively Resistance; Japs Join Foe.

1946

LE CLERC ON WAY—

Expert on Mobile Warfare Flying Toward Storm Center.

PARIS, Dec. 25—(AP)—France acted to strengthen her hand on both the political and military fronts today in Indochina where the Christmas was darkened by continued fighting with ardent Nationalists among the 24,000,000 natives determined upon full independence.

The first French parachutist regiment embarked from North Africa for the disturbed overseas empire aboard the cruiser Duquesne. Two battalions of Foreign Legion troops already were on the way as reinforcements.

General Is on Way

France's foremost expert on mobile warfare, Gen. Philippe LeClerc was flying toward the storm center as a special emissary of the government of Socialist Leon Blum to take charge of all military operations to reestablish order and French authority. LeClerc colorful hero of North African desert operations during the war, was acting under direct orders from the chief of staff for national defense, Gen. Alphonse Juin.

Colonial Minister Marius Moutet also arrived in Saigon, the capital of so-far peaceful southern Indochina, at the head of a special fact-finding mission which is to report back to the Blum government within two weeks on steps for restoring peace.

Adm. Georges Thierry D'Argenlieu, French high commissioner for Indochina, told the inhabitants in a Christmas day message quoted by the French Press agency that France would not give them the complete independence demanded by Viet-Nam.

The admiral, who had just returned to Saigon from conferences in Paris with President Blum and other officials, said independence would be "a fiction" which would "gravely prejudice" the interests of both France and Indochina. He pledged, however, that France would respect agreements for local self-government.

(A Manila dispatch quoted travelers arriving there from Bangkok, Siam, as saying former German prisoners of war who joined the French Foreign Legion for duty in Indochina, were deserting the French forces in the current fighting.)

Meagre reports on the military situation to the French press said Hanoi, former capital of the Viet-Nam government of president Ho Chi Minh had been completely occupied by French forces.

A French general staff communique issued at Saigon said numerous Japanese fighting in the Viet-Namese ranks committed suicide as they fell back from Hanoi toward Hue to the south.

This French column, however, was meeting "very lively" resistance, the communique said, with Viet-Namese defenses showing evidence of having been expertly prepared probably with technical advice from former Japanese officers.

The French Press agency said the body of a Japanese captain in uniform was found among the large number of Viet-Namese killed at Nam Dinh.

French Forces Advance

A French column was advancing to the relief of a garrison cut off at Hai Duong and besieged, the communique said. The general staff denied that 2,000 French troops had surrendered at Nam Binh and Bac Ninh.

Spitfire fighter bombers finally had been used to put out of action Viet-Namese artillery—a battery of French 75's captured by the Japanese in 1941—which had been shelling Hanoi for days.

Military reports from Hanoi said the French were "extending their control" everywhere in Tonkin, the

northernmost province of Indochina, but acknowledged that the troops were encountering fierce sniper fire and well-placed mines and booby traps. Many Japanese were reported in action with the Viet-Namese.

At Namdinh, 50 miles south of Hanoi, delayed reports said the French had captured the town hall, postoffice and police headquarters.

French troops were reported fighting toward Huo, 350 miles south of Hanoi, and pushing out to the west and east. Langson on the Chinese border also was the objective of a northern push.

Start Hunger Strike

The revolt in the Orient was reflected at Moulins, 170 miles southeast of Paris, where 300 Indochinese serving with the French army went on a Christmas day hunger strike in protest against France's course.

The troops attempted to march on the prefecture, carrying banners calling upon "democrats" among the French people to recognize Viet-Nam aspirations. Police intervened and the troops dispersed quietly, said the French Press agency.

Several hundred Viet-Namese at Bordeaux, who live in the suburbs there, also were dispersed by police when they attempted to hold a demonstration in the streets.

Jean Sainteny, French commissioner for Tonkin, who was wounded in the head in the first outbreak at Hanoi, meanwhile continued to improve and resumed his duties from his bed.

He told reporters he was wounded when a machinegun carrier in which he was riding was blown up by a mine.

FRENCH TO RELEASE 7,000 MORE CAPTIVES

PARIS, Dec. 25 (AP)—The Government has decided to set free next month 7,000 Saar-born German prisoners now in French hands, Paris papers reported today.

Quoting a joint statement from the Defense, Labor and Foreign Ministers, they said the measure would apply to Saar-born prisoners employed in sectors of the French economy other than mines. The statement recalled that Saar-born Germans working in mines had been freed last summer and authorized to return to the Saar to work in the mines there.

FRANCE'S ACTION INVOLVING SAAR STIRS PROTESTS

BERLIN, Dec. 25—(AP)—Political parties of eastern Germany voiced strong opposition today to the French action in establishing a customs frontier around the Saar.

The official French explanation that the operation was an anti-blackmarket measure and a move to insure the Saar miners more food was viewed with suspicion by German politicians and the Russian-controlled section of the Berlin press.

"The Saar must not be lost to us," said an editorial in the organ of the Soviet-inspired Socialist unity party.

The Far Rightist Liberal Democratic party's newspaper called the action a "painful Christmas surprise," while the Christian Democrats expressed fear that "German faith in international conferences and negotiations will be badly shaken" if France is allowed to separate the Saar from Germany.

The Socialist Unity party paper declared that France "by drawing the Saar into its customs system has altered the borders—nothing less," and the Soviet-licensed Berliner Zeitung said France had amputated the Saar from the economic body of Germany by unilateral action."

'AXIS SALLY' GIVES REASON

Says German Radio Allowed 'Dramatic Expression' Outlet

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 25 (AP)—Mildred Gillars said in an interview today that she became "Axis Sally" because the German radio gave her "the outlet for the dramatic expression I had always sought."

Miss Gillars, 37, was arrested in Berlin last March on suspicion of treasonable activities in behalf of the German propaganda agency. She will leave the United States Army prison for an uncertain future tomorrow, obliged only to report regularly to military authorities.

Whether the Department of Justice later may decide to prosecute her was not known.

Dark Prospect In Germany

Despite her freedom, she was far from cheerful about the prospect of life in occupied Germany.

Miss Gillars, a native of Maine, does not know whether she is still an American citizen. Her passport was taken away in 1941. She is not even sure she can obtain German food rations until her nationality is clarified.

She has 1 mark 85 pfennigs (about 18 cents). She is wearing a borrowed suit.

"I have no place to live," she said. "But I had some friends in Germany once. Surely someone will extend a helping hand."

Highest-Paid Performer

"I planned to go on the German stage when the war was over," she sighed. "Two plays had already been written for me."

Miss Gillars, the highest-paid performer of the wartime German radio, still has the glib speech which caused the American soldiers to listen to her broadcasts even when they scorned or hated her.

Her once jet-black hair is gray.

"It turned gray in just a few weeks," she said, "those horrible weeks after the fall of Berlin"—when she was hiding from her own former countrymen.

Frankly fearful of "beginning life all over again," she had begged and won permission to stay in jail over Christmas. There at least she was sure of a Christmas dinner.

Her chief hope was to get back to America, which she left in 1934 to study music abroad.

RUSSIANS RENAME CITIES

Towns Rechristened in What Was Once East Prussia

MOSCOW, Dec. 25 (AP)—The presidium of the Supreme Soviet announced today that the city of Pillau in what was formerly German East Prussia had been renamed Baltiisk. The city is on the Baltic seacoast in the section of East Prussia taken over by the Soviet Union and now bearing the name of Kaliningrad, after the late President Mikhail Kalinin.

Among other towns renamed in the decree are Tilsit, which becomes Sovetsk, and Insterburg, now called Chernyakovsky after the brilliant Russian tank general who died in battle during the Red Army's operations in the area.

Mass Burial Ground Found

Warsaw, Dec. 25 (AP)—The newspaper *Robotnik* reported today that authorities had found a new Nazi mass-burial ground, where 1,000 Poles were interred near Bydgoszcz.

New U.S. Minister In Sweden

Stockholm, Dec. 25 (AP)—L. G. Dreyfusn, new United States Minister to Sweden, arrived at Malmoe today on his way to Stockholm.

ARABS ASK BOYCOTT OF LONDON PARLEY

CAIRO, Dec. 25. — (AP) The Palestine Arab Executive committee requested the seven Arab states today to boycott the Jan. 14 London Palestine conference unless the British government accepts the committee's demands.

The decision was announced after a session presided over by Haj Amin el Husseini, exalted mufti of Jerusalem.

The committee insisted that the British invitation be addressed to Arab executive committee, and particularly to "committee leader Haj Amin el Husseini."

It also demanded that the conference discuss establishment of an Arab government in Palestine and measures to halt Jewish immigration.

Fuad I University Reopens

Cairo, Dec. 25 (AP)—Fuad I University, which was closed November 27 after students had participated in violent anti-British and anti-Government demonstrations, was permitted to reopen today.

Five hundred armed soldiers were stationed outside the entrance and police guarded other approaches as a precaution against new disorders.

MIXED RECEPTION GREETS 'ZION' BAN OF LONDON TALKS

JERUSALEM, Dec. 25—(AP)—A mixed reception today greeted the decision of the World Zionist Congress in Basel, Switzerland, not to participate under present circumstances in the London conference on Palestine which is to be resumed in mid-January.

Hatsofh, official organ of the religious orthodox Mizrachi party, approved the decision, saying participation in the conference would mean "helping the Attlee-Bevin government to continue its anti-Jewish policy."

The right-wing Nationalist daily, Hamashkif, of the Revisionist party, also approved the policy but warned that there was "danger" that Dr. Chaim Weizmann and his so-called pro-British political line was not yet completely eliminated and might yet stage a comeback.

The leading Liberal paper Haaretz regretted the defeat of the Weizmann policy, however, and declared the Zionist Congress was a political failure.

The Socialist paper Mishmar also voiced disappointment at the "serious blow" to the Zionist movement, and expresed fear that the Zionist Executive yet to be elected at Basel would be "under the influence of political adventurers largely guided by verbal radicalism and sterile tactics rather than by responsible approach and creative vision."

EAST INDONESIAN STATE PROCLAIMED

Second Step Toward Island Federation Is Taken

Denpasar, Bali, Dec. 25 (AP)—The second step in formation of a United States of Indonesia was taken here yesterday when the provisional state of East Indonesia was proclaimed in the name of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands.

The new state embraces all of the Netherlands East Indies east of Java and Borneo except New Guinea, has a population of more than 8,000,000, and includes some of the Indies' richest copra and spice-producing areas.

The first step in organizing the new United States of Indonesia was taken at Cheribon several weeks ago when an agreement, now approved by the Dutch Government, recognized the Indonesian Republic in Java, Sumatra and some smaller adjacent islands containing the Indies' richest tin mines and oil fields.

Borneo To Be Next

A third step will be taken next month at the Pontianak conference when Borneo is scheduled to receive statehood similar to east Indonesia. The status of Dutch New Guinea will be settled later. This half island may come within east Indonesia.

The Indonesian Republic, East Indonesia and Borneo will become equal federal partners in the United States of Indonesia which, together with the Netherlands homeland, will form a union under the Dutch crown.

Seventy delegates from the eastern islands laid the groundwork for East Indonesia in a two-weeks' conference at which the Balinese nobleman Rajah Sukawati was elected first president. Two votes were necessary before Sukawati was chosen, 36 to 33, over Tadjoeddin Noor, a pro-republican attorney who headed the Indonesian Nationalist party in South Celebes before Hubertus J. Van Mook, Netherlands governor general, outlawed the movement last October. The loser was chosen first chairman of the parliament.

Like American State

Asia's newest state, consisting of the islands of the Celebes, the Moluccas, Bali, Lombok, Dutch Timor and numerous smaller islands, will exercise powers roughly similar to those of an American state.

The 24-point plan of Government delegates to the central Government such federal powers as conduct of foreign affairs and issuance of coinage, and calls for the appointment of a Netherlands crown commissioner to advise and assist the new president. The plan was approved by Van Mook.

Chinese Charter Adopted

Nanking, Dec. 25 (AP)—China's new national constitution—its goal, all-party rather than one-party government—was formally adopted by the National Assembly today, more than ten years after its first draft originally was published.

The Japanese war and subsequent strife between the Government and Chinese Communists had delayed the work.

The Charter was approved on its formal third reading today only after Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had twice stepped from his seat to quiet a noisy minority bloc seeking new revisions.

Fundamentally Unchanged

It remained fundamentally unchanged from inter-party recommendations made by the meeting of 1,485 delegates last November 15.

Still absent on this final day were Communist delegates, who shunned the constitutional convention as "a unilateral show" of the Kuomintang (Government party).

The Assembly decided that the constitution would be officially promulgated next January 1 and would take effect December 25, 1947.

China's National Assembly Adopts New Constitution

NANKING, Dec. 25 — (AP) After a decade of delay caused by war and internal discord, China has a new constitution which vests sovereignty in the people and guarantees their rights.

The document was formally adopted today by the National Assembly, still minus representatives of an important segment of the people—the Communists who have split with the Central government.

A coalition government, instead of the present one-party rule, will be set up under the new charter, which becomes effective a year from today.

Whether the Communists would be represented in that new all-party government remained for the new year to develop. They were reported to be strengthening their organization for the protracted contest with the Nationalist government and indications from Yenan, Red capital, were that there was no suggestion of any party dissension.

John Roderick, Associated Press correspondent who has spent several months in Yenan, reported from there, that the powerful Communist Politbureau had been enlarged to include three new Manchurian members. This was interpreted as a recognition of the importance of Manchuria in the party's political framework, and as notice to Chiang Kai-shek that the Reds have no intention of quitting Manchuria.

Roderick reported that while the Politbureau members for Manchuria nominally are in control there, the actual leader is Gen. Lin Pao, who is not a member of the policy group.

The bureau functions during periods between the Central committee sessions.

RED MASSACRE CHARGED

Chinese Group Reports That 1,000 Were Killed at Chungli

NANKING, Dec. 25 (AP)—A delegation of Government sympathizers from Chahar Province today charged that Chinese Communist troops massacred more than 1,000 citizens of Chungli and sacked the town on Dec. 9.

The delegation exhibited photographs of piles of mutilated and

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burned bodies to support their story.

They said Communist troops machine-gunned 700 farmers who helped in the defense of Chungli and burned others, including women and children.

Li Chieh-chung, chairman of the delegation, said 300 dead were found inside a Catholic church by Government reinforcements who ejected the Communist troops three days later.

Chungli is twenty-two miles northeast of Kalgan, former Communist military base captured last fall by Government forces.

Communists At Yenan Show Manchurian Aims

J. BODRICK

Yenan, Dec. 25—The Chinese Communist party has enlarged its Politbureau to include three new Manchurian members, thus recognizing the importance of Manchuria in its political framework.

This fact—never before made public—is further proof that the Communists have no intention of quitting Manchuria, now or in the future.

Workings of the political bureau are kept a close secret. The Associated Press is the first news service—either foreign or Chinese—to learn of this development.

General Actual Leader

It also was learned that although nominally the new Politbureau members have sway in Manchuria the actual leader continues to be a military man, General Lin Pao, who ranks sixth in personal popularity within the party but is not a member of the important policy group.

There is no suggestion here now of any split or even any dissension in the party despite rumors to that effect often made in the pro-Government press.

Liu Shao-chi, No. 2 member of the Politbureau and the party's leading theorist, acknowledged that the party weathered a severe storm in 1943 over the Marxist revolutionary application.

Mao Faction Victorious

Mao Tse-tung, the party chairman, headed a faction maintaining China should experience a democratic capitalist period before socialism. Another urged immediate socialism.

Liu said Mao's faction won, the other faction came over to his side, and all are now united for the common goal.

Undoubtedly some still share dogmatist views, but they are powerless in the present party councils.

Chinese Relief Leader Explains Loan Program

Shanghai, Dec. 25 (AP)—The director general of CNRRA explained terms of projected low-interest Government loans to productive business today, and described them as the equivalent of emergency treatment for someone desperately ill. An economic recession is gripping China now.

The spokesman, P. H. Ho, is also chairman of the Government's production loan examination committee. Some hundred billion Chinese dollars (about $30,000,000, United States) will be extended to industries at four per cent monthly. To "help alleviate the monstrous burden of high interest rates under which Chinese industries have been trying to operate," Ho explained.

Short-term loans in Shanghai have brought 15 to 20 per cent interest a month. Coupled with skyrocketing labor costs, this has forced many factories to suspend operations.

DUTCH OFFICIALS SLAIN BY JAPS, COURT TOLD

TOKYO, Thursday, Dec. 26—(AP) In revenge for burning Java's oil fields, Japanese officers executed Dutch civil officials near Blora and stood by while their soldiers repeatedly raped the wives of the slain, the war crimes tribunal was told today.

The incident, reported by affidavit by one of the woman victims whose name was withheld, occurred while Netherlands forces were fighting a delaying action in March of 1942, just before Allied forces on the East Indies island surrendered.

Other affidavits by Indonesian members of the Dutch army and by Allied officers described a series of executions at prisoner of war camps in various parts of Java in 1942. Most of the executions were for attempted escape, and other prisoners were forced to watch while Japanese soldiers bayoneted the victims.

Maj. Gen. Hervey Degge Wilnot Sitwell of Oakleigh, Bedford, England, said in another affidavit he was beaten repeatedly by guards when he refused to discuss the military situation after the surrender. He was the British commanding officer in Java.

Western Influence in Japan

TOKYO, Dec. 25 (AP)—Thousands of Japanese—some in city homes, many in rural areas—celebrated Christmas under Western influence that stands now at a new peak. It was a brighter holiday than last year's, despite Saturday's earthquake tragedy, because the food outlook is more promising.

American soldiers transmitted their Christmas enthusiasm to the Japanese, and for weeks shops along Tokyo's Ginza have displayed "Merry Christmas" signs and special wares.

BARRACKS FIRE IN JAPAN

One Soldier Dead and Another Seriously Hurt at Nagoya

NAGOYA, Japan, Thursday, Dec. 26 (AP)—One United States soldier was burned to death, and another was injured seriously in a fire that destroyed the barracks of the First Air Force at Komaki Airdrome Sunday, the Army announced today.

Corp. Riley Pate Jr. of Oakwood, Tex., was burned fatally.

Pfc. Francis J. Wunderlich of Los Angeles carried to safety Corp. George B. Harding of Munhall, Pa., who was badly burned. Private Wunderlich escaped from the building and then returned to rescue his injured comrade.

Lieut. John B. Burroughs of Augusta, Ga., officer of the day, smashed a window and helped two other men to escape.

The fire was discovered by Corp. George J. Volgar of Joliet, Ill., and Pfc. William E. Russel of Wayne, Mich., who ran through the building arousing the sleeping occupants. Origin of the fire was not determined.

BLACKHAWK DIVISION TO BE DEACTIVATED

MANILA, Dec. 25. — (AP) It was reported today that the 86th (Blackhawk) division of the U. S. Army would be deactivated within 30 to 90 days. A high source at the American Army command for the western Pacific unofficially confirmed the report but said it was not yet available for release.

The 86th is the only complete American combat division in the Philippines. It is scattered throughout Luzon guarding Army installations.

The division arrived in the islands in the closing weeks of the war after transfer from the German front.

JENKINS ASSAILS U.S. SUGAR POLICY

Ohio Congressman Says Rationing Could End In '47

Washington, Dec. 25 (AP)—Representative Jenkins (R., Ohio), chairman of the Republican Congressional Food Study Committee, assailed the Government's sugar policy tonight and predicted both rationing and price control of sugar can be safely abolished late in 1947.

Each household consumer should receive at least 10 pounds more sugar in 1947 than in 1946, he said in a report on the committee's findings.

In addition, industrial consumers should get a twenty per cent increase—from 60 to 80 per cent of their 1941 supplies—on the basis of latest estimates, the report said.

Blames Fear Of Surplus

Blaming "the Government's senseless fear of a wartime sugar surplus," Jenkins declared American housewives have been getting "the short end of the sugar deal" for five years.

"Loss of the Philippine sugar production of about a million tons a year early in the war should have been a clear warning to those responsible to exert their utmost efforts to increase Cuban production to offset these losses throughout the war," Jenkins said.

"However, our officials seemed to be obsessed with the fear of a possible sugar surplus."

Cuban Cane Wasted

Cuba had enough sugar to make up entirely for the loss of Philippine sugar, he said, but the United States contract in 1943 "insisted that Cuba leave unharvested enough cane to produce an estimated additional 1,750,000 tons of sugar."

The report also declared the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

1946 shortage was "chiefly the direct result of the Administration's policy of sharing the relatively adequate supplies produced in our normal production areas with other countries."

More than 1,600,000 tons of sugar produced in the United States supply area was shipped abroad this year, the report said.

Says Tariff Is Needed

Coincident with the report, Senator Butler (R., Neb.) declared a "plain old-fashioned tariff" is needed to protect the American sugar industry.

"There can be no doubt about our being in a terrible mess with our sugar problem," his statement said.

"Unless the program is changed, we are certain to see less sugar produced in the United States and we will become more and more dependent on imports.

The control program resulted this year in thousands of irrigated acres being planted to potatoes where sugar beets should have been produced. Now potatoes are a drug on the market and we are seriously short of sugar.

Complete Decontrol Unwise

Jenkins's report cautioned that complete sugar decontrol now would be "dangerous and unwise," almost inevitably resulting in tremendous competitive bidding for available supplies, speculative hoarding and the grabbing of huge available stocks by the big sugar-consuming corporations.

"All this would certainly operate to the detriment of the housewife," Jenkins said.

"For five years the housewife has received the short end of the sugar deal. Without any general access to black markets or inclination to use them even if available, unable to 'pad' her requirements or negotiate with Government officials for larger allowances, she has been the easiest to regulate and the first to suffer real sugar curtailment."

Wants Ration Boosted

Jenkins urged that any increase in 1947 sugar ration allowances over and above the proposed ten pounds extra for household consumers and the twenty per cent increase for industrial users, should go entirely to individual household consumers rather than to industrial users.

"The fact is that the industrial users—canners, bottlers, bakers, confectioners, etc.—have received throughout the war not only much larger proportions of this nation's available sugar supplies than they ever received in prewar years but even a greater tonnage of sugar than industry used before the war," he added.

1946

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY IN '47 TO SET RECORD

Commerce Department Predicts 22 Billions Worth Of Building

Washington, Dec. 25 (AP)—Industry and Government officials tonight forecast record-smashing construction activity in 1947, the Commerce Department predicting nearly $22,000,000,000 worth of building of all kinds.

The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., agreeing that builders would hit the $20,000,000,000 mark, estimated $15,000,000,000 would be in new construction, the rest in long-delayed repair and maintenance work.

This would far exceed the previous peak in 1942, when the great race for military installations and war plants was in full swing and the Government was doing two thirds of the building.

80% Private Construction

Private industry now is performing nearly 80 per cent of all construction, which this year will amount to about $15,000,000,000, according to the Commerce Department.

Its construction division, at work on detailed analyses of the 1947 outlook for issuance next week, said it now appears the total will run between $21,500,000,000 and $22,000,000,000 in the new year and that housing will account for about 40 per cent of the total.

The division chief, John L. Haynes, reported a fortnight ago that about 1,000,000 new houses and apartments would be included in the 1947 construction total. This is far below the goal of 1,700,000 starts set by former Housing Expediter Wilson Wyatt, but a division spokesman said next year would bring more completions and a greater proportion of new, permanent dwellings, with less emphasis on trailers, temporary units and remodelling jobs.

Hindered By Regulation

The Associated General Contractors, representing 4,000 firms over the country, said housing would benefit from the dropping of Federal regulations and the promised relaxation of restrictions on commercial and industrial building.

The contractors' group also forecast a rise in state, local and Federal public works, ending a delay brought about by the fact that many cities have rejected all bids on many jobs in the last year because of high costs. With the flow of materials assured, the spokesman said, contractors can figure costs more closely and will not have to add amounts to cover delays and unforeseeable expenses.

However, a fresh cry for housing help went out to the RFC today along with the disclosure of a second 12,000 cut in the number of temporary dwellings being erected for veterans.

Rising material and labor costs were blamed for the reduction.

Advance By RFC Asked

Representative Kefauver (D., Tenn.) wired both President Truman and George Allen, Reconstruction Finance Corporation director, urging a $25,000,000 RFC advance to permit completion of the Federal Public Housing Administration program.

Congress provided a $445,000,000 fund earlier this year to build 200,000 temporary homes under this program, but the number now has been cut to 176,000.

FPHA ordered the first 12,000 reduction last August, and officials said yesterday a similar slash is being put into effect because of additional cost increases since the decontrol of building materials.

All Depends On Funds

With the new, smaller goal, FPHA field officers are under instructions to concentrate all remaining money on projects at least 85 per cent complete.

This will mean, officials said, that some projects will not be started and that some will be suspended to be finished only if funds hold out or additional money is forthcoming.

Kefauver, in urging the RFC loan, said it could be repaid from

[illegible]als.

RANKIN PLANS PROBE OF 'PINK PROFESSORS'

1946

Mississippian Calls On Veterans And Civic Groups To Lend Hand

Washington, Dec. 25 (AP)—Representative Rankin (D., Miss.) today outlined a congressional investigation of what he called "pink professors" as one of the first tasks of the new session and called upon veterans' organizations and civic groups to lend a hand.

Rankin, a member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, said an investigation of alleged subversive influences in some of the leading educational institutions would be one of the first undertaken by the group in the new Congress.

"One of its main problems will be to enlist the aid of patriotic organizations, including veterans' groups, to drive from our educational institutions those pink professors who are now being subsidized from questionable sources," he said.

Report Voluminous Evidence

Rankin reported voluminous evidence that professors of "questionable loyalties" are holding positions

in which "they can influence the minds of our young people."

Some, he added, receive a large part of their pay from "so-called foundations and are spreading subversive propaganda among the students of this nation." He did not identify them.

"We are determined that this Government shall not be undermined," he declared. "We are determined that the American Government and the American way of life shall not be destroyed."

Other Inquiries Scheduled

Other investigations which the committee probably will start early in 1947, Rankin said, will cover the moving-picture industry, the radio and "other methods of communication."

"The committee will intensify its drive and its efforts to remove from the Federal pay roll every Communist and every other subversive individual," he said. "It will also give its attention to the Communists in the moving-picture industry, the radio and other methods of communication."

Through publicity, he indicated, the committee believes it can drive "communistic elements" out of non-Federal positions, while through the means of curtailed and restricted appropriations it can remove them from Government jobs.

Patterson Notes Peace Progress

Washington, Dec. 25 (AP)—Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War, said today that while the world is a "long way from the 'peace, good will toward men' promised by the herald angels 1,900 years ago" it is making "definite progress."

"The nations of the world this year, if they have done nothing more, have sat down together and discussed universal disarmament," he said.

Patterson's Christmas radio talk was directed principally to men still in service and to sick and disabled veterans.

Noting that the countries of the world "plan to continue" the disarmament discussions, Patterson said:

"A year ago they could not talk about universal, lasting peace. Five years ago, ten years ago they could not even consider the hope. Today there is a strong possibility, not that we shall achieve peace overnight, but that we are making definite progress on the path toward peace."

AVIATION IS LEADER IN SCIENTIFIC GAINS OF POSTWAR YEAR

1946

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—Aviation advances during 1946 were described by the National Geographic society today as outstanding in a year of engineering and construction achievements which generally focused on postwar reconversion.

The flying wing, preliminary tests of the XS-1 supersonic plane, the ram jet engine, rocket experiments, and new commercial airliners were among the developments recorded by military and civilian aircraft engineers. They represented largely a projection of wartime blueprints.

In other industrial fields, amid discussion of potential uses of atomic energy, new locomotives were being built, and the world's largest steam turbine was under construction at Schenectady, New York. In the Soviet Union, waterjet propulsion was applied to river steamers.

European Railroads Restored

War-torn countries centered attention on reconstructing power plants, ships, harbors, bridges, railroad and other transportation facilities, and communication systems.

Connecting railroad and ferry service between London and Paris was re-established. More than half the rail lines in France had been destroyed, but 1946 saw their rapid reconstruction after the rebuilding of 2,000 bridges and the repair of many tunnels. Most French ports were again in operation.

Using 50,000 laborers, China replaced more than a thousand miles of the Canton-Hankow railroad in six months. The Soviets largely restored their damaged rail lines.

Netherlanders rebuilt the bridge over the Hollandsche Diep, 20 miles southeast of Rotterdam. It is one of the longest bridges in Europe. In Greece the lofty Corinth Canal bridge, destroyed by the Germans, was reopened. The Poles bridged the Vistula between Warsaw and suburban Praga.

The first permanent new bridge over the Rhine, near Duisberg, Germany, was opened to traffic. A British-built bridge at Cologne is to be named "Patton Bridge" in memory of the general.

Chinese Farmland Drained

The Mont Cenis tunnel between France and Italy was repaired. Oldest of the great Alpine tunnels, it had been partially destroyed by the Germans. Work was begun on a new tunnel under Mont Blanc.

China nearly completed a reclamation project involving repair of the huge break in the Yellow River dam, opened in 1938 to check the Japs. It will return an estimated 2,000,000 inundated acres of farmland to production.

In the Soviet Union repairs were virtually finished on the gigantic Dnieper power dam ruined in the war. Hundreds of village hydroelectric stations were under construction. To restore the dwindling Caspian sea, reservoirs and canals were being built to throw water into the Volga river, tributary to the sea.

Completion of Bolivia's Angostura dam, 70 feet high and 650 feet long at the crest, provides for irrigation of about 50,000 acres in the Cochabamba area. India began work on big irrigation and power projects on the Mahanadi, Damodar, and Kosi Rivers.

Missouri River Project Started

In the United States, construction was started on the Missouri river project. This program calls for more than a hundred dams to control floodwaters, irrigate 5 million acres, supply more than 200 hydroelectric power plants, and add 760 miles of navigable river channel.

The White river power and flood-prevention work progressed along the Missouri-Arkansas boundary. Norfolk dam already is in operation, and three more dams are in progress at Bull Shoals, Table Rock, and Lone Rock. In the northwest, a two-mile bore through solid rock will bring water from the reservoir of the Grand Coulee dam to irrigate some 1,500 Washington farms.

Prominent among new bridges in the United States was one over the Kentucky river, about 16 miles from Lexington, Kentucky, described as the highest continuous steel-deck bridge in the country. At Massena, New York, the world's first all-aluminum bridge span was installed.

66,627 Veterans Have Drawn $20 Weekly For One Year

Washington, Dec. 25 (AP)—The Veterans Administration reported tonight that 66,627 veterans so far have drawn $20-a-week unemployment benefits for the full limit of 52 weeks.

"That figure speaks well of the veterans group generally and shows that talk of a '52-20 club' among veterans is a bit unfair," commented Ray R. Adams, director of the Readjustment Allowance Service.

The GI Bill of Rights permits unemployed veterans to draw $20 a week from the Government as a "readjustment allowance" for a maximum of 52 weeks. Some critics of the program have dubbed this a "52-20 club."

16,156 Exhaust Benefits

A VA study disclosed that 16,156 veterans exhausted those benefits during October—an increase of 56 per cent over the September total.

"Two million veterans were out of the service by May 1, 1945, Adams noted. They have had one and a half years in which to make claims. It is amazing that so few of them have exhausted their benefits."

The number of continued claims for unemployment allowances decreased during November to less than 1,000,000 for the first time in 1946. The total of continued claims for the last week in November dropped to 867,000.

$71,126,000 Paid In November

During that week, 964,748 veterans were receiving the unemployment allowance. Payments during November totaled $71,126,000 compared with $91,942,000 in October.

The steadily rising total of employed World War II veterans reached 10,700,000 early in November, VA said. However, the unemployment rate among veterans was six per cent, more than twice that for nonveterans. The number of veterans "looking for work" was estimated at 700,000.

The number of veterans attending schools or taking job-training with VA assistance reached a record total of 2,258,937 November 30. Of that number, 178,497 were disabled veterans.

Terminal-Leave Pay Reported

Washington, Dec. 25 (AP)—Terminal-leave pay now is rolling out to former GI's at a rate of more than $12,500,000 a day in bonds and perhaps $345,000 a day in cash.

This showed up today in Treasury reports which also revealed that, in little more than two months after payments got under way, the Government has paid out more than a fifth of the total amount it expects to pay.

The program is budgeted for this fiscal year at $2,418,000,000, payments in the form of five-year bonds drawing interest at 2½ per cent a year now top $505,600,000.

Would Let Them Cash Bonds

Cash payments, on which timely data is less precise, achieved a relation approaching 1 to 36 with bond payments by the start of this month, which would put total cash payments to date at more than $14,000,000.

Some 12,000,000 former soldiers, sailors and marines are expected to claim a share of the $2,418,000,000 voted by the last Congress to compensate for time-off they did not get in service.

The new Congress is to be asked to change the law so they can turn in the bonds for cash anytime they desire. Representative August H. Andresen (R., Minn.) said he will introduce a bill to permit immediate cashing of the bonds as soon as the new Congress assembles.

24 BRITISH BRIDES, 25 BABIES REACH LAGUARDIA FIELD

1946

NEW YORK., Dec.—25 — (AP) Twenty-four British brides and 25 children of American GI's arrived in time to celebrate their first Christmas in the United States today after an arduous trans-Atlantic plane trip beset by delays because of weather conditions.

The plane arrived at La Guardia field about 45 hours after the first takeoff from London on Monday. On the second try, the plane landed at Shannon but because weather over the north Atlantic was reported to be bad, it went south to Santa Maria in the Azores.

From Santa Maria, the ship took off for North America, overpassed Gander, Newfoundland, and landed at Moncton, New Brunswick.

Each wife had one child except Mrs. Nellie Allen, wife of Clifford Allen of Bay Ninette, Alabama, a former private in the Medical Corps. Mrs. Allen brought two children, Michael, one year and eight months, and Norman, eight months old.

Six of the wives were met by their husbands, the remainder being taken to Fort Hamilton in Brooklyn by an Army bus. The latter will be quartered there until arrangements are made to send them on to their new homes.

Purser Joseph Hornyak, Portage, Pa., who was responsible for care of the children enroute said:

"It was the nicest Christmas eve I ever spent. I felt like Santa Claus taking care of all those children."

EUROPEAN CHRISTMAS (ROUNDUP)

BY ALVIN STEINKOPF

LONDON, DEC. 25—(AP)—SHORTAGES OF FOOD AND FUEL COMBINED TODAY TO MAKE CHRISTMAS A BLEAK OCCASION FOR MILLIONS OF PERSONS IN MANY PARTS OF WAR-RAVAGED EUROPE.

FAINT HOPES FOR A BETTER FUTURE HELPED SOMEWHAT TO BRIGHTEN THE CONTINENT'S SECOND YULETIDE SINCE THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY, BUT THROUGHOUT THE STRICKEN AREAS OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE CHRISTMAS WAS LARGELY A CHEERLESS DAY.

IN THE TENSE HOLY LAND, THOUSANDS OF THE FAITHFUL FLOCKED TO THE LITTLE TOWN OF BETHLEHEM TO COMMEMORATE THE BIRTH OF THE CHRIST CHILD IN THE HISTORIC CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY.

IN MANY PARTS OF EUROPE, WHERE AN EXTRA RATION OF BREAD CONSTITUTED THE YULETIDE BOUNTY, COLD WAVES SWEPT TOWNS AND PENETRATED HOMES, WITHOUT FUEL.

IN GERMANY THE POPULACE RECEIVED A SLIGHT INCREASE IN RATIONS, A TYPICAL RESTAURANT MENU CONSISTING OF PEA SOUP, FRIED LIVER OR SAUSAGE WITH GREEN SALAD, POTATOES AND BEETS, MIXED VEGETABLES AND BREAD.

SUCH A MEAL COST THREE MARKS (30 CENTS) AND TOOK COUPONS FOR AN ENTIRE WEEK'S MEAT RATION.

AMERICAN OCCUPATION FORCES IN THE FORMER CORNER REICH DINED ON TOMATO JUICE, ROAST TURKEY WITH GIBLET GRAVY, MASHED POTATOES, CANDIED YAMS, CRANBERRY SAUCE, OLIVES, ASPARAGUS, PICKLES, FRUIT SALAD, MINCE PIE, CHEESE CAKE, HOT ROLLS, BUTTER, JAM, CREAM, SUGAR, COFFEE AND ICE CREAM.

GERMAN CHILDREN, HOWEVER, ENJOYED PERHAPS THEIR HAPPIEST CHRISTMAS

30.24-7097

IN EIGHT YEARS, PARTICULARLY IN THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH ZONES, WHERE THOUSANDS OF PARTIES WERE ARRANGED FOR THEM AND SPECIAL CANDY RATIONS WERE ISSUED BY THE OCCUPATION ARMIES.

IN THE COUNTRIES THAT HAD NOT FELT THE DESTRUCTIVE TIDE OF WAR, THERE WAS AN ABUNDANCE OF FOOD AND FUEL AND TRADITIONAL CHRISTMAS REJOICING. BUT SUCH FESTIVITY WAS IN THE MINORITY.

HOLLAND LOOKED FORWARD TO A DAY OF ICE AND SKATING. DUTCH NEWSPAPERS, WHICH LITTLE MORE THAN A YEAR AGO PRINTED WAR MAPS, PUBLISHED MAPS TO SHOW WHERE THE SKATING WAS GOOD.

THE UNITED KINGDOM PREPARED FOR AN UNPLEASANT TURN IN THE WEATHER, WITH PREDICTIONS OF RAIN AND SNOW.

FROM ROME, ALSO OCCUPIED WITH A FUEL PROBLEM, CAME A CHRISTMAS EVE APPEAL FROM POPE PIUS XII TO STATESMEN OF THE WORLD TO DRAFT AN ENDURING PEACE AND SAVE EUROPE AND THE WORLD FROM THE "FLAMES OF NEW CONFLICTS."

JR225AES

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MOSCOW, DEC. 25-(AP)-O. KURGANOV, A PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT RECENTLY RETURNED FROM JAPAN, REPORTED TODAY THAT HE AND OTHER SOVIET CORRESPONDENTS WERE DETAINED AT ATSUGA AIRDROME NEAR YOKOHAMA LAST AUGUST BY U.S. MILITARY POLICE AFTER THEY HAD REFUSED TO BE PHOTOGRAPHE IN PROFILE AS WELL AS FULL FACE.

"OUR RECEPTION AT ATSUGA AIRDROME WAS FAR FROM THE GENERAL HUMAN CONCEPTS OF DEMOCRACY," SAID KURGANOV, IN AN ARTICLE IN PRAVDA. HE SAID THAT GEN. MACARTHUR HAD ORIGINALLY LANDED AT THE SAME AIRPORT WITH REMARKS ABOUT A "GREAT WORLD DEMOCRACY" ON HIS LIPS.

KURGANOV REPORTED THAT A "THICK WALL" OF AMERICAN MPS SURROUNDED HIS PLANE AFTER IT HAD BEEN ESCORTED INTO JAPAN BY ZOOMING AMERICAN FIGHTERS. HE DECLARED THAT THE SOVIET JOURNALISTS HAD REFUSED TO PERMIT PROFILE PHOTOS TO BE TAKEN BECAUSE THAT SEEMED "TOO INSULTING."

HE ADDED THAT WHEN ONE OF HIS COMPANIONS TOOK OUT HIS OWN CAMERA AND BEGAN TO TAKE PICTURES OF THE WHOLE SCENE AN AMERICAN OFFICER PREVENTED HIM FROM DOING THIS.

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JR632AES

WARSAW, DEC.24-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TEN AMERICAN WIVES WHO WERE SEPARATED FROM THEIR HUSBANDS BEFORE AND DURING THE WAR AND 13 CHILDREN LEFT BY PLANE FOR BERLIN TODAY EN ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES TO REJOIN THEIR SPOUSES.

THE WIVES ARE: MRS. JOZEFA BRYNDA OF 3925 HAMMOND AVE., CUDAHY, WIS.; MRS. EWA HUSOWIEC OF 88 EAST THIRD STREET, NEW YORK CITY; MRS. KATARZYNA CZUCHRO OF 1760 65TH AVE., TINLEY PARK, ILL.; MRS. KAROLINA KURDYLA OF FIVE BELMONT AVE., NEWARK,N.J.; MRS. BARBARA PODLECKA OF 939 NOBLE AVE., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.; MRS. JANINA SOLTYS OF 107 JACKSON AVE., COHOES,N.Y., MRS. AGNIESZKA STANIK OF 3063 GEYER AVE., PITTSBURGH; MRS. FRANCISCZKA SWEICH OF 40 VALLEY AVE., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.; MRS. STANISLAWA SWIGONSKA OF 345 NORTH GROVE ST., NANTICOKE, PA., AND MRS. JOSEFA ZELAZKO OF 322 FOURTH ST., TROY,N.Y.

FS520PES

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BETHLEHEM

BETHLEHEM, DEC. 25-(AP)-APPROXIMATELY 30,000 PILGRIMS CROWDED INTO BETHLEHEM TODAY FOR CHRISTMAS RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES USHERED IN BY THE TRADITIONAL RE-ENACTMENT OF THE BIRTH OF CHRIST IN THE GROTTO BUILT TO MARK THE SPOT WHERE THE EVENT OCCURRED ALMOST 2,000 YEARS AGO.

AMONG THE WORSHIPPERS WERE THOUSANDS OF BRITISH TROOPS ON LEAVE FROM THEIR TASK OF GUARDING THE TROUBLED HOLY LAND. UNTIL LATE LAST NIGHT BRITISH TRUCK CONVOYS RUMBLED INTO THE LITTLE TOWN, CROWDED WITH SOLDIERS COME TO HELP CELEBRATE THE BIRTH OF THE SAVIOUR.

A HIGH PONTIFICAL MASS PRECEDED THE CEREMONY IN THE MANGER GROTTO, WHICH BEGAN TWO AND ONE-HALF HOURS AFTER MIDNIGHT.

WHILE HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND A FRACTION OF THE HUGE CROWD OF PILGRIMS WATCHED, LATIN PATRIARCH LOUIS BARLASSINA PLACED A SMALL WAX FIGURE SYMBOLIZING THE INFANT JESUS IN A MARBLE REPLICA OF THE MANGER.

THE CHRISTMAS EVE PROCEEDINGS, WHICH CLIMAXED A DAY OF PROCESSIONS AND RELIGIOUS OBSERVNACES, WERE TEMPORARILY MARRED WHEN A BRITISH ARMY TRUCK, WHICH WENT OFF THE ROAD NEAR BETHLEHEM, CUT A POWER LINE AND PLUNGED THE CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY INTO DARKNESS FOR HALF AN HOUR.

A GRIM REMINDER OF THE UNDERCURRENT OF STRIFE GRIPPING THE HOLY LAND WAS EVIDENT IN THE LONG LINES OF POLICE WHO MAINTAINED GUARD ALONG THE ROAD TO BETHLEHEM, PARTLY TO COPE WITH THE SURGING CROWDS AND PARTI AS A PRECAUTION AGAINST ANY UNTOWARD INCIDENT.

ELSEWHERE IN PALESTINE THERE WERE REMINDERS OF THAT STRIFE. IN JERUSALEM A FEW CHRISTIAN ARABS FIRED SHOTS INTO THE AIR. WITHIN A FEW MINUTES THE TOWN WAS BRISTLING WITH BREN GUNS AND ARMORED CARS.

IN THE ALL-JEWISH CITY OF TEL AVIV, AUTHORITIES REPORTED THAT THE BULLET-RIDDLED BODY OF A YOUNG JEW WAS FOUND. UNOFFICIAL SOURCES SAID HE WAS THE VICTIM OF AN ABDUCTION BY A FANATICAL UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATION. #

INDOCHINA (225)

HANOI, DEC. 24-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FRENCH MILITARY AUTHORITIES SAID TODAY THEY HAD THE SITUATION WELL IN HAND IN TONKIN PROVINCE AND WERE EXTENDING THEIR CONTROLLED AREAS EVERYWHERE, BUT IN HANOI ITSELF VIET-NAM FORCES CONTINUED TO OFFER STUBBORN OPPOSITION TO FRENCH MOPPING UP OPERATIONS.

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE VIET-NAMESE WERE EMPLOYING "WELL DISPOSED" MINES AND BOOBY TRAPS IN THE FIGHTING HERE AND ASSERTED THEY WERE BEING SUPPORTED BY MANY JAPANESE SNIPERS.

1946

SPITFIRE FIGHTER BOMBERS OPERATED BY FRENCH PILOTS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE SUCCESSFULLY BOMBED A BATTERY OF 75-MILLIMETER FIELD GUNS WITH WHICH THE VIET-NAMESE HAD BEEN SHELLING HANOI FOR SEVERAL DAYS.

AT NAMDINH, APPROXIMATELY 50 MILES SOUTH OF HANOI, THE FRENCH SAID THEY HAD CAPTURED THE TOWNHALL, THE POSTOFFICE AND POLICE HEADQUARTERS. LARGE FIRES WERE REPORTED BURNING IN ANNAMITE SECTIONS OF THE CITY.

(DISPATCHES FROM SAIGON INDICATED LITTLE CHANGE IN THE SITUATION IN COCHINCHINA CAPITAL, WHERE THE FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER, ADMIRAL GEORGE THIERRY D'ARGENLIEU, HAS IMPOSED A 10 P.M. TO 5 A.M. CURFEW AS A PRECAUTION AGAINST POSSIBLE SPREAD OF THE STRIFE NOW RAGING IN NORTHERN INDOCHINA.

(THE ADVICES SAID THAT D'ARGENLIEU, NEWLY ARRIVED FROM FRANCE, HAD RECEIVED A VISIT FROM DR. LEVAN HOACH, HEAD OF THE NEW COCHIN CHINA GOVERNMENT, WHO ASSURED HIM THAT "ACTS DISTURBING THE PRECARIOUS PEACE IN COCHINCHINA WILL NOT BE TOLERATED" BY HIS REGIME.) #

INDOCHINA

MANILA, DEC 25-(AP)-PASSENGERS ARRIVING HERE BY AIR FROM BANGKOK BROUGHT THE UNCONFIRMED REPORT THAT FORMER GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR WHO JOINED THE FRENCH FOREIGN LEGION FOR DUTY IN INDOCHINA WERE DESERTING DURING THE FIGHT AGAINST THE VIET-NAMESE FOR CONTROL OF NORTHERN INDOCHINA.

THE TRAVELERS SAID THE FRENCH MAINTAINED A TIGHT CENSORSHIP AT THE BORDERS, PREVENTING LEAKAGE OF INFORMATION ON CONDITIONS INSIDE THE EMBATTLED COUNTRY. THE PRESENCE OF FORMER GERMAN SOLDIERS IN THE LEGION AND REPORTS OF THEIR DESERTION, THEY ADDED, WERE COMMON KNOWLEDGE IN BANGKOK

MM932APST

BY RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO, DEC.25-(AP)-THE PROPOSAL OF REP.BISHOP (R-ILL) FOR A PERMANENT U.S. AIR AND NAVAL BASE IN JAPAN SEEMED TO UNDERLINE THE PURPOSE OF EXTENSIVE SEMI-MILITARY IMPROVEMENTS ALREADY COMPLETED.

TOP U.S. MILITARY OFFICERS DECLINED TO COMMENT BUT IT IS KNOWN THAT BISHOP'S PROPOSAL COINCIDES WITH THE PRIVATE OPINIONS OF MANY.

THE YOKOSUKA NAVAL BASE--JAPAN'S LARGEST--AND A KEY NETWORK OF AIRFIELDS HAVE BEEN PLACED IN FIRST CLASS CONDITION BY U.S. MILITARY FORCES WHICH ARE ENGAGED IN CONSISTENT TRAINING PROGRAMS TO UTILIZE THEM.

SOME OF THESE IMPROVEMENTS APPEAR TO BE MADE WITH A VIEW TOWARD MORE EXTENSIVE NEEDS THAN OCCUPATION DUTIES REQUIRE. ONE AIRFIELD NEAR TOKYO COULD ACCOMMODATE B-29S WITH ROOM TO SPARE.

OFFICERS ACKNOWLEDGE PRIVATELY THAT MILITARY EYES ARE TURNED TOWARD RUSSIA. JAPAN HAS BECOME A STRATEGIC BASE THAT COULD BLOCK ANY RUSSIAN ADVANCE SOUTHWARD INTO CHINA OR EASTWARD ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

INFORMATION ON MILITARY IMPROVEMENTS IS CLOSELY GUARDED BUT RUSSIA IS KNOWN TO BE INTERESTED IN DEVELOPMENTS.

DSA12APS NM

WITH JAPANESE CHRISTMAS.

TOKYO, DEC 25-(AP)-IT WAS A GRAY CHRISTMAS FOR MANY A POOR OLD PAPA IN TOKYO'S FLOURISHING AMERICAN COMMUNIT--A DAY FOR GRAY HAIRS.

1946

THE WIVES WERE HERE, IN MANY HOMES; THE WREATHS, THE TINSEL, THE TURKEYS WERE HERE. BUT SO WAS JUNIOR--AND WHAT TO BUY FOR HIM?

HOSTS OF BUYERS PICKED THE ARMY POST EXCHANGE TOY COUNTER CLEAN IN A HURRY--AND SHOPPERS REELED WHEN THEY ENTERED JAPANESE STORES. AT LEGAL EXCHANGE RATES (15 YEN TO A DOLLAR) THE CHEAPEST TOY WAS $3, AND ONE OF MERELY AVERAGE MERIT MIGHT COST $50.

HF1205APS NM

U.S., Canada Settle Differences on Plan For Atomic Control

1946

ATOMIC PLAN (N) IRONED OUT

F.W. CARPENTER

U.S. And Canada Reported Agreeing On Details

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 26 (AP)—Members of the United States and Canadian delegations were reported authoritatively tonight to have settled their differences over the Baruch plan to control atomic energy.

An informed source said that the United States did not give up any of its basic principles in achieving the agreement.

The differences were said to have been mainly those of procedure, rather than fundamentals.

Step Toward Settlement

This agreement, if approved finally by the heads of the delegations and their respective governments, will go a long way toward a settlement of the atomic problem when the delegates of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission meet tomorrow as a committee of the whole for a showdown on the United States plan.

The political committee of the commission approved a draft report on scientific and technical features of atomic control at a closed meeting here today, but the major contention over the Baruch plan has remained to be solved.

Earlier, Canada's delegation had submitted a number of comments and proposals affecting the Baruch plan. These were said to have been discussed at a meeting of the "second echelon" of the two delegations this afternoon and early tonight.

Reported "Well Satisfied"

Both sides were reported "well satisfied after the long conference.

With such agreement it was predicted that Bernard M. Baruch, chief United States delegate, and Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian delegate, would approve the settlement.

There is a possibility that other delegations will bring up new points at the meeting tomorrow but with Canada and the United States now in agreement the meeting is expected to be much smoother.

No Sign Of Soviet Attitude

There still was no indication as to the attitude Russia will take in the important meeting.

By a 10-to-0 vote, with Russia not participating and Poland abstaining, the political committee today adopted every section of the draft report on scientific and technical features of atomic control except general findings and recommendations.

The commission is working against time to complete a report to the United Nations Security Counell by Tuesday. Everything has been acted upon except the really essential part of the report—the commission's general political findings on atomic control and the recommendations as to just how the atom shall be controlled.

Expect Hours Of Discussion

The big guns of the delegations will sound off tomorrow. Some delegations are preparing for sessions through the week end, realizing that many hours of discussion may be necessary to reconcile the conflicting viewpoints.

The political committee met in harmony until the final vote was taken.

Then the white-haired Russian scientist, Dr. S. P. Alexandrov, said: "I have not participated in the adopton of this report as the representaive of the U.S.S.R."

Follows Gromyko's Lead

It was stated authoritatively that Dr. Alexandrov declined to participate on the same grounds as those cited by Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate on the full commission, last Friday when the United States plan was voted on by the commission.

At that meeting Gromyko insisted he must have further time to study the plan and therefore he was not participating in the meeting. Dr. Alexandrov was quoted as saying that he had not had time to study the report and that he was not expressing a view for or against it.

There was no comment from the Soviet delegation after the meeting today.

Five Sections In Report

The report as it stands now is made up of five sections. These are:

1. Proceedings, giving the history of the commission's work.
2. Findings.

(a). Those of a technical character.

(b). Safeguards.

(c). General findings (blank until the committee of the whole acts).

Recommendations Left Blank

3. Recommendations (the page for this section has been left blank, with only the heading written down).

4. Report of the scientific and technical committee (this was made last September and it found that control of the atom was feasible. This also left the political question of such controls up to the commission).

5. Report and findings on informal conversations of the delegates.

There are also extensive annexes. The whole report totals so far about 80 pages.

The political committee thanked the secretariat for its work in compiling the document. The committee also commended the atomic commisison group of the secretariat, which is headed by Dr. L. Pendleton Herring, formerly of Harvard, for the skill, objectivity and integrity with which the report was drafted.

1946

DEAL LOOKS TO BUILDING OF PIPELINE (N)

Pact To Sell 'Substantial' Quantities Announced In London

T. FLANAGAN

London, Dec. 26 (AP)—An international oil deal pledging virtual American-British commercial partnership in further development of much of the Middle East's oil riches was disclosed tonight in an announcement from the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

The announcement said:

"Anglo-Iranian Oil Company Limited announces the conclusion in principle of agreements for the sale of substantial quantities of crude oil to Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and Socony Vacuum Oil Company over a period of years.

Pipeline Suggested

"A term of these agreements provides for the prior investigation by the parties of the possibility of constructing a pipeline from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean."

The annoucement was confirmed by Standard Oil of New Jersey. A Foreign Office spokesman, describing the transaction as a "commercial deal," said that the British Government "would have had prior knowledge" of the agreements.

The British Government has two ex-officio members on the board of the company who have veto power over broad decisions but are obliged not to interfere in the commercial management of Anglo-Iranian. In effect, the Government's veto is used to cover political aspects of company dealings.

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1946

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TWO U. S. CONCERNS TO GET IRANIAN OIL

London, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, Limited announced tonight long-term agreements "in principle" to sell oil to two American companies—Standard of New Jersey and Socony-Vacuum—and said a pipeline might be built from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean.

A statement said:

"Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, Limited, announce the conclusion in principle of agreements for the sale of substantial quantities of crude oil to Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, over a period of years.

"A term of these agreements provides for the prior investigation by the parties of the possibility of constructing a pipeline from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean."

the deals involve one of the biggest oil transactions of all times.

State Department officials welcomed news of the transactions insofar as they relieved the drain on the dwindling oil resources in the United States and South America.

Two major American companies—Standard of New Jersey and Socony Vacuum—were involved in both deals according to announcements from London and New York.

Far-Reaching Deal

In what was considered the most far-reaching transaction, it was disclosed that a "preliminary" agreement had been reached whereby the Arabian-American Oil Company, which owns exclusive rights to the Saudi-Arabian fields, would sell about 30 per cent of its holdings to Standard Oil of New Jersey. Socony Vacuum Oil Company is expected to buy another 10 per cent.

The Arabian-American company is controlled by Standard Oil of California and the Texas company.

Standard of New Jersey, announcing its share in this deal, said final consummation is contingent upon surveys and discussions now in progress.

In the second agreement, Standard of New Jersey and Socony Vacuum reached an accord in principle with the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, ltd., to purchase substantial quantities of crude oil from this British company, which operates in Iran.

Because Standard of New Jersey and Socony Vacuum up until now have shipped mostly American oil to their European and Asiatic customers, government officials said it would now be possible to conserve oil resources in the United States. Both companies will be able to ship the middle eastern petroleum instead because it is closer to their clients, they said.

New Pipelines Seen

Two new pipelines are foreseen as a result of the deals to facilitate the flow of oil from the Persian gulf area to the Mediterranean. The first, operated by the Arabian-American Oil company in Saudi Arabia, would go from Dhahran through one of the Levant countries. The second would be laid from the Basra-Abadan area to the Mediterranean under the control of the Anglo-Iranian company.

The two American oil companies involved in both deals will pay part of the cost of constructing the pipelines. No estimate of the cost was immediately available but officials said they thought the amount might run as high as $300,000,000.

A third pipeline already is in operation carrying oil from Iraq. Officials said there were tentative plans for enlarging this to increase the flow to the Mediterranean from Iraq.

A direct effect of the increased oil output in Saudi-Arabia, officials here said, will be to raise the revenue going to the Saudi Arabian government. The added money will enable the country to go ahead with long-contemplated projects such as improvement of harbors and transportation.

Crown Prince Saud's visit to the United States Jan. 14 is tied in with the expected conclusion of the four-company agreement. These officials said one of the main purposes of his stay in the United States would be to inspect harbors, transportation and sewage systems to get an idea of what Saudi Arabia should have.

Officials here considered the Saudi-Arabian oil deal perhaps the most important of the two. It was believed to involve more oil, although the figures were not made public, and to be more significant from the standpoint of conserving United States resources.

AMERICAN FIRMS INVOLVED IN TWO HUGE OIL DEALS

To Exploit Vast Resources of Strategic Middle East.

AIDS U. S. SUPPLIES

Means Drain on Dwindling U. S. Reservoirs Will Be Relieved.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—(AP) Two big oil deals, under which American companies would exploit more thoroughly the vast oil resources of the strategic Middle East, were announced in "principle" today.

Hundreds of millions of dollars are involved and taken together,

EUROPE MARKS QUIET YULETIDE

Christmas Spirit Survives Post-war Rigors.

London, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—Food shortages, fuel shortages, inflation and bitter memories of war combined to dampen, but not to quench, in Europe, the spirit of one of Christendom's holiest days.

Temperatures soared unexpectedly in much of Europe to ease a little bit and for a little while, one problem of a Continent which has been without fuel all winter. Rations were relaxed a trifle in many lands to give the hungry multitudes a bit more food for the holiday.

England celebrated her merriest Christmas in eight years and heard King George say in a broadcast: "Our task is to mobilize the Christmas spirit and to apply its power and healing to our daily life.

Better Days Predicted.

"Better days lie ahead," he continued. "We must not concentrate too much on the difficulties of the present—they will pass. So let us rather think of the possibilities that the future may hold for us."

Frenchmen forgot their worries for a while to worship in chilly churches and sit down to fairly abundant meals with a glass of wine or two.

G. Is Play Santa Claus.

In Germany, American occupation troops played Santa Claus for thousands of German youngsters at parties given under the new friendship policy. Germans and Americans attended church together.

Across the world the Japanese, too, celebrated the day. American soldiers transmitted their enthusiasm for the yuletide season to the Japanese.

French newspapers published an announcement saying that 7,000 Saar-born German prisoners would be set free next month. In Britain, prisoners were permitted outside their internment camps unescorted for the first time.

Thousands of pilgrims journeyed to Bethlehem for the traditional re-enactment of the birth of Christ.

England Asleep On Boxing Day

London, Dec. 26 (AP)—It may be nothing more than the day after Christmas in America but in England it's Boxing Day—and quiet.

The proverbial Sunday afternoon in Philadelphia is like New Year's Eve in Times Square by comparison.

From the northern border, where the Scots fondle jugs of their national beverage in anticipation of New Year's, to the southern coast, where whole families are snugged up in resort hotels, the only sounds to be heard are the gentle snore and the polite burp.

Like Christmas itself, Boxing Day is a national holiday. It exists in order that people can get over Christmas before going back to work. The people take full advantage of it.

Everything is closed, including the eyes of taxi drivers. You can't buy bread, milk or, unless you find an untraditional publican, beer. Trains and busses creep along resentfully if they run at all. Newspapers don't publish. Dogs don't bark.

Boxing Day gets its name, according to most authorities, from the old custom of leaving boxes of Christmas goodies for the mail man the milk man and others who bring things to you on the day after Christmas. The name has outlived the custom.

Off To The Pantomimes

Only the children have any holiday fervor left on the day after. They drag muttering parents, whenever possible, to the pantomime—the Christmas stage extravaganza that is half fairy story and half denatured burlesque.

North of the border, the Scots, who look down their cold-reddened noses at the whole business of Christmas, ignore Boxing Day as well. Their holiday is New Year's.

BRITISH MIDDLE EAST COMMANDER TO RETIRE

LONDON, Dec. 26—(AP) Gen. Sir Miles Dempsey, commander of British forces in the Middle East, will retire next July 1, the War Office announced tonight.

He has accepted the chairmanship of Britain's racecourse betting control board.

Lt. Gen. Sir John Crocker, now head of the army's southern command, will succeed Dempsey.

Soviet Marshal Decorated

London, Dec. 26 (AP)—Marshal of the Soviet Union Konstantin Rokossovsky has been awarded the Order of Lenin to mark his fiftieth birthday and to recognize his "important services" to the state and its armed forces, Tass, the Russian news agency, reported today.

Paris Identification Checking Criticized

Paris, Dec. 26 (AP) — Caustic criticism of the economic police who swarmed through Paris luxury restaurants Christmas Eve, demanding identity cards of diners, was voiced by *Figaro* and other newspapers today. They expressed hope the raids would not be repeated for the New Year's celebration.

Acknowledging that the intent was some measure of fiscal control, *Figaro* said that the restaurants visited by the inspectors were filled with many British and other visitors to France. It said the act must have left a poor impression of France's hospitality.

"It remains to be seen whether anything will come of the raids," the newspaper said. No arrests were made and a number of diners fled when tipped that the police were making mysterious rounds.

"So where the state might have garnered another half-million francs in taxes, it now won't get half," the article said.

PROTEST ON SAAR RENEWED BY U. S.

Clay Questions a Report That French Shifted Bosch Plant Into the Disputed Area

NOIRET DECLINES TO REPLY

American Charges That Paris Views Sector as Unit Apart From Its Occupation Zone

BERLIN, Dec. 26 (AP)—A French-American dispute over the Saar widened today, the United States declaring that Paris already regarded the area as a unit apart from its occupation zone in Germany, and demanding again an explanation of recent actions there.

Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Deputy United States Military Governor, asked the French about a report that the big Robert Bosch electrical parts plant was removed from southern Wuerttemberg into the Saar.

This was the second time the Americans had asked about the plant. In a meeting of the Allied Control Council's coordinating committee, Maj. Gen. Robert Noiret, General Clay's opposite number, replied that the French did not feel obliged to report to the other occupying powers on "removal of a factory from one place to another within our zone."

The dispute developed publicly last week-end, when the French sent 1,200 customs officers into the Saar to set up a customs barrier between the territory and the rest of Germany.

"Amputation" Charged

German political leaders here charged that this, in effect, was a change of frontier and an "amputation of the Saar from the German economy." The Germans said it was a step by the French toward annexing a German territory rich in natural resources.

The dispute over reports that the French were stripping industries in other parts of their zone for the benefit of the Saar first arose a month ago when the United States asked them about the Bosch plant, which produces magnetos, dynamos and electrical equipment. When the French delayed in replying, the Americans brought the matter up again in the coordinating committee.

The Americans said that during a discussion between French and United States Military Government officials on a plan for an exchange of newspapers between the two zones, the French declared they did not consider the Saar part of the French zone but a separate administrative unit.

General Clay informed the French that the United States could not approve creation of a separate administrative unit in Germany by another occupying power unless such action was approved on a Foreign Office level. He insisted that transfer of factories in a manner affecting the level of German industrial capacity fixed by the Allied Control Council was a matter for four-power consideration. He rejected a French contention that such action was no concern of the four-power council.

Factory Moving By French Is Protested

Berlin, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Americans have officially demanded from the French an explanation of reports that they have been stripping industries from other sections of their zone in Germany and transferring them into the Saar, around which they have now established a customs frontier, it was learned today.

Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy American military governor, asked specifically about the big Robert Bosch electrical parts plant, which the French are said to have moved from southern Wuerttemberg into the Saar.

Unilateral Matter, French Hold

Clay, it was learned, requested that the French present the facts in this case to the quadripartite Allied Control Authority here. He rejected a French contention that it was a unilateral matter and not of quadripartite concern.

The dispute over the French zone industries was another facet of the Saar issue, which came into prominence when the French last week end sent 1,200 customs officers into the Saar to set up the customs frontier between the resources-rich territory and the re-

mainder of Germany.

Clay protested that operation as an "entirely unilateral action which was not presented to the Allied Control Council for consideration."

Germans Charge "Amputation"

Although the French asserted that the customs action was an anti-black-market measure to safeguard the Saar's food supply and shield its fiscal economy, German political parties here charged that it was, in effect, a change of the frontiers and "amputation of the Saar from the German economy."

German political spokesmen said today it was a step by the French toward annexation of the Saar and they expressed the hope that the Foreign Ministers Council at its Moscow meeting in March would "rescue the Saar for Germany."

Letters Sent First

The Americans first asked the French about the Bosch plant—which produces magnetos, dynamos and other electrical articles—a month ago. The request was made in a letter to Maj. Gen. Rober Noiret, French deputy military governor and, like Clay, a member of the Allied Control Authority's co-ordinating committee.

When the French delayed in replying, Clay brought the matter up again in a co-ordinating committee meeting.

Noiret replied that the French did not feel obliged to report to the other occupying powers on "removal of a factory from one place to another within our zone."

Clay's Contention

Clay replied that it was a matter for quadripartite consideration when factories were transferred in such a way that they affected the level of German industrial capacity which has been fixed by the Control Council. Clay said that the level of industry was affected when a plant is taken out of an occupation zone and put into "a separate administrative unit."

The Americans said that the French themselves had referred to the Saar as a separate administrative unit during a discussion with American Military Government officials on a plan for exchange of newspapers between the United States and French zones. During that discussion the French were said to have stated they did not consider the Saar part of the French zone.

Clay then informed the French that the United States could not approve or accept creation of separate administrative units in Germany by any other occupying power unless these actions were approved on a government (Foreign Office) level.

Army Moves to Stamp Out Germany's Black Market

Berlin, Dec. 26 (AP)—United States occupation authorities had under study tonight a directive to prohibit the private importation of cigarettes into Germany by American personnel as a means of stamping out the "cigarette standard" on the black market and safeguarding the German economy.

A recommendation made to Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy military governor, by a special investigating board, would forbid the importations, now running at a rate of about $100,000 a month.

The committee reported that the sale and barter by Americans of cigarettes at inflated values ranging up to 1,200 marks ($120) per carton of 200 was setting up "a currency competitive to the legal currency," discrediting the legal currency, resulting in "maladjustment of ration goods and legal processes, taking valuables out of the economy without replacing them" and inducing "undignified" trading for personal reasons on the part of soldiers.

Ban Starts January 1

A second recommendation of the investigators, which already has been accepted, was to eliminate cigarettes as an item of exchange in any barter center sponsored by the Army or Military Government.

This ban goes into effect January 1 at the Berlin barter shop where today the volume of cigarette trading was between 200 and 300 per cent above normal as traders rushed to swap their cigarette stores for cameras, chinaware and furs.

Similar barter shops are sanctioned in Frankfurt and Munich, but most of the personal cigarette imports have been going to Berlin where the market has been biggest.

The investigating committee estimated that 90 per cent of the cigarettes traded by Americans at the barter center eventually reached the black market, where Germans exchanged them for articles otherwise unobtainable.

Average 1,000 Cartons A Day

An officer at one of Berlin's three Army post offices estimated that parcels coming through his office daily contained about 1,000 cartons.

He said the volume of cigarette shipments—from mail services and private senders—had run so heavily the last three months that the staff sometimes had difficulty handling regular mail.

Parcels to individuals contained as many as 25 cartons, he reported.

Only a portion of these cigarettes have gone to the "legal" barter center. Many Americans and other Allied personnel have been selling and bartering direct with Germans.

Barter center point values have been reduced more than half since September. But still a portable typewriter can be obtained for five cartons, a Meissen set of chinaware for twelve persons for about 27 cartons, a Leica camera for 40 cartons, a radio for ten, a vacuum sweeper for seven.

A Suit For 5 Cartons

In direct dealings with Germans some persons reported obtaining electric refrigerators for five cartons, and men's suits made to order for five or six cartons.

Some American families are reported to have furnished their homes by bartering cigarettes.

Normally, cigarettes have represented about 60 per cent of the trading material offered by Americans in Berlin's sanctioned barter market and food and cosmetics only one per cent. The volume there has run about 300 cartons daily.

Military Government investigators found that Germans often refused to take legal currency for services or in transactions, demanding cigarettes instead.

May Issue Directive

The president of the Berlin police told investigators, "some people find it more profitable to stand in line two or three days at a crowded barter shop to obtain cigarettes than to work."

An embargo on importation on the smokes would be effected through a European theater directive banning them from the army mails.

The report to Clay recommended that if this was done the weekly cigarette ration at army post exchanges, which also supply American civilians as well as soldiers, be increased to meet the needs of the "maximum smoker." The present allowance is 200 cigarettes per week per adult.

U.S. Zone May Ban Private Import Of Cigarettes

Berlin, Dec. 26 (AP)—The United States Army and Military Government were considering today a recommendation to prohibit the private importation of American cigarettes into Germany by occupation personnel, as a drastic measure to take the country off its black-market "cigarette standard."

The recommendation was contained in a report made to Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy American military governor, by a special investigating committee. It said the sale and barter of cigarettes at inflated values by Americans was damaging the German economy.

Boost Weekly Ration

The report recommended that the embargo on importation of cigarettes be effected through a European theater directive banning them from army post office channels.

It suggested that if this was done the weekly cigarette ration at army post exchanges, which also supply civilians, be increased to "meet the needs of the maximum smoker." The current allowance is 200 cigarettes per week per adult.

It also recommended that cigarettes be eliminated as an item of exchange in any barter shop sponsored by the Army or Military Government.

Would Hit Private Mail

Some members of the investigating committee, which was composed of Military Government officials, questioned whether a prohibition against cigarette importations could be enacted. However, a Military Government legal officer said he knew of no Federal statute that would prevent it.

Presumably a ban on imports would include packages sent by private individuals in America to addressees here, as well as shipments from commercial firms. Thousands of Americans in Germany have been receiving cigarette shipments from mail order firms.

Cigarettes sell in the German black market at 1,200 marks ($120 at the military rate of exchange) and up per carton of 200.

By bartering cigarettes, some American families have obtained enough articles to furnish their houses.

Other Allied forces in Germany also have been dealing in cigarettes and food, but generally to a smaller extent than Americans and at a higher cost to themselves.

Two Main Findings

The seven-member AMG investigating committee based its recommendations for the embargo on two main findings:

1. The presence of cigarettes in the German economy has "set up a currency competitive to the legal currency which discredits the German currency, with resulting maladjustment of rationed goods and legal processes."

2. The presence of cigarettes as a cheap medium of exchange in the hands of Americans "constitutes an inducement to undignified trading with the German economy for personal reasons, without placing anything into the economy in return."

The investigators found that many Germans went so madly after cigarettes that sometimes they took them in preference to food, and that often they refused to accept German currency for services and in transactions and demanded cigarettes instead.

90 P.C. Go To Black Mart

Perhaps the chief reason for this was that Germans who obtained cigarettes—often in transactions at officially-sanctioned barter shops—would sell or trade them in the black market for articles which were otherwise unobtainable.

The report estimated that "probably 90 per cent" of American cigarettes obtained by Germans at the Military Government barter shop here went directly into the black market.

Hitler Counted On Puppet Nazi Party in Russia

Plan Was To Be Announced When Moscow Fell, With Renegade Slavs Forming It

BERLIN, Dec. 26 (AP)—Adolf Hitler's plan for a Nazi party of Russia, including a stooge Fuehrer and a mystical flag, has been disclosed in secret German records.

At the time when Hitler believed Moscow was on the verge of capture, a twelve-point manifesto was drafted in Berlin for issuance by Slav renegades. "The National Socialist party of Russia greets the brave German people, who have overthrown the slavery of Stalin," the manifesto declared.

Thousands of copies were printed in November, 1941, but as it became evident that the Wehrmacht had bogged down in the winter slush, the manifesto was filed away under the heading "Geheim"—secret!

The still-born National Socialist party of Russia, according to recovered documents, was to have been headed by a traitorous former citizen of the Soviet Union who adopted the pseudonym "Engineer Semlje." For a party flag, St. George, the mythical dragon-slayer, was to be portrayed on a white field, and on the left side there was to be a George Cross.

Only a few score Russian-born agents are known to have been gathered in eastern Poland, awaiting the call to return to their native land as German puppets, but there are indications they would have announced the rise of Russian National Socialism from the Kremlin if the German Army had entered Moscow.

The manifesto, however, admitted that the party would not "come to power" until the war ended and that its promises would not be fulfilled beforehand.

Designed chiefly to discourage continued Soviet resistance, the manifesto asserted the new National Socialist party "takes over responsibility for Russia's fate."

It listed these party objectives:

Complete destruction of the Communist and Kolhoz (collective farm) system; free transfer of land to the peasants; freedom of private initiative; yearly vacation of two months for farm workers; free distribution of lumber to all; nationalization of forests, railways and industry; amnesty for Komsomols (Communist youth); amnesty for well-behaved members of the Communist party; amnesty for all Communists "who with weapons in their hands have helped to throw down Stalin; amnesty for members of the order of Heroes of the U. S. S. R., and "annihilation of all Jewish commissars."

German Bomb Case in AMG Court

STUTTGART, Germany, Dec. 26 (AP)—Eleven Germans accused of bomb outrages against denazification courts in the United States occupation zone will be tried here Jan. 3 by the American Military Government, the AMG announced today. Marshal Herro of Milwaukee will act as president of the court, which will include Earl P. Deets of Baltimore, Dr. Raymond Bring of Miami, Maj. Mack Terry of Binghamton, N. Y., and Capt. Herbert Schwab of Los Angeles.

Parri Eyes Role In Italo-Slav Negotiations

Rome, Dec. 26 (AP)—Government quarters reported today that Premier Alcide de Gasperi, soon to leave for negotiations in the United States on Italian problems, had asked former Premier Ferruccio Parri to head a mission to Marshal Tito for Italian-Yugoslav talks.

Parri, who led Partisan fighters against the Germans in the final stages of the war, helped found the Action party and headed the Italian Government for six months last year, has not given his answer yet.

Two Particular Problems

The Italian Cabinet recently decided to send a commission of technicians to Belgrade in the near future to develop the contacts made with the Tito Government in New York and to discuss these problems:

1. The treatment of minority groups left on the wrong side of the new Italo-Yugoslav frontier that has been worked out by the Paris Peace Conference and the Foreign Ministers.

2. The resumption of trade relations.

Communist Leader Palmiro Togliatti, in an "unofficial mission" to Belgrade last November, stirred a clamorous controversy when he reported Marshal Tito was ready to bargain on Trieste, trade and some other questions.

Italian PW's Released

The offer on Trieste came to nothing, as the Foreign Ministers in New York proceeded to agree on a statute for the Free State of Trieste.

Italian representatives made direct contact with Yugoslav representatives in New York, however, and one fruit of Togliatti's trip has been the release of thousands of Italians held as prisoners of war in Yugoslavia. A third contingent of prisoners, numbering 2,680, arrived at Ancona, an Italian port on the Adriatic, on Christmas Eve.

It was believed that de Gasperi chose Parri, his immediate predecessor as Premier, to head the mission because several Ministers insisted that the delegation have a "political" character as well as a technical makeup.

30.24 - 7101

Zionists Plan Executive Of Jewish Unit

Basel, Switzerland, Dec. 26 (AP)—Rabbi A. H. Silver, of Cleveland, Ohio, said today that the General Council of the World Zionist Organization was pursuing efforts to create an executive of the Jewish Agency.

A subcommittee headed by Silver was appointed by the General Council to continue conferences.

merely had lost its bearings. The Soviet military attache here was advised the plane and its crew were free to depart.

Sporadic fighting continued in the north. A press report from Trikkala said 30 guerrillas were killed and 50 were wounded in an attack on the village of Kanisko, in an area where army units recently began a mopping up campaign.

A dispatch from Kilkis said 40 families from two villages either "were seized by or joined up with" bands which attacked the villages.

Press reports from Salonika and irregular bands killed seven gendarmes and three villagers in attacks on two other small towns.

The Greek Second and Third Army Corps announced that 68 guerrillas surrendered yesterday under terms of an amnesty offer, and that 19 others were killed and 11 captured in mopping up operations.

GREEKS HURL NEW BULGARIAN THREAT OVER BORDER RAID

JOSEPH GOODWIN (N)

ATHENS, Dec. 26—(AP) The Athens press today quoted the Greek commander at Drama as declaring that guerrillas fighting government troops in Thrace were fleeing across the frontier and that "Greek forces will chase them into Bulgaria despite the consequences."

The dispatches attributed the statement to Gen. Nicholas Pappanicholou, commander in the narrow strip of Thrace between Bulgaria and the Aegean sea.

Strong Protest Made

The general made a "strong protest" to the local Bulgarian commander concerning entry of guerrillas from Bulgaria into Greece for an attack on a Greek village, but the Bulgarian officer rejected the protest on grounds that he had orders from his government, the press reports said.

The United Nations Security Council recently voted an 11-nation commission of inquiry to be sent to northern Greece and the border areas of Bulgaria, Albania and Yugoslavia, to look into Greek declarations that the three neighbor states were fomenting the bloody guerrilla warfare and counter-charges that the Greek royalist government was responsible for events in the north.

The Greek government, meanwhile, announced that a military investigation of a Russian plane's forced landing near Sidirocastro last week showed that the plane

GREEKS MAY CHASE FOE INTO BULGARIA

Athens, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—Three Athens newspapers quoted Brig.-Gen. Nicholas Pappanicholou, Greek commander at Drama, today as saying that his forces had been ordered to pursue retreating guerrillas "into Bulgaria despite the consequences."

Drama is in the narrow Thrace area between Bulgaria and the Ægean Sea. Considerable fighting has been in progress in Thrace.

The dispatches said that Pappanicholou made a 'strong protest to the Bulgarian commander at Katonevrookopi concerning the free entry of bandsmen from Bulgaria into Greece for an attack on the Greek village of Prosotsami." The Bulgarian officer was said to have declined the protest with the explanation that he had no orders from his Government.

Pappanicholou was quoted as saying that in the case of irregulars taking refuge or basing in Bulgaria, "Greek forces wil chase them into Bulgaria despite the consequences."

A press report from Trikkala said that thirty guerrillas were killed and fifty was wounded during an attack on the nearby village of Kanisko, in the area where Army units in Thessaly recently began a mopping up campaign.

Russ Hit U.S. 'Imperialism' 1946

Moscow, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Soviet Trade Union organ *Trud* today lauded efforts of the working class in Latin-America to "liberate their countries from the yoke of foreign monopolies which are striving to convert Latin-America into one huge colony."

The foreign monopolies in question, *Trud* declared, are primarily large American companies which, it said, have invested heavily in the Latin-American countries. The paper asserted that these companies had "utilized the war for greater expansion of their influence and to subordinate to themselves whole branches of industry" in Latin America.

Charges Open Repression

"Reactionary circles in Latin America, with the co-operation of United States monopolies, are striving to suppress the activities of trade-union organizations by means of open repression and subversive maneuvers of their agents," *Trud* asserted.

It identified these "agents" as representatives of the American Federation of Labor which, it said, was defending "the policy of imperialist penetration into the Latin-American countries, engaging in "provocational attempts to create a new association of Latin-American trade unions in competition with the Confederation of Latin-American Workers.

ARMED GANGS NET $107,000 IN PALESTINE

(N)

Bandits Rob 2 Diamond Plants, 40 Miles Apart, At Same Time

Jerusalem, Dec. 26 (AP)—Two bands of armed Jews robbed two diamond factories 40 miles apart almost simultaneously today and made away with nearly $107,000 in diamonds, cash and bonds, police reported.

Six armed men police said were believed to be of the Irgun Zvai Leumi underground resistance organization staged a spectacular raid on the Eden Hayaset factory in the all-Jewish town of Nathanya and fled with nearly $80,000 in cut diamonds.

Carried Tommy Guns

A few minutes earlier a band of three men carrying tommy guns invaded the Shamir diamond factory in Tel Aviv and escaped with $24,000 worth of diamonds, $3,000 in cash and some Government bonds.

The raids apparently were for the purpose of replenishing the underground war chest.

Nathanya, 40 miles from Tel Aviv, is the capital of Palestine's $35,000,000 diamond industry.

At that place the raiders held up more than 100 employés while looting the safe.

Meanwhile, police were investigating two killings which appeared to have been the result of executions ordered by irregular "courts" of the Jewish Resistance and of Arab Nationalists.

Said To Be A "Police Spy"

Irgun Zvai Leumi posted announcements in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem that it had "tried, convicted and executed" one of its members on Christmas Eve "because he was found to be a police spy."

The bullet-riddled body of a young Jew was picked up in Tel Aviv Tuesday.

Police reported the slaying of Emir Mohammed Zeinati by Arabs in Haifa on Christmas Day and said it appeared to have been the result of an Arab "purge." Arab informants said they thought Zeinati was killed "because he was believed to have sold land to Jews and to have espoused Jew-Arab unity."

JEW AND ARAB DIE IN TRAITOR PURGES

Jerusalem, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—Irgun Zvai Leumi, the Jewish national military organization, announced in posters today that it tried, convicted and executed one of its own members on Christmas Eve "because he was found to be a police spy."

A 25-year-old Jew, Israel Levin, was found dead near the Tel Aviv zoo on Tuesday with seven bullet wounds in his head, his eyes blindfolded and his arms bound. He had been kidnaped from his home in a Tel Aviv suburb on Monday.

Investigating today's posters, and also delving into the killing of Emir Mohammed Zeinati by Arabs in Haifa, the police said that both killings appeared to be of a purge nature. Arab spokesmen said they had information that Zeimati was slain "because he was believed to have sold land to Jews and to have espoused the cause of Jew-Arab unity." He died on Christmas day.

1 Dead, 5 Hurt In Bombay Outbursts 1946

Bombay, Dec. 26 (AP)—One person was reported killed and five injured during the night as a result of sporadic outbursts of communal violence marked by repeated police gunfire.

Police said they had to fire to quell outbreaks of acid and stone throwing that developed in clashes between Hindus and Moslems. The lone fatality was the result of a knifing, but the five persons listed as injured were wounded during the shooting.

Seven arrests were reported by police.

Hanoi French Repulse Viet-Namese Attack

Hanoi, Indo-China, Dec. 25 [AP—*delayed*]—French troops repulsed a violent counterattack by Viet-Nam forces upon the native quarter of Hanoi last night as large-scale mopping up operations continued in the southern districts.

The Viet-Namese entered the mansion of the Jean Saitenys, French commissioner, which was partly burned. They left their dead behind them in the retreat.

French garrisons at Namdinh and Phulangthoung were reported holding their positions, despite violent attacks. A French column advancing eastward from Langson, 80 miles northeast of Hanoi, toward the Gulf of Tonkin made a junction with a column from Tienyen which had covered 40 miles in three days, despite difficult terrain and sometimes stiff military opposition.

French official quarters commented that the local Nung populations, which they said had been terrorized by Annamites, Viet Minh (the "united revolutionary front") and Chinese Communists, assisted the Tienyen column in its advance.

Indo-Chinese Revolt Blamed On Viet Nam Head By French

JOSEPH L. GOODWIN

Paris, Dec. 26 (AP)—A French Foreign Office spokesman tonight accused Ho Chi Minh, president of the fugitive Viet Nam republican government, of deliberately planning and directing the nationalist uprising against colonial authority in French Indo-China.

It was the first time the fighting in France's Far Eastern colony had been blamed directly upon Ho, who had been looked upon by many in France as a moderate, helpless against more ardent nationalists in the Viet Nam ranks.

Government Seat Set Up

The accusation came as dispatches from the embattled colony reported that Ho, who fled his capital at Hanoi at the outset of the fighting last week, had re-established his government at Hadong, 6 miles to the southwest.

Other dispatches said French colonials, now in command of the entire European quarter of Hanoi, were jabbing ahead on virtually all the scattered fronts as the nationalists fell back.

The French Foreign Office spokesman accused Ho of duplicity in proposing to the French Government mutual concessions looking toward re-establishment of normalcy while preparing for the uprising.

The spokesman released what he said was a letter from Ho to President-Premier Blum, dated December 15, which proposed that French and Viet Nam troops return to their positions at Haiphong and Langson as of November 20.

It referred to "grave incidents" which "are currently spilling blood in our country," and spoke of the "current state of hostilities."

The spokesman said, however, that while the offers were being made, roads were being mined on Hanoi's principal streets; trains were halted at junctions so that the city would be cut in two, road blocks thrown up and sabotage prepared against the central electric plant.

Disguised As "Patients"

On the days preceding the first open attack—December 19—the Yersin hospital in Hanoi was filled with "false patients" who really were Viet Nam soldiers in disguise, the spokesman said.

At Cherbourg, port officials reported the liner Ile de France, still fitted out as a war transport, would be diverted from its trans-Atlantic schedule to carry troops to Indo-China. These officials said the ship would sail this week for North Africa and then to Toulon whence it would take 9,000 troops to Indo-China.

The liner was scheduled to make two trans-Atlantic voyages in 1947 before being reconverted for peacetime. There was no immediate confirmation of the report in Paris.

French Advance Reported

From Indo-China unconfirmed reports said French armor and infantry reinforcements from the area of Haiphong port had reached a point 35 miles from Hanoi, about halfway to the northern capital.

Isolated but violent incidents were reported at Saigon in the southern state of Cochin China. A French dispatch reported failure of a Viet Nam effort to enlist the autonomous republican Government's support in Cochin China in a joint independence move. Saigon was under a 10 P.M. curfew.

A delayed Associated Press dispatch from Hanoi said the Viet Nam troops there counterattacked violently near the rim of the native quarter on Christmas Day, penetrated and partly burned the French commissioner's mansion and then fell back before French fire, leaving many bodies on the field.

Civilians Urged To Leave

M. A. Sainteny, the commissioner for Tonkin, was in bed at the time, recovering from head wounds suffered in the initial outbreak in Hanoi when he was struck by fragments from a road mine.

French troops manned a tight cordon around the city's Annamite sector, and the civil population was urged to evacuate the area before mopping-up operations were begun. Food conditions in the isolated sector were described as desperate.

About 75 miles to the north, on the Chinese border, a French column from Langson joined with another from Tienyen, near the coast 40 miles north of Hongay harbor, and advanced 40 miles toward unspecified objectives in a three-day march which often met stiff opposition.

Natives Aid Garrison

At Langson itself a French garrison had broken a nationalist siege and routed Viet Nam forces. Natives in the area came to the garrison's aid, military sources at Hanoi said, adding that the rapid advance from Langson was aided by local populations which had been terrorized by Annamite and nationalist forces and their adherents.

Meanwhile, in Paris, Premier

Blum was reported to have told his Government there was no significant change in the Indo-China situation since he reported on it three days ago to the National Assembly.

However, at Saigon, Marius Moutet, Colonial Minister, was quoted as preparing a report to Paris that the situation was "well in hand." Moutet arrived in Saigon yesterday and made a quick military survey of conditions in the north.

A French general staff communiqué, which the French press agency said was delayed in transmission, reported clashes at Nam Dinh, southeast of Hanoi and near the coast. There, the bulletin said, French troops inflicted severe losses on the Viet Nam forces.

French troops apparently also were in control of Haiduong, half way between Haiphong and Hanoi on the main road. However, Haiphong's suburbs were reported still under shell fire by Viet Namese nationalists using Japanese mortars and 75-mm. guns.

French Minister Probes Trouble In Indo-China

Paris, Dec. 26 (AP)—Colonial Minister Marius Moutet today began an on-the-spot investigation of the situation in Indo-China as French troops slowly fanned out through the northern states of Annam and Tonkin against stubborn opposition by Viet-Nam nationalists.

Dispatches from Saigon in the southern state of Cochin-China reported Moutet's arrival there yesterday on a special fact-finding mission. He was greeted by Admiral George Thierry d'Argenlieu, French high commissioner for Indo-China, who had arived from Paris earlier in the week.

Moutet was also greeted at the airport by delegates claiming to represent a majority of the Annamite population as well as by many French, who presented him with a petition asking the replacement of d'Argenlieu and most of his regime. The delegates maintained that dissatisfaction with d'Argenlieu was largely responsible for the trouble in the north.

Visit To Be Short

Saigon itself was fairly quiet during the night, the French Press Agency reported. Hand grenades were said to have been thrown into a French barracks and at a French military truck, but without causing any casualties. A policeman was killed and another seriously wounded in another incident, the agency said. Saigon was under a 10 P.M.-to-5 A.M. curfew.

The Saigon advices said Moutet declined to comment on the situation, merely declaring that there had been no change in French policy and that his Government would continue to work for the protection of legitimate French interests, French citizens and the friends of France.

He was quoted as saying that he intended to visit Hanoi, capital of the young Viet-Namese Republic and one of the main trouble centers, but that his visit would be short because he had to return to Paris for the French presidential election on January 16.

D'Argenlieu Broadcasts

The French National Assembly last week agreed to postpone an inquiry into the Indo-China situation for two weeks to give him an apportunity to make a report.

D'Argenlieu, in a Christmas Day broadcast, declared that France could not grant Viet-Namese demands for complete independence, but pledged that his Government would respect agreements for local self-government.

He asserted that to grant the demands would "gravely prejudice" the interests of both France and Indo-China.

Meager reports on the military situation over the week end said that Hanoi had been completely occupied by the French but told of continued sharp fighting elsewhere in Tonkin and Annam.

A Manila dispatch quoted travelers arriving there from Bangkok as saying that former German war prisoners who had joined the French Foreign Legion for duty in Indo-China were deserting the French during the current fighting.

CHINESE TROOPS TAKE OFFENSIVE

PEIPING, Dec. 26—(AP) The first first time since Chiang Kai-shek issued cease fire orders Nov. 11, government reports today told of an offensive gesture by Chiang's troops.

These reports said Peng Lai, one of three principal ports on the north coast of Shantung Peninsula, had been wrested from Chinese Communists as the Nationalists strove to open a corridor from the peninsula coast to the Tsingtao-Tsinan railroad.

Since Chiang issued his cease-fire order as a move to restore peace between the government and the Communists, the only government military action reported has been defensive in nature.

But there was the suggestion elsewhere that from Shantung that the government is going back into action. Aroused by persistent Communist guerrilla activities around Peiping, the eleventh war zone headquarters said the Nationalists would begin a "country purge" to crush groups threatening the Peiping-Tientsin railroad. The latest guerrilla success was the capture of Lutung, a village in Peiping's north suburbs.

Chinese In Drive On Guerrillas

Peiping, Dec. 26 (AP)—Chinese Communist guerrillas, in a surprise move, captured a village only seven miles north of Peiping today and provoked the Government into an about face in its policy.

The Communists' unexpected attack from the north elicited a statement from eleventh war zone headquarters that National troops would begin a "country purge" to crush guerrillas threatening the Peiping-Tientsin railroad.

Previously, Government military leaders persistently maintained the guerrilla attacks were not serious and dismissed them as nuisance tactics.

Government reports said 1,000 to 2,000 Communists captured the village, Lutung, Christmas Day after a fifteen-hour battle and still held it today, although they once were driven off by Government reinforcements.

The local press said guerrillas were harassing national garrisons in other villages around Peiping and also have begun attacking the southeast section of the railroad.

The Communists also stepped up their attacks around Paoting, capital of Hopeh province.

JAP FILMS SHOWN AT TOKYO TRIAL

Tokyo, Dec. 26 (A. P.).—Japanese propaganda films misrepresenting Dutch and Australian prisoners of war as well fed and luxuriously housed in Java were shown before the International War Crimes Tribunal today. Lieut.-Col. J. S. Sinninghe Damste, associate prosecutor for the Netherlands, told the court that survivors said that they were forced to pose for the film at gun point and under threat of death to friends or relatives if they refused, and that they only saw the food, adding: "Food—the thing we dreamed about—succulent beef, steaming bread—we saw the food, handled it, but that was all—the Japanese ate it."

The films, taken in 1942, were supplanted with post-liberation Australian movies showing the true situation. One general affidavit was made by an Australian, Brigadier Arthur Seaforth Blackburn, who directed the inserts and who had previously testified regarding camp conditions.

Cornelius C. Leenheer, a Dutch citizen of Kisaran, Sumatra, now attached to the British Army as a major, described mistreatment of women in the camps. He was a rubber plantation manager for the United States Rubber Company at the time of the invasion.

MacArthur Invites Byrnes To Japan

Tokyo, Dec. 26 (AP)—General MacArthur today invited Secretary of State Byrnes to visit Japan "to emphasize the importance of America's inherent interest in the future of the Pacific."

His invitation was in reply to a Byrnes' message congratulating MacArthur "on the great job you have done in Japan."

BYRNES ASKED TO VISIT JAPAN

MacArthur's Invitation Given In Yule Greeting Exchange

Washington, Dec. 26 (AP)—An invitation to Secretary Byrnes from General MacArthur to visit Japan was disclosed today by the State Department, but officials indicated there was little likelihood that the Secretary could make such a trip, at least for several months.

The Allied commander expressed belief in an exchange of holiday greetings that a visit by Byrnes "would do much to orient the American people as to the vital importance of America's inherent interest in the futuer of the Pacific."

Congratulated On Job

MacArthur's invitation followed the receipt of a Christmas message in which Byrnes congratulated him on "the great job you have done in Japan" and added "You have demonstrated that you are a statesman as well as a soldier."

The State Department made the exchange public after MacArthur's headquarters at Tokyo disclosed the invitation.

Might Return Via Tokyo

The Secretary himself was absent on a Christmas holiday at Aiken, S.C., but a department official told newsmen he will be busy for some time preparin gfor the Big Four peace conference on Germany to open in Moscow in March.

The Secretary intedns to represent the United States at this conference and the spokesman did not rule out the possibility that he might be able to return to the United States from Moscow by way of Tokyo.

Admiral Crawford Shifted

Tokyo, Dec. 26 (AP)—The United States Navy today announced that Rear Admiral George C. Crawford, of Black Mountain, N.C., has been appointed commander of Cruiser Division 13, based in the Marianas. He has been in command of Cruiser Division No. 1, based at Yokosuka.

Japanese Diet Adjourns

TOKYO, Dec. 26 (AP).—The ninety-first extraordinary Diet (Parliament) session adjourned today after a month's stormy meeting. Political controversies shelved or delayed major legislation.

Japan Takes Over Raw Silk

TOKYO, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Government decided today to place raw silk under a State monopoly to prevent diversion into undesirable channels, to improve quality and to relieve producers of losses caused by fluctuations in foreign prices.

Brutality Of Jap Medic Told At Crimes Trial

Yokohama, Dec. 26 (AP)—Raymond S. Kirch, Lake of the Hills, Lake Wales, Fla., charged in an affidavit today that Rikio Shioiri, a PW camp medical orderly, knocked him down because he asked for treatment.

The affidavit, read at the war-crime trial for Shioiri, said Kirch's feet were swollen from malnutrition and cold. He declared the orderly made him put on shoes "even though the pain was more than I could bear." He charged the Japanese hammered him in the abdomen and knocked him down.

POLISH GROUP SEEKS TO ENTER PHILIPPINES

MANILA, Friday, Dec. 27—(AP) A group of 150 Polish refugees in Telaviv, Palestine, petitioned the government today for permission to come to the Philippines.

In a letter to Philippine authorities, the group of newspapermen, artists and scientists said they faced return to their native land, but did not want to go back because Poland was under the political influence of Russia.

DAIREN ORDER IS EXPLAINED

State Department Says No "Ultimatum" Was Given

Washington, Dec. 26 (AP)—The State Department said today latest information indicated that no official Soviet "ultimatum" was involved in last week's enforced departure of an American naval vessel from the Russian-held naval port of Dairen, Manchuria.

A dispatch from William H. Newton, Scripps-Howard writer representing the combined world press, reported the refusal of Russian military authorities to permit an American business man and two correspondents to land at Dairen from an American vessel which hurriedly left port two hours after the expiration of its authorized 48-hour stay. Newton spoke of a verbal ultimatum by Russian military officials.

No "Fist Shaking"

After obtaining clarification of a "garbled" portion of a report from Consul General H. Merell Benninghoff at Dairen, a State Department spokesman expressed belief that the Russian "ultimatum" which sped the vessel's departure was not "in any sense a fist-shaking affair."

The spokesman, Lincoln White, department press officer, said that Benninghoff had advised that the Soviet official in charge of the docks had granted a two-hour extension of stay to the ship on his own authority.

Then, becoming nervous, this official told the ship's officer the vessel must leave or he could not be responsible for the consequences. White explained that this apparently meant that he simply didn't know what the reaction of his superiors might be.

On Routine Mission

The vessel, the LC-3 1090, went to Dairen on a routine courier mission carrying diplomatic mail and supplies to the United States Consulate there.

Today's explanation appeared to close the Dairen incident so far as the State Department is concerned.

In another development with a bearing on Russian-American relations, the State Department today firmly rejected a Soviet protest over a fight between two Russians and American military police in Shanghai.

The Moscow press gave prominence to this incident following the publication of reports of the Dairen affair in American newspapers.

Followed Auto Accident

An exhaustive investigation by American authorities in Shanghai showed, White said, that the military police became involved only after the Russians had beaten the driver of an American Army jeep which struck the Russians' car.

Instead of "seeking official intervention," the Russians were said to have pulled out the ignition wires of the jeep and then assaulted the driver, Corporal Robert C. Carson.

The M.P.'s thereupon subdued the Russians with "considerable difficulty."

There were no denials that they were beaten. They were treated at a hospital for contusions and bruises but were able to leave without assistance, the State Department said.

The Soviet Consul General at Shanghai has been told that the two Russiains could file a claim through American Army channels for any damage suffered to their motor car in the accident.

U.S. Rejects Red Complaint On China Row

Washington, Dec. 26 (AP)—The State Department announced today it has rejected Russian complaints that two Soviet citizens were attacked by American military police in Shanghai on September 23.

The Department blamed the two Russians for the fighting, which occurred after an automobile accident. The Russians had asked compensation for injuries received in the clash.

The incident first drew a complaint from Soviet authorities in Shanghai on December 19. The protest was taken to the State Department by the Russian embassy here.

Dairen Incident Virtually Closed

Coincident with the Department's

30. 24 - 7103

statement, the Department's press officer, Lincoln White, expressed the opinion that there was no ultimatum involved in a warning by Soviet official at Dairen, Manchuria, last week to American naval officers to get their ship out of port after its authorized 48-hour stay had expired.

This appeared virtually to close the Dairen incident as far as the State Department is concerned. White said that the warning was given by a Soviet official in charge of the Dock rather than by Soviet military commanders and that it was, in his opinion, "not in any sense an ultimatum."

White previously had stated that the Russian officials were within their legal rights in requesting the ship to leave.

COMMUNISTS PLAN MASS STRIKE, VIEW

Accused Of Revolutionary Plot By House Probers' Counsel

Washington, Dec. 26 (AP)—Ernie Adamson, counsel for the House committee charged with investigating un-American activities, came up today with a report saying:

1. There is a "conspiracy" brewing to promote a communistic revolution in the United States through an economy-wrecking general strike or other means.

2. Seventeen important CIO labor unions are dominated by Red agents of the Soviet Union.

3. The Library of Congress is "a haven for aliens and foreign-minded Americans."

CIO Denies Charge

4. The State Department ought to protest about activities of "numerous representatives of foreign nations" attached to the United Nations and busily following "with blind obedience the dictates of Moscow."

5. "Communist-controlled unions" are making inroads in the Panama Canal Zone and by tying up the canal "can paralyze our entire shipping and commerce."

Committee members reserved comment on Adamson's findings. The CIO and the Library of Congress called the respective references to them untrue.

Members said the committee probably would meet early next week formally to approve, or modify, the report.

"We haven't had a chance to read it yet," one member said. "It's all news to me."

"Creating Unemployment"

Adamson declared:

"The time has come for all labor unions to inquire fully into the aims of those who pose as friends, but actually have no other interests than a fervent and sometimes violent desire to be instrumental in the establishment of a virtual dictatorship in the United States."

Communists, who, he maintained, have infiltrated into the field of government, labor and education, "realize that the Communist plan of creating unemployment in the United States is the only medium through which they can possibly gain control of the United States through a victory at the ballot box."

Other methods that may be used in "a foreign-inspired conspiracy," he said, include "a general strike in the United States through Communist-controlled labor unions which will ultimately result in a revolution," or "industrial sabotage in the form of strikes . . . during a period of war between the United States and Soviet Russia."

Denied By Librarian

As for the Library of Congress, Adamson said many persons accepted for employment in its reorganized legislative reference department "have had extensive association with agencies or societies who have shown inclination to change the economy, if not the Constitution, of the United States."

Luther Harris Evans, Librarian of Congress, said: "I deny flatly and completely" the "haven" accusation.

He added that many of his employés might have belonged to organizations which were interested in changing the Constitution by granting women's suffrage or eliminating lame ducks from Congress.

"But if he means that they are subversive or belong to organizations engaged in subversive activities, then I deny that flatly and completely."

Evans said that if the committee offered any "facts" he would meet them and refute them.

Adamson said that probably the "most serious penetration" by Communist forces "has been within the labor movement, where the Communists dominate seventeen vital unions of the CIO."

"This Is An Old Saw"

Henry Fleischer, speaking for the CIO said, "This is an old saw used time and again and there is nothing new in it." Fleischer added that "we don't think much of Mr. Adamson or his committee."

The CIO spokesman expressed the opinion that "Mr. Adamson is mad at us" because the CIO convention recently adopted a resolution saying that the committee "would go on from attacking what they call radicals and liberals to a direct attack on labor unions."

Adamson contended that "numerous representatives of foreign nations who are attached to the United Nations have been attending meetings sponsored by the Communists fronts in the United States and addressing audiences upon matters affecting the United Nations."

"One-Sided Opinions"

However, he said, they "are presenting one-sided opinions directed in favor of the Russion foreign policy and the nation which they themselves represent."

The State Department should protest these activities, he added.

The committee, Adamson said, "cannot emphasize too strongly . . . the danger from this 'Fifth Column' within our gates which follows with blind obedience the dictates of Moscow."

Adamson, 52-year-old native of Carrollton, Ga., practiced law in Atlanta, New York and Pittsburgh before accepting the committee post early in 1945. He is the son of former Representative William C. Adamson, of Georgia.

Reports have been prevalent since Republicans won control of Congress last month that he will be replaced next month by Robert E. Stripling, former chief investigator when former Representative Martin Dies, of Texas, headed the committee.

FOREIGN POLICY BACKING ASKED

Morse Also Urges Public Support for AMG.

Washington, Dec. 26 (A. P.)—Senator Morse (R.-Ore.) called today for support and strengthening of the administration's foreign policy as a means of winning the peace and avoiding another war.

Just back from a six weeks' tour of Europe and the Middle East, he also asserted in a statement that Americans at home had "let down" United States Military Government and State Department officials abroad. American prestige among Allied, liberated and conquered countries has suffered as a result, he said.

"Every American here at home should feel somewhat ashamed of the lack of adequate support which we have given these representatives of ours abroad since V-E and V-J Day," he added.

If the next twenty years are to be something else than an armistice, he said, the United States must make clear that "we are in Europe to stay for whatever period of years future events demonstrate that it is necessary for us to stay."

"That means also," he continued, "that we must give adequate support to our officials abroad so that the prestige and influence of America will be respected and followed at all international council tables."

Backs Bipartisan Policy.

Morse said he did not claim to qualify as an authority after his trip but that he had done his best to make an intensive, objective study of political and economic conditions.

"As a result of my observations I am convinced that the Truman-Byrnes-Vandenberg-Connally foreign policy not only must be supported but must be strengthened if we are to win the peace and avoid another war," he said.

"If all Americans could see the struggle for existence which is going on in the countries I visited they would see the danger to our national security which is inherent in the wishful thinking which since the war has come to characterize the attitudes of too many Americans toward our international problems."

ARMY HELPS OUTFIT PACIFIC RAFT TRIP

Expedition Hopes To Prove Polynesians Hail From West

Washington, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Army, adventuring into nautical affairs, is helping outfit a six-man raft expedition across the South Pacific.

The expedition members, six Norwegians, said today they hoped the 4,000-mile drift from Peru to South Pacific islands will prove that the Polynesians' ancestors came from the Western Hemisphere and not Asia.

For its part, the Army hopes to find out how some of its new field and emergency equipment stands up under 140 days of tropical heat and storm at sea.

GI Fare For Norwegians

The Army and the Air Forces are staking the Norwegians to old GI-tested rations and some new dehydrated bill-of-fare, a recently developed water container, sleeping bags, watertight instrument containers and a couple of life rafts just in case the balsa-wood design of the ancient Inca people fails to hold up.

Thor Heyerdahl, zoologist, ethnologist and skipper of the expedition, took a philosophical view about native rafts. Asked what the party would do if a storm capsized the 25 by 15-foot raft, Heyerdahl replied: "A raft is just as flat on the bottom as on the top."

The expedition expects to drift away from Ilo, Peru, early in February and follow the Humbolt current out westerly into the Pacific making landfall in the Tuamoto group near Tahiti.

Hopes To Prove Theory

Heyerdahl and his wife lived in Tahiti ten years ago, were adopted by the native chief and given native names the pronunciation of which took two days to learn.

The Norwegian said he hoped the expedition would prove his ethnological theory, which is this:

A race of white peoples set out from the coast of South America perhaps 1,500 years before the rise of the Inca civilization, migrating on rafts which landed them in the Pacific islands. About 500 years later Indian natives from the northwest coast of North America migrated by seagoing canoes to the same area. The fusion of the two races produced the Polynesian stock.

This contest the long-standing theory that the source of Polynesians was from the Asiatic mainland.

Heyerdahl said the possibility of the second migration form the area of British Columbia was supported by a voyage made in the 1920's by Capt. J. C. Voss, who sailed a dugout canoe from Vancouver to New Zealand.

Army To Try Out Trainee Court

Washington, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Army, seeking a substitute for court-martial to enforce discipline in its proposed universal military training program, will experiment with a trainee court and "code of conduct."

The test will be conducted in a unit of 18-and-19-year-old regular army recruits, who will begin U.M.T.-type training at Fort Knox, Ky., next month. About 600 men are in the unit set up to find out how U.M.T. should operate if Congress approves the program.

Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Army Ground Force commander, announced the disciplinary experiment in a statement today. A demerit system with extra duty for infraction of regulations will be the base of the experimental system. Because U.M.T. trainees would be civilians and not members of the armed forces they could neither be tried by court-martial nor sentenced to military prisons.

Each demerit over ten in one month will call for an hour of extra fatigue duty. A trainee court composed of seven men from his own company will sit in judgment on a violator accused of such things as brief a.w.o.l., shirking duty or disorderly conduct. Members of the court, a trial judge advocate and counsel, will be appointed by the senior member of the company. An officer will serve as adviser on military law, but will have no vote in the court's decision.

Scientists Hear How Flyers Listened for Subs

BOSTON, Dec. 26 — (AP) The Navy showed the American Association for the Advancement of Science today how its fliers listened for submarines underneath the water.

The planes dropped long, slender, can-shaped buoys, with four foot antennae reaching into the air and a mike dangling in the water below.

These buoys radioed the underwater sounds to the planes.

The Navy showed a training device, as big as two pianos, which gave a miniature imitation of sea, submarine below and buoys, equipped with sound so that trainees could learn to distinguish submarine sounds from noises made by the sea, surface ships, and airplanes.

5 Years Old Tomorrow, Seabees Still 'Can Do'

Washington, Dec. 26 (AP) — The "Can Do" Seabees—who, the Navy boasted, could make an ice-cream freezer or an automobile from oil drums and a junk pile—celebrate their fifth anniversary Saturday.

Seabees (named from the initials of their organization: Construction Battalion) were in every major United States invasion after Guadalcanal. They blew up underwater obstacles, built ship-to-shore causeways, then laid down airfields and bases—frequently dropping their tools to fight off enemy counter-attacks.

Now a permanent part of the Navy, a skeleton force of 7,000 Seabees handles emergency construction jobs and act as a nucleus for a wartime organization should another emergency arise. During the war the Seabees reached a peak of 250,000 men.

5,000 AT OAK RIDGE TO LOSE THEIR JOBS

OAK RIDGE, Tenn., Dec. 26 (AP)—The Army announced tonight that new processes for development of atomic energy worked out here during the past year would result in "considerable savings in operating costs" and a reduction of about 5,000 workers.

Col. E. E. Kirkpatrick, Manhattan District deputy engineer and commanding officer here, declined to discuss the new processes, but an Army announcement said they dealt with "separation of Uranium 235." This was one of the elements used in the manufacture of atomic bombs.

"Results of the test operation have been discussed with the Atomic Energy Commission, which will assume responsibility for the operations of the Manhattan Project on Jan. 1, and the commission has concurred in the operating changes," the announcement said.

The statement added that plans for the production of fissionable materials were unchanged and that "the expanding program of research and development of atomic energy will not be affected."

Colonel Kirkpatrick told reporters the 5,000 employes would be laid off over a period of "a few months" and that "no further layoffs are anticipated in the long-range program of operations."

He said there were 28,000 to 29,000 persons working here now, including administrative and Army personnel.

Kin Of Marines In China May Join Them There

Washington, Dec. 26 (AP)—Wives and other dependents of some Marines in China may join their menfolk under an authorization of James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, made public today.

Officers and enlisted men of the rank of staff sergeant and up may apply for their dependents to join them, the Navy said.

This privilege had previously been granted to army and navy personnel in the Far East.

Transport Reaches U.S. From Manila, Okinawa

San Francisco, Dec. 26 (AP)—The army transport Gen. H. F. Hodges, delayed by storms at sea from her scheduled Christmas Day arrival, docked today with 1,116 military and 115 civilian passengers from Manila and Okinawa.

Aboard the ship was Brig. Gen. Franklin O. Carroll, Sr., of Dayton, Ohio, who is transferring from command of the Pacific Air Service Command at Manila to a staff position in Washington.

Two other large troop ships are on the inbound schedule of the Port of Embarkation for the remainder of the year. They are the S.S. Marine Devil with 1,240 military passengers, due from Jinsen, Korea and Yokohama December 29, and the S.S. Cape Mendocino from Manila on December 30 with 1,189 military and eight civilian passengers.

BILBO REPORT TO BE 'TOUGH'

Said To Show Relations With War Contractors

Washington, Dec. 26 (AP)—A member of the Senate War Investigating Committee said tonight the subcommittee which investigated Senator Bilbo's relations with war contractors has drafted "a very tough" report.

It makes no direct recommendations, he said, but lays down the evidence on Bilbo's connections with Mike Morrisey, A. B. Friend, F. T. Newton and others, and emphasizes contentions by Senator Ferguson (R., Mich) that donations were solicited from them.

May Decline To Sign

These other items also went on the Bilbo bulletin board:

1. Strong doubt arose as to whether some Democratic members of the committee will sign or sanction the subcommittee report.

2. Chairman Taft (R., Ohio) of the Senate Republican Steering Committee called a meeting for tomorrow morning to discuss whether to try to bar Bilbo from the Senate.

3. Senator Elmer Thomas (D., Okla.) reported that Bilbo is dredging up some "embarrassing" questions for some of the senators who want to throw him out. Thomas reported that the Mississippi Senator has "a bunch of people" looking into relations between other senators and war contractors. In a mood to fight fire with fire, Thomas said, Bilbo is prepared to raise some embarrassing questions about those relations.

Repeatedly in the week-long subcommittee investigation of Bilbo's war-contractor activities, he denied he had done anything that other lawmakers had not done.

Bilbo was reported to have spent a quiet Christmas at his "Dream House" on his Mississippi farm.

Senator Mead (D., N.Y.), subcommittee chairman, was reported late today to have decided to sign the report, prepared by Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) and members of the committee staff.

Invited To GOP Meeting

However, Senator Tunnell (D., Del.), the third member of the subcommittee, was said to have decided against signing on the grounds that he was not able to attend all the hearings.

Senators Hickenlooper (R., Iowa) and Ferguson were invited to attend tomorrow's GOP steering committee meeting although they are not members of the group.

Colombia Is 39th Nation To Join the World Bank

5 Other Countries Have Until Tueseday to Sign Up

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP).—Colombia has become the thirty-ninth nation to join the World Bank for Reconstruction and development, Harold D. Smith, vice-president, announced today.

Colombia has been a member of the Bank's twin institution, the World Monetary Fund, since the latter's start, but its entrance into membership in the Bank was delayed by internal legislative technicalitics.

Colombia's subscription to the Bank is $35,000,000.

Five other countries which participated in the Bretton Woods conference in the summer of 1944 have until Tuesday to sign the Bank's articles of agreement, but so far have not indicated that they will do so.

These are Russia, Australia, New Zealand, Liberia and Venezuela.

The Bank, which has thus far made no loans or issued any securities to investors, is continuing its quest for a president to succeed Eugene Meyer, who resigned three weeks ago.

Mr. Smith has also resigned but is remaining at his desk until a successor to Mr. Meyer is chosen.

Sugar Control Keeps Price Level Low

Chicago, Dec. 26—Removing controls from sugar would send prices soaring to somewhere near the 26 cents a pound figure of 1920, Department of Agriculture spokesmen said here today.

Sugar today is retailing at 8 to 9 cents a pound, it was said, largely because the United States purchases all of the big Cuban and Puerto Rican crops and rations the supply.

No Exports

"The United States is not exporting any of its home-grown sugar," the Government spokesman said.

The United States, Canada and Britain all have cut per capita sugar consumption to 78.1 pounds annually compared with prewar use of 103, 102 and 111.2 pounds, respectively.

Denmark, a surplus sugar producing country, has voluntarily cut the rations of its citizens from 122.3 pounds per capita prewar to 84 pounds today.

Sweden reduced from 101.6 to 89.6 pounds per capita.

Nations Rationed

The countries receiving part of the rations of the above nations and their current per capita rate of sugar consumption follows:

Germany — Prewar consumption was 56 pounds per capita; today 16 pounds.

Italy—Prewar use was about 19 pounds per capita; today 7.9 pounds.

Poland — Prewar consumption 12.8 pounds a person; using today 12.5 pounds.

Russia — Prewar use was 25.8 pounds per capita; use today 13.5 pounds, "which may not be filled this year."

Spain—Prewar use 24 pounds per capita; available today 11 pounds.

(Chicago Daily News Service)

Bergson Plans Palestine Exile Regime in Paris

Departs Today for France; Predicts Holy Land Will Soon See a Revolution

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP).—Peter Bergson, chairman of the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation, will leave for France tomorrow to lead a group which will form a Palestine government-in-exile.

Bergson, who claims the support of Jewish underground groups in the Holy Land, told a news conference the exile "revolutionary" government will receive recognition in Palestine, and probably will be recognized by "several" governments.

He told newsmen the new "government-in-exile of the Hebrew Republic in Palestine" will coordinate underground fighting and "transform the present sporadic struggle in Palestine into a full-fledged active force for national liberation."

He quoted a 1775 statement by the American patriot Patrick Henry: "If we wish to be free . . . we must fight!" and said a "full-scale revolution is soon to come" in Palestine.

Bergson said the Zionists and other agencies, such as the World Zionist Congress and the Jewish Agency for Palestine, are "products of the ghetto" and have brought about "an unhealthy situation" which "cannot continue without fostering anti-Semitism.

Attacked by Zionists

Peter Bergson has been a controversial figure ever since he came to the United States in 1940, and has been attacked frequently by Zionist leaders who have denounced terrorism in Palestine.

The latest public attack on Bergson and the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation which he organized came this month from the president and executive committee of Vaad Leumi, the Jewish National Council in Palestine. They said the H. C. N. L. "is wholly outside the organized Jewish community" and "consists of persons who are self-appointed and who represent no one except themselves."

The thirty-five-year-old Bergson was born in Lithuania, but was taken to Palestine with his family a few years later. His father is one of Jerusalem's leading Talmudists.

After helping organize the 1934 boycott of Germany in the Near East, Bergson turned to smuggling Jews into Palestine. In 1937 he went to Europe to help Jews escape to the Holy Land via the underground railroad.

Since coming to the United States he has been active in organizing such groups as the American Friends of a Jewish Palestine, the Committee for a Jewish Army of Stateless and Palestinian Jews, the Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe and the American League for a Free Palestine.

CAPT. ALVARO ALBERTO OF BRAZIL TOLD THE COMMITTEE THAT THE CONSTITUTION OF HIS COUNTRY REQUIRED THAT OWNERSHIP OF MINES AND ORES IN THE GROUND MUST BE IN THE HANDS OF BRAZILIAN CITIZENS. HE MADE THE POINT THAT MANAGEMENT MENTIONED IN THE REPORT THUS WOULD NOT MEAN OWNERSHIP. BRAZIL HAS ENDORSED THE BARUCH PLAN COMPLETELY, BUT FELT THAT THIS STATEMENT ON OWNERSHIP WAS NECESSARY FOR CLARIFICATION.

NEW YORK, DEC.26-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES WILL BE ASKED TO MAKE MID-MANHATTAN SITE ALONG THE EAST RIVER, SELECTED AS A PERMANENT HOME FOR THE UNITED NATIONS, A VIRTUALLY INVIOLABLE INTERNATIONAL ZONE, A.H. FELLER, GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE WORLD ORGANIZATION, SAID TODAY.

FELLER SAID THE NEGOTIATIONS WOULD BE OPENED LATE NEXT MONTH BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND U.N. OFFICIALS ON A PROPOSED DRAFT TREATY ESTABLISHING THE ZONE.

THE PROPOSED AGREEMENT, WHICH WILL REQUIRE APPROVAL OF THE U.S. CONGRESS AND THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY, WILL NOT REQUEST "EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY" OF THE EAST RIVER AREA, FELLER SAID.

BUT, HE ADDED, IT WOULD PROVIDE FOR TRYGVE LIE, UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY GENERAL, TO HAVE EXCLUSIVE AUTHORITY TO APPROVE OR DENY ENTRY TO THE SITE OF ANY PERSON, AND TO PRESCRIBE CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE PRESENCE OF ANY PERSON IN THE AREA.

SERVICE OF LEGAL PROCESS AND SEIZURE OF PRIVATE PROPERTY ALSO WOULD BE GOVERNED BY PERMISSION OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL, FELLER SAID, ALTHOUGH THE PROPOSED AGREEMENT POINTS OUT THAT HE WOULD BE EXPECTED TO COOPERATE WITH FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL OFFICIALS.

UNDER TERMS OF THE DRAFT AGREEMENT, THE SECRETARY GENERAL COULD REQUEST ASSISTANCE OF LOCAL POLICE IN PROVIDING PROTECTION INSIDE THE ZONE, OR HE COULD ESTABLISH A SEPARATE UNITED NATIONS POLICE DEPARTMENT.

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CHRISTMAS BOXING DAY HOLIDAY OFFICIALS AT BECAUSE OF BRITAIN'S POST CHRISTMAS BOXING DAY HOLIDAY OFFICIALS AT PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE'S RESIDENCE, THE TREASURY AND THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY--AS WELL AS AT THE OFFICES OF ANGLO-IRANIAN--COULD NOT BE REACHED FOR COMMENT.

ANGLO-IRANIAN--IN WHICH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HOLDS A 55 PER CENT CONTROLLING INTEREST--NOW FIGURES WITH AMERICAN COMPANIES IN MIDDLE-EAST OIL LIKE THIS:

WASHINGTON REPORTS SAID THE TWO AMERICAN COMPANIES INVOLVED IN THE

DEAL WITH ANGLO-IRANIAN ARE TO BUY A TOTAL OF 40 PER CENT INTEREST IN THE ARABIAN-AMERICAN OIL COMPANY WHICH HOLDS EXCLUSIVE CONCESSIONS FOR ARABIAN OIL. ADD LDN(N) - PIPELINE - XXX DEALINGS
ARABIAN-AMERICAN IS OWNED BY STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA AND THE TEXAS COMPANY.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF A PIPELINE, OF WHICH THE ANGLO-IRANIAN ANNOUNCEMENT SPOKE, WOULD BE CARRIED OUT BY ARABIAN-AMERICAN WITH FUNDS FROM THE SALE OF ARABIAN OIL INTERESTS TO STANDARD OF NEW JERSEY AND SOCONY VACUUM.

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THE PIPELINE, WHICH WASHINGTON REPORTS SAID WAS PROJECTED FROM DHARAN ON THE PERSIAN GULF TO THE MEDITERRANEAN, IS EXPECTED TO COST $125,000,000. IT WOULD COVER A STRAIGHT-LINE DISTANCE OF ABOUT 1,000 MILES. GAZA, SOUTHERNMOST PALESTINE PORT ON THE MEDITERRANEAN, PRESUMABLY WOULD BE THE TERMINUS SINCE IT IS THE NEAREST MEDITERRANEAN PORT TO ARABIA.

GAZA ALSO FITS INTO BRITISH STRATEGIC CONCEPTIONS SINCE IT HAS BEEN SPOKEN OF AS A NAVAL AND MILITARY BASE WHEN THE BRITISH WITHDRAW FROM EGYPT. IT ALSO WAS PROJECTED AS A POINT UNDER BRITISH CONTROL IN THE "MORRISON PLAN" FOR FEDERALIZING PALESTINE.

PRESUMABLY THE SALE OF ANGLO-IRANIAN CRUDE OIL TO STANDARD OF NEW JERSEY AND SOCONY VACUUM, PLUS THE CONSTRUCTION OF A PIPELINE, WOULD PROVIDE AN OVERLAND ROUTE FOR BRITISH OIL--ON A COMMERCIAL BASIS--TO STRATEGIC BRITISH HOLDINGS IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN AND WOULD AMOUNT TO AN OVERLAND "LIFELINE" THROUGH THE VAST ARABIAN DESERT IN PLACE OF THE MUCH LONGER SEA HAUL THROUGH THE PERSIAN GULF, THE RED SEA AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

ANGLO-IRANIAN SUPPLIED THE BRITISH NAVY AND THE RAF WITH MUCH OF THE FUEL USED BY THOSE TWO SERVICES DURING THE WAR.

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NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES

TOKYO, FRIDAY, DEC.27-(AP)-JAPANESE GUARDS BEAT AND STARVED ALLIED CIVILIAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN INTERNEES WITH THE SAME SAVAGERY THEY USED ON MEN IN SUMATRA, A WITNESS TOLD THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL TODAY.

MAJ.CORNELIS LEENHEER, FORMER DUTCH WATER POLO OLYMPIC STAR, TESTIFIED HE WAS AN EMPLOYE OF THE U.S. RUBBER COMPANY AT KISARAN, ON SUMATRA, WHEN THE JAPANESE INVADED THE DUTCH EAST INDIES IN 1942.

AS SUPERVISOR WHO LOOKED OUT FOR THE INTERESTS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN SUMATRA'S CAMPS, LEENHEER TESTIFIED THAT JAPANESE ARMY OFFICIALS VISITED THE CAMPS REPEATEDLY BUT MADE NO EFFORT TO CORRECT CONDITIONS.

IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE OCCUPATION, JAPAN'S SECRET POLICE AND SOLDIERS FREQUENTLY EXECUTED EUROPEANS WITHOUT TRIAL, HE SAID. LATER, THE DEATH RATE FROM DISEASE AND STARVATION BECAME SO HIGH THAT THE JAPANESE SELDOM BOTHERED TO EXECUTE PRISONERS FOR VIOLATING ORDERS.

FOR ALL THAT, THE DUTCH OFFICER TESTIFIED, THE TREATMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN WAS MILD COMPARED WITH THAT METED OUT TO NATIVE LABORERS.

LEENHEER SAID THAT IN ONE TYPICAL SOUTH SUMATRA CAMP FOR CIVILIAN MEN, 28 PERCENT OF THE 364 INMATES DIED IN TWO AND A HALF YEARS.

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TOKYO, DEC.26-(AP)-CYRIL CHAMBERS, AUSTRALIAN MINISTER FOR THE ARMY, SUGGESTED TODAY THAT REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL NATIONS WHICH HAVE TROOPS IN THE BRITISH OCCUPATION ZONE SHOULD MEET IN JAPAN TO DISCUSS THEIR PROBLEMS.

HE SAID SUCH A MEETING WOULD BE "IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE GOVERNMENTS CONCERNED" BUT DECLINED TO ELABORATE.

HIS OBSERVATION WAS MADE IN A PREPARED STATEMENT TO A HURRIEDLY CALLED PRESS CONFERENCE FOLLOWING AN INSPECTION OF BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATION AREAS.

CHAMBERS' STATEMENT REPORTED HE WAS ABLE TO SETTLE SOME OF THE TROOPS' PROBLEMS "ON THE SPOT" BUT "OTHERS COULD ONLY BE DEALT WITH ON RETURN TO AUSTRALIA." AGAIN HE DECLINED TO ELABORATE.

HE SAID THE SOLDIERS DESERVE THE HIGHEST COMMENDATION FOR MOVING INTO A DEVASTATED AREA BUT "THERE IS EVERY INDICATION THE CORNER HAS BEEN ROUNDED AND WITHIN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS THERE WILL BE MARKED IMPROVEMENT IN THE GENERAL SITUATION."

ASKED WHAT PROBLEMS MIGHT BE DISCUSSED AT A SCHEDULED CONFERENCE WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR HE SAID "I'LL DISCUSS THOSE WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR."

AFTER AVOIDING ALMOST EVERY QUESTION ASKED BY AMERICAN AND JAPANESE NEWSMEN, CHAMBERS WAS ASKED TO EXPLAIN WHAT PROBLEMS HE HAD SOLVED ON THE SPOT.

"I'LL LEAVE THOSE ON THE SPOT," THE AUSTRALIAN REPLIED.

"WHAT ONES WILL YOU TAKE BACK TO AUSTRALIA?" 1946

"I'LL TAKE THOSE BACK TO AUSTRALIA."

"YOU GOT US HERE UNDER THE MISREPRESENTATION THAT THIS WAS GOING TO BE A PRESS CONFERENCE," SAID WALTER SIMMONS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. "YOU HAVE BEEN VAGUE THROUGH THE WHOLE THING. YOU MAY TALK TO AUSTRALIANS THE WAY YOU HAVE BEEN, BUT NOT TO AMERICANS."

"I DID NOT ASK FOR A PRESS CONFERENCE," CHAMBERS SAID. "I WAS TOLD YOU WANTED TO MEE ME."

"I DIDN'T ASK TO MEET YOU," SAID FRANK HAWLEY OF THE LONDON TIMES. "THE EMPIRE HOUSE GOT ME OUT OF BED AT 7 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING AND TOLD ME TO COME HERE FOR A PRESS CONFERENCE."

THE CONFERENCE ADJOURNED. 1946

FJ546ACS

YOKOHAMA, FRIDAY, DEC.27-(AP)-TWENTY FIVE PERCENT OF THE MEN DRAFTED IN 1945 WERE ORDERED TODAY TO REPORT TO THE U.S.ARMY'S FOURTH REPLACEMENT DEPOT FOR RETURN HOME. WITH THE DEPARTURE OF THIS GROUP, 75 PERCENT OF THE DRAFTEES OF 1945 WILL HAVE BEEN SENT HOME.

DV957PCS NM

DENPASAR, BALI, DEC. 26-(AP)-ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW UNITED STATES OF INDONESIA MOVED A STEP NEARER FULFILLMENT WHEN THE PROVISIONAL STATE OF EAST INDONESIA WAS FORMALLY INAUGURATED HERE OVER THE WEEKEND IN THE NAME OF QUEEN WILHELMINA OF THE NETHERLANDS.

THE NEW STATE HAS A POPULATION OF MORE THAN 8,000,000 AND EMBRACES CELEBES, THE MOLUCCAS, BALI, LOMBOK, DUTCH TIMOR AND NUMEROUS SMALLER ADJACENT ISLANDS. IT INCLUDES SOME OF THE RICHEST COPRA AND SPICE-PRODUCING AREAS IN THE EAST INDIES.

THE INITIAL STEP IN ORGANIZING THE UNITED STATES OF INDONESIA WAS TAKEN SEVERAL WEEKS AGO AT CHERIBON WITH THE RATIFICATION OF AN AGREEMENT WHEREBY THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED THE INDONESIAN 1946

REPUBLIC IN JAVA, SUMATRA AND SEVERAL SMALLER ISLANDS.

BORNEO IS SCHEDULED TO RECEIVE STATEHOOD NEXT MONTH AND THE STATUS OF DUTCH NEW GUINEA IS TO BE SETTLED LATER.

THE POST OF PRESIDENT OF EAST INDONESIA WENT TO RAJAH SUKAWATI, A BALINESE NOBLEMAN WHOM DELEGATES FROM THE TERRITORY ELECTED BY A VOTE OF 36 TO 33. TADJOEDDIN NOOR, FORMER HEAD OF THE INDONESIAN NATIONALIST PARTY, WAS CHOSEN AS FIRST CHAIRMAN OF THE PARLIAMENT.

THE NEW STATE WILL EXERCISE POWERS ROUGHLY SIMILAR TO THOSE OF AN AMERICAN STATE AND WILL BE AN EQUAL PARTNER WITH THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC AND BORNEO IN THE UNITED STATES OF INDONESIA. TOGETHER WITH THE NETHERLANDS HOMELAND THEY WILL FORM A UNION UNDER THE DUTCH CROWN.

JR341AES

1946

B61(CQ)WX (TEXT) (Q)

WASHINGTON,DEC.26-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF A STATE DEPARTMENT STATEMENT CONCERNING RUSSIAN COMPLAINTS THAT AMERICAN MILITARY POLICE ATTACKED TWO SOVIET CITIZENS IN SHANGHAI ON SEPT.23: (ABOUT 300)

ON DEC.19 THE DEPARTMENT RECEIVED A NOTE FROM THE SOVIET EMBASSY PROTESTING AGAINST AN ALLEGED ATTACK ON TWO SOVIET CITIZENS, MARTYNOV AND CHUZO, IN SHANGHAI ON SEPT.23, 1946, BY THE AMERICAN MILITARY POLICE.

THE INCIDENT WAS BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL GENERAL IN SHANGHAI, DR.MONNETT B.DAVIS, BY THE SOVIET CONSUL GENERAL THERE AND AN EXHAUSTIVE INVESTIGATION WAS CONDUCTED BY THE AMERICAN AUTHORITIES IN SHANGHAI.

THE INVESTIGATION DISCLOSED THAT THE INCIDENT AROSE AS RESULT OF AN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT IN WHICH AN ARMY JEEP DRIVEN BY CPL.ROBERT C. CARSON STRUCK A MOTORCAR OCCUPIED BY THE TWO SOVIET CITIZENS.

THE TWO SOVIETS, INSTEAD OF SEEKING OFFICIAL INTERVENTION, PULLED OUT THE IGNITION WIRES OF THE JEEP AND ASSAULTED CARSON, WHO WAS PULLED FROM THE JEEP AND BEATEN UNTIL HE FELL TO THE GROUND. THE SOVIET CITIZENS WERE SUBSEQUENTLY SUBDUED WITH CONSIDERABLE DIFFICULTIES BY A DETAIL OF AMERICAN MILITARY POLICE, WHO WERE CALLED TO THE SCENE, AND WERE REMOVED TO A POLICE STATION.

THEY WERE SUBSEQUENTLY TREATED AT A HOSPITAL FOR CONTUSIONS, AND BRUISES AND LEFT THE HOSPITAL IMMEDIATELY AFTER TREATMENT WITHOUT ASSISTANCE.

THE AMERICAN AUTHORITIES WHO CONDUCTED THE INVESTIGATION WERE SATISFIED THAT NO ACTS COMMITTED BY THE AMERICAN MILITARY POLICE WARRANTED DISCIPLINARY ACTION AND THAT SINCE THE SOVIET CITIZENS INVOLVED WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INCIDENT THEY HAD NO GROUNDS FOR CLAIMING REIMBURSEMENT FOR THE COST OF MEDICAL ATTENTION.

THIS INFORMATION WAS INDICATED TO THE SOVIET CONSUL GENERAL IN SHANGHAI BY THE AMERICAN CONSUL GENERAL AND THE SOVIET CONSUL GENERAL WAS INFORMED THE SOVIET CITIZENS CONCERNED MIGHT FILE A CLAIM THROUGH REGULARLY ESTABLISHED U.S. ARMY CHANNELS FOR ANY DAMAGE SUFFERED TO THEIR MOTOR CAR AS A RESULT OF THE ACCIDENT.

EG150PES NM

1946

1946

WASHINGTON,DEC.26-(AP)-THE ARMY SAID TODAY THAT GENERAL JOSEPH T.MCNARNEY SUBMITTED HIS PLAN FOR GRANTING CHRISTMAS AMNESTY TO LITTLE NAZIS IN THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONE TO SECRETARY PATTERSON BEFORE PUTTING IT INTO EFFECT.

IN ANSWER TO REPORTERS' QUESTIONS, THE DEPARTMENT SAID MCNARNEY HAD FULL AUTHORITY TO TAKE THE ACTION UNDER THE POWERS OF HIS OFFICE OF AMERICAN ZONE COMMANDER BUT THAT HE PREFERRED TO CHECK WITH PATTERSON. THE SECRETARY APPROVED THE PROPOSALS.

APPROXIMATELY 1,000,000 GERMANS WERE FORGIVEN PREVIOUS ASSOCIATIONS WITH THE NAZI ORGANIZATION BY THE GRANT OF AMNESTY.

FR1234PES

WASHINGTON,DEC 26-(AP)-SENATOR MORSE (R-ORE), BACK FROM A SIX-WEEK EUROPEAN TOUR, SAID TODAY HIS "ONLY DISAPPOINTMENT" WAS FAILURE OF RUSSIA TO PERMIT HIM TO VISIT THERE. O Sup.

HE ADDED THAT "FROM THE STANDPOINT OF DEVELOPING A MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES, IT IS DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND WHY A LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT IS DENIED THE SAME TREATMENT ACCORDED RUSSIANS IN A SIMILAR STATUS TO VISIT THIS COUNTRY."

MORSE ALSO SAID IN A STATEMENT HE BELIEVED CONGRESS SHOULD PUT INTO EFFECT "EXACTLY AS PASSED" THIS YEAR A PROPOSED CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION PLAN.

"FAILURE TO DO THAT WILL BE POLITICAL BAD FAITH AND OPEN THE (REPUBLICAN) PARTY TO JUST CRITICISM THAT IT IS YIELDING TO POLITICAL AMBITIONS OF SOME LEADERS IN CONGRESS WHO SEEM TO WANT TO MODIFY THE BILL IN ORDER TO OBTAIN COMMITTEE CHAIRMANSHIPS," HE CONTINUED.

"UNDOUBTEDLY AFTER CONGRESS HAS HAD SOME EXPERIENCE WITH THE BILL IT MAY FIND THAT, BASED ON EXPERIENCE, SOME CHANGES ARE NEEDED. BUT CERTAINLY NO CHANGES CAN BE JUSTIFIED UNTIL WE HAVE TRIED THE BILL FOR AT LEAST A YEAR." #

1946

BOSTON,DEC.26-(AP)-THREE FEDERAL PROSECUTING OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THEY WOULD GO BEFORE A UNITED STATES GRAND JURY IN BOSTON FRIDAY TO PRESENT EVIDENCE AGAINST ROBERT H.BEST AND DOUGLAS CHANDLER, FORMER AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMEN, CHARGED WITH TREASON.

THE GOVERNMENT CONTENDS THAT THE PAIR, NOW JAILED WITHOUT BAIL IN WASHINGTON, ENGAGED IN GERMAN RADIO BROADCASTS IN THE INTEREST OF THE NAZIS WHILE THIS COUNTRY AND GERMANY WERE AT WAR. THEY ARE THE FIRST OF A GROUP OF ALLEGED EXPATRIATE AMERICANS TO BE BROUGHT TO THE UNITED STATES FOR TRIAL.

TOM DE WOLFE, OF SEATTLE, WASH., SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, CAME TO BOSTON TODAY AND CONFERRED WITH UNITED STATES ATTORNEY GEORGE F.GARRITY AND GARRITY'S CHIEF AIDE, ASSISTANT U.S. ATTORNEY EDWARD D.HASSAN ON THE PLANS FOR PREPARATION OF THE GOVERNMENT'S CASE AGAINST BEST AND CHANDLER.

ANOTHER SPECIAL PROSECUTOR, CLYDE E.GOOCH, HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO JOIN DE WOLFE. U.S. ATTORNEY GARRITY HAS DESIGNATED HASSAN TO CO-OPERATE ACTIVELY WITH GOOCH AND DE WOLFE IN PROSECUTION OF THIS, THE FIRST TREASON CASE IN NEW ENGLAND SINCE THE REVOLUTION.

THE PROSECUTORS WOULD VENTURE NO GUESS AS TO WHEN THE GRAND JURY WOULD ACT. EVIDENCE TO BE PRESENTED TO THAT BODY IS SECRET.

AN INDICTMENT WAS BROUGHT BY A DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GRAND JURY AGAINST THE MEN IN 1943 AND NOW, A NEW INDICTMENT WILL BE SOUGHT TO SUPERSEDE THE THREE-YEAR-OLD CHARGES THE PROSECUTORS SAID, INCLUDING ADDITIONAL ACCUSATIONS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1943 TO VE DAY, MAY 8, 1945. #

30. 24 - 7107

BARUCH REPEATS DEMAND FOR BAN ON VETO IN DEAL FOR ATOM BOMB SECRETS

L. HAUCK (N)

U.N. Commission Delays Final Vote On Control Plan

1946

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 27 (AP)—The United Nations Atomic Energy Commission tonight postponed its final vote on an international control plan after Bernard M. Baruch said flatly that the United States could not surrender the secrets of the atomic bomb unless the United Nations ruled out the veto on punishment of violations.

Standing firm in the face of Russia's silence and new opposition from France and Great Britain, Baruch demanded that the veto phrase remain in the report and added that without it he could not recommend Senate approval.

Full Commission Gets Report

The commission, meeting in secret session as committee of the whole, then decided to forego any vote and tossed the whole report into the hands of the full commission on Monday. It was stipulated that agreement without ballot had been reached on all phases of the Baruch plan except reference to the veto.

The commission ended its session at 8.30 P.M.

Prof. S. P. Alexandrov, who held the Soviet seat in the unexpected absence of Andrei A. Gromyko, took no part in the discussions but announced near the close of the meeting that he wanted to be considered "present but abstaining in full."

Five Nations Support U.S.

An American spokesman said that the United States had the solid support of five other nations on the twelve-member commission—China, Egypt, Brazil, Mexico and Australia—in the veto fight and counted Canada and Great Britain as doubtful. Poland and France both said they would not accept any version which included the word veto and the Netherlands sought a compromise to avoid use of the specific word.

In one of his strongest speeches before the atomic group, Baruch declared:

"If our people were to believe that it lay within the power of a violator to treaties voluntarily entered into under the United Nations legally to escape the consequences of violation of such treaties, in my opinion, they would—and they should—withdraw their support from this organization, which, in those circumstances, can be no more than a debating society and a place to exchange pious-sounding documents.

Called A Subterfuge

"I cannot recommend to the people of the United States, I cannot advocate before the Senate of the United States, that this country surrender this potent weapon and dedicate to mankind its tremendous knowledge in the field of the production of atomic energy—in the belief that they are outlawing the use of this weapon for war and opening the gates for the use of atomic energy for the good of all mankind—under any system which is open to nullification of punishment by what can be called a subterfuge," Baruch declared.

As weary delegates passed their eighth hour of debate, Baruch closed his statement with these words:

"All that we have asked you to do is to vote in favor of the proposition that it should not lie within the power of anyone to determine by his own veto whether he or a friend is guilty and should be punished.

Poland Abstains

"Gentlemen, it is either—or. Either you agree that a criminal should have this right by voting against our position (or you fail to take a stand on the question by refraining from voting), or you vote for this sound and basic principle of enduring justice and plain common sense."

Baruch's reference to refusal to vote apparently was directed at Russia and Poland. The Soviet Union has refused to be recorded on atomic ballots and Poland has abstained.

Earlier Barauch said that the issue at stake was the sanctity of a treaty versus the sanctity of the veto, and added sharply:

"I do not see why a nation which intends to keep the treaty should want the veto. Only those nations which may intend to violate the treaty would want the protection of the veto."

Part Of Atom Plan Adopted

Baruch took the floor immediately after the French and British agreed to a ban on the veto, but objected to specific mention of the word in the final draft. The British explained they had taken this stand in the hopes of bringing unanimity and contended that adequate safeguards should be given without specific use of the word, long objected to by the Russians.

The dispute paragraph on the veto reads as follows, with the United States insisting on inclusion of the bracketed phrase:

"Once the violations constituting international crimes have been defined and measures of enforcement and punishment therefore agreed to in the treaty or convention, there shall be no legal right [by veto or otherwise] whereby the willful violator of terms of the treaty or convention shall be protected from the consequences of violations of its terms."

The debate went on in the unexpected absence on Soviet delegate Andrei A. Gromyko. Russia took no part in the discussion and thus left unanswered the question of its final attitude toward the final program.

Before plunging into the veto issue, delegates adopted the first part of a slightly reworded version of Baruch's control proposal.

Outside the chamber, Dr. Juliusz Katz-Suchy of Poland said that he would abstain on any final vote.

Dr. S. P. Alexandrov, white-haired Russian scientist, sat mute in his country's seat as delegates passed over the document paragraph by paragraph. At the end of the discussion of each section the chairman asked for objections and received none.

Says Gromyko Busy

Alexandrov took the seat after telling reporters tersely that Gromyko was "occupied with other business."

This was the first time that Gromyko had absented himself from a commission meeting or committee of the whole (working committee), but a spokesman at the Soviet consulate said there was no special significance in the move.

Russia's action today followed its previous policy on atomic voting of joining with Poland in abstaining or refusing to be recorded. Earlier this month Gromyko told delegates as they considered the Baruch plan that he would not participate in any discussion on it. He argued for more time to study it. He reserved his right to comment later and some observers believed now that Russia would withhold its statement until the plan went to the parent Security Council, where the big powers have a veto, for final approval.

Only yesterday the commission's political committee approved, with Russia silent and Poland abstaining, the scientific and technical phases of a safeguard summary. The entire report must go to the full commission Monday and thence to the security council on the last day of the year.

The sections approved early today were generally non-controversial and resulted from the integrating of American and Canadian versions. Among points it stressed were:

1. That it is feasible to control atomic energy and insure its use for peaceful purposes by providing safeguards.

2. That effective control depends on control of the production and use of uranium, thorium and their fissionable derivatives.

3. That the development of atomic energy has international implications.

4. That an effective control system, must be international in scope with a strict international agreement.

1946

Text of Baruch Statement

N.Y. TIMES

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Dec. 27—Following is the text of a statement made today by Bernard M. Baruch, United States representative, before the working committee of the United Nations Atomic Energy commission:

I fear that in spite of many explanations, the position of the United States representative on this commission with respect to what is generally referred to as the Security Council veto is still not clearly understood. We have not attacked the Security Council veto as provided in the Charter; we do not intend to attack it. If it were in my power to modify it, I would not even suggest that it be modified at this time.

A sharp distinction exists—and it has been made in the United States proposals—between (1) the principle of unanimity of action as applied to general problems or to particular situations not foreseeable and therefore not susceptible to advance unanimous specific agreement, and (2) the voluntary relinquishment of the so-called secondary or continuing right of veto on questions relating to specific programs previously approved by the Security Council and established by an effective treaty among the nations. As to (1) above, we suggest no change in the present procedures of the Security Council; as to (2) above, we maintain that no veto can be allowed to apply.

Principle Declared Unbreached

The American proposal in no way violates the principle of the unanimity of the great powers or the application of the veto as conceived in the Charter. It is at variance only with an extreme and attenuated and, I am sure, unintended use of the veto.

The so-called veto problem in this instance has four facets:

First. When our recommendations have been delivered to the Security Council the doctrine of unanimity of the great powers is applicable. Unless our proposals, or some modification of them that the Security Council may make, are acceptable to all of the great powers, they will die aborning. We have not attacked this sound, proper and intended exercise of the doctrine of unanimity.

Second. After the Security Council has approved a proposal plan and a treaty has been proposed, all nations, not only the great powers, have the right to exercise their discretion of a veto as to whether or not they decide to become parties to the system of international control. Here again is a veto to which we raise no objection.

Third. When the body to administer the international control system has been set up, it will presumably receive powers adequate for the effective performance of its task. We have, I think, all agreed that the doctrine of unanimity should not be applicable to the operation of the administrative body.

Fourth. If, contrary to its solemn agreements, a nation in violation of the terms of the treaty seizes as plant or some fissionable material or commits some other major breach, the administrative body will be obliged to bring this to the attention of the nations and to the attention of the Security Council. By prior action and by the very doctrine of unanimity itself, both the Security Council in approving the system and the nations in signing the treaty will have accepted the responsibility to observe and to enforce the obligations of the treaty. It is at this point that we maintain that a violator should not have a veto to protect him against the consequences of his willful wrongdoing.

Says U. N. Binds Treaties

Our people believe that the United Nations stands for the sanctity of treaties and for the keeping of the pledged word in international relations. If our people were to believe that it lay within the power of a violator of treaties voluntarily entered into under the United Nations legally to escape the consequences of violation of such treaties, in my opinion they would—and they should—withdraw their support from this organization, which, in these circumstances, can be no more than a debating society and a place to exchange pious-sounding documents.

The United States proposals are entirely consistent with this position and with the letter and spirit of the United Nations Charter. They are, so far as I can see, the only possible position that can be taken within the letter and the language of the Charter. Any other course would shock the moral, common-sense judgment of the world. Unless this is so, every international treaty from this time on will be meaningless in that it contains by implication a clause to the effect that any major power to such a treaty—or any minor power that finds a friend among the major powers—is not legally bound to carry out a treaty to which it has voluntarily affixed its signature and solemnly bound itself, if and when it decides to ignore it.

If the violators of a treaty can legally and with impunity escape the consequences of a violation of an agreement voluntarily entered into, then every treaty executed under the auspices of the United Nations contains the fatal defect that it is binding only so long as the major nations want it to be binding.

The issue at stake here is sanctity of a treaty versus the sanctity of the veto. I do not see why a nation which intends to keep the treaty should want the veto. Only those nations which may intend to violate the treaty would want the protection of the veto.

War Called Punishment

It has been said that if a great nation decides to violate a treaty, no agreements, however solemn, will prevent such violation; that if a great nation does not have the right to release itself from its obligations by veto the result will be war. I agree. I believe that a clear realization of this would be the greatest step toward peace that had been taken in history. Let all nations that willingly set their pens to the terms of this treaty realize that its willful breach means punishment and, if necessary, war. Then we will not lightly have breaches and evasions.

This goes to the very essence of the United Nations. It is the spirit of the Preamble and the purposes of the Charter: "To take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace."

I cannot recommend to the people of the United States, I cannot advocate before the Senate of the United States, that this country surrender this potent weapon and dedicate to mankind its tremendous knowledge in the field of the production of atomic energy—in the belief that they are outlawing the use of this weapon for war and opening the gates for the use of atomic energy for the good of all mankind—under any system which is open to nullification of punishment by what can be called a subterfuge.

All that we have asked you to do is to vote in favor of the proposition that it should not lie within the power of anyone to determine by his own veto whether he or a friend is guilty and should be punished.

Gentlemen, it is either—or. Either you agree that a criminal should have this right by voting against our position (or you fail to take a stand on the question by refraining from voting) or you vote for this sound and basic principle of enduring justice and plain common sense.

Montgomery Going To Visit Stalin

London, Dec. 27 (AP)—Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, chief of the Imperial General Staff, will visit Moscow early in 1947, the War Office announced tonight.

1946

The announcement said the visit would be in response to an invitation from Prime Minister Stalin, extended during the Big Three conference in Potsdam in 1945. The invitation was renewed last October by Marshal Alexander M. Vasilevsky, chief of the Soviet General Staff.

Montgomery, who visited the United States last September, accepted because he was "anxious to acquaint himself with the military life of the Red Army," the announcement said.

Britain Said to Hold $40,000,000

LONDON, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Financial Department of the Polish Embassy said tonight that the Polish Government was unable to recover gold worth $40,000,000 that had been deposited with the Bank of England for the duration of the war.

The statement said pre-war assets of Polish citizens and institutions in the United Kingdom were still blocked under the Trading-with-the-Enemy Act. It also said unnamed members of the former Polish Government in Exile had directed Polish assets into private channels.

Britain Concludes Czech Trade Pact

London, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Foreign Office has announced that Britain and Czechoslovakia have concluded an agreement authorizing the Czechs to purchase $10,000,000 worth of surplus goods on deferred terms.

The stores will be mainly military, the announcement said, although some machine tools and other items may be included. Pending for many months, the agreement was held up when the United States recently reduced the size of a loan to Czechoslovakia.

Revolt Hits South Indo-China, Saigon Under State Of Siege

Paris, Dec. 27 (AP)—Colonial revolt spread to southern Indo-China, French news dispatches reported today, taking a toll of 24 civilians. Both sides took an increasingly uncompromising stand in the nine-day fight of the Viet Namese.

The French imposed a state of siege at Saigon, capital of Cochin China in the south, newspaper reports said.

The French press agency said a series of Christmas night highway attacks in the vicinity of Saigon riddled the occupants of three motor cars filled with Annamite, Indian and Chinese civilians. Twenty-two persons were killed in these attacks, including one British Annamite subject.

Four Priests Injured

Another motor car carrying a group of priests and Annamite children was ambushed and two of the children killed and four of the priests seriously injured, the agency reported.

French military officials interpreted the night attacks on highways as an effort by Viet Nam partisans to cut communications throughout southern Cochin China, perhaps as a preliminary to all-out assaults similar to those staged in Tonkin.

Passengers in three motor cars ambushed on the road between Can-Tho and Soo-Trang included three women and two children who were injured, the French agency reported. The ambush victims were found by French army patrols and brought to Saigon.

Three Grenades Exploded

The newspaper *France-Soir*, reporting the state of siege, said orders for a military alert were given in the Cochin China capital last night. All French military leaves were canceled, and troops restricted to barracks. Numerous armed detachments patrolled the streets and closely guarded all roads radiating from the city. A 10 P.M. curfew already had been imposed.

Three grenades exploded in Saigon last night and a newspaper advocating union with the Viet Nam republic was suppressed.

French Withdrawal Demanded

While delayed dispatches from the Orient told of numerous violent clashes on scattered fronts in Tonkin and Annam in the north, Ho Chi Minh, president of the Viet Nam republic in those two provinces, was disclosed to have made a Christmas Day broadcast from a secret radio demanding withdrawal of French troops from all Indo-China.

The broadcast, reported on a Saigon dispatch dated December 25, said President Ho blamed the French for the outbreak November 19 when the French authorities were alleged to have served an ultimatum on his Government demanding control of the police.

When the Viet Nam regime rejected the ultimatum, he declared, fighting began with an attack on the presidential palace in which the President himself escaped but in which his Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs was wounded. The Viet Nam Government then fled from Hanoi, its capital, and re-established itself at Hadong, 6 miles outside the city.

Matches French Charge

Ho's statement matched one by the French Foreign Office's spokesman yesterday in which the Viet Namese President was charged with directly instigating and preparing for the outbreak while engaging in proffers of compromise with the French Government.

Admiral Thierry D'Argenlieu, French High Commissioner for Indo-China, at a reception for Colonial Minister Marius Moutet at Saigon last night declared "the latest odious violences of the Hanoi Government leaders changed the original meaning of your mission."

In reply Moutet declared "I arrived as a peace messenger," but that he had been "cruelly disillusioned."

Viet-Nam Yule Attack Repulsed, French Aver

Paris, Dec. 27 (AP)—The French claimed in an Indo-China communiqué today to have beaten back a strong Christmas-night attack in Hanoi with heavy losses to Viet-Nam troops. They said eight Japanese bodies were found among the slain.

The French reported a continued advance into southern and southeastern parts of Hanoi, but said no important operation had yet been launched into the Chinese-Annamite districts. The French described the general military situation as "satisfactory."

Colonial military authorities claimed other successes also in scattered clashes throughout northern Indo-China, the scene of fighting since a week ago yesterday between the forces of France and of the Viet-Nam Republic.

Nearing Phulangthuong

A French column advancing toward Phulangthuong, about 25 miles northeast of Hanoi, was reported to have passed Dap Cau, some eighteen miles northeast, and to have cleared Viet-Namese from a wide area after repulsing a Christmas night attack.

Viet-Namese with mortars and heavier artillery were said to have failed to drive back the defenders of Nam Dinh, 48 miles southeast of Hanoi.

Minor clashes were reported at the edges of the European quarter of Huë, Annam state capital, and in Tourane, 60 miles south of Huë, and Haiphong, port of Hanoi.

Ho, French Countercharges

The communiqué came amid mutual accusations by Ho Chi Minh, leader of the Viet-Nam Republic, and the French.

A delayed dispatch from Saigon said the republic's underground radio broadcast on Christmas night a purported statement by Ho blaming the French for the outbreak in Hanoi, capital of the republic and of French Indo-China.

At about the same time, Ho was accused in Paris of having planned the revolt and having taken a conciliatory tone to screen preparations for it.

BLUM MAY VISIT U. S. TO DISCUSS STATUS OF SAAR

PARIS, Dec. 27—(AP) Socialist deputies declared tonight that Premier-President Leon Blum may make another trip to the United States—this time to confer with U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes on France's determination to incorporate economically the coal-rich Saar.

Earlier U. S. Ambassador Jefferson Caffery visited with Blum, raising speculation in French newspapers that they had exchanged views on the Saar.

Foreign office officials said they had no word that Blum was planning a trip to Washington, where last year he negotiated successfully an American loan to France.

An American embassy press attache said Caffery's 20-minute call was only to pay official respects, but the visit took place just after the premier had talked for half an hour with Gen. Pierre Koenig, the French zone commander in Germany.

A ministry of foreign affairs spokesman expressed surprise yesterday that Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy American military governor in Germany, had criticised as "entirely unilateral action" the measures the French took in sending 1,200 guards into the Saar to establish a customs frontier around the Saar.

Yesterday it was disclosed in Berlin that Gen. Clay had renewed his queries to the French about a report that the big Robert Bosch magneto, dynamo and electrical manufacturing plant was being dismantled by the French in southern Wuerttemberg and moved to the Saar without four-power consultation. Foreign office officials here declared the plant was moved at the request of the German owners "for technical reasons."

The Russian-licensed newspaper Nacht Express in Berlin proposed today that a popular plebiscite be held in the Saar to "show the world whether indeed the Saarlanders want to be united with France, as some sections of the French press claim."

The paper said recent French actions showed they wanted to incorporate the area as part of France.

MRP Man To Head Paris Upper House

Paris, Dec. 27 (AP)—August Champetier de Ribes, 64-year-old member of Georges Bidault's MRP party, was elected president of the Council of the Republic, the French Parliament's upper house, tonight on the third ballot.

The vote was 124 for Champetier de Ribes, 119 for Georges Marrane, Communist, and one for Jules Gasser, Radical-Socialist. There were nine blank ballots.

A fourth candidate, Socialist Alex Reubert, dropped out after the second ballot when the Socialists announced they would support the Communist candidate.

Following the election the Council and National Assembly adjourned until January 14. They will meet in joint session two days later to elect a president of the republic.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle will break a long silence by making an important statement tomorrow, it was learned. He may indicate he will be a candidate for President, or he may confine himself to discussing the Saar and Indo-China questions, it was reported.

PARIS POLICE SHUT BAL TABARIN CLUB

Paris, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—The Bal Tabarin, Paris's most famous night club, was shut down by police order today.

The action followed a citywide Christmas night checkup on holiday spenders by police seeking tax evaders. The management of the Montmartre night club was reported to have refused admission to the police when they wanted to take customers' names for their checkup.

No indication was given as to how long the shutdown would last. The Bal Tabarin, the favorite sightseeing spot of G. I.'s in Paris, has been regarded so much as a landmark and its can-can as such a traditional institution that when bus service was stopped at 8:30 P. M. at the beginning of the war, the city ordered a special bus run from its doors at 11 P. M.

In addition to its invariable can-can finals—a high-kicking Gay 90s dance in which oceans of flounced petticoats and fancy garters were naughtily displayed—the Tabarin offered more up-to-date legions of girls clad only in G-strings.

RUSSIA TO PERMIT INSPECTION JAN. 6 OF GERMAN ZONE

BERLIN, Dec. 27—(AP) The Russians gave notice they would be prepared at last to admit four-power inspection teams into Soviet-occupied Germany on Jan. 6 to check on progress of liquidation of the German armaments potential, thus indicating that their zonal troop demobilization was nearing completion.

Allied inspection teams were scheduled to enter all four zones on Nov. 25, but the Russians asked postponement, saying that transport in their zone would be strained by redeployment. There have been subsequent reports of large scale reductions in the number of Soviet troops in Germany, but no official figures have been released.

U. S. Newsmen Barred

American newsmen, however, remained barred from the Soviet zone, and there was no indication when they would be readmitted. Soviet Marshal Vassily Sokolovsky, Russian commander in Germany, informed Gen. Joseph T. McNarney last month that it would be "too dangerous" to admit the newsmen during the period of redeployment operations. They have been barred since September.

"The Russians have now assured us that they will be ready to admit up Jan. 6, so four teams will set out on that day, one going into each zone," said Orvis E. McJunkins, chief of the American Military Government's reparations and demolitions section. Each team will include four technicians, one from each of the occupying powers, and will visit from six to nine plants on tours expected to last two weeks.

Inspection was decided upon after a series of charges and counter-charges that German war production was continuing in some plants contry to four-power prohibitions.

Germans Paroled

Meanwhile U. S. Army headquarters at Frankfurt announced that German general staff officers were among recipients of 120 temporary Christmas paroles given prisoners of war "whose retention beyond their normal discharge dates has been due to their special skills and knowledge which they comparatively contributed to the U. S. Army."

The paroles enabled them to spend Christmas with their families. Although the German general staff was acquitted, along with the SA and the Reichs cabinet, by the international military tribunal at Nuernberg, the army has been holding the officers pending instructions from Washington on their release. Many are being used by the army's historical division to help compile histories of the war's military operations.

The army said similar paroles of about two weeks will be granted hundreds of other eligibles among the 34,000 prisoners of war still in U. S. custody who are not in the automatic arrest classification. About 235 members of the German general staff still are being held.

Soviet Reich Zone Makes Comeback

Berlin, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Russian zone of Germany—richer in raw materials, food and housing than the Western zones—has made a speedier economic recovery and claims to have practically eliminated unemployment, according to figures made available today.

The last Russian report to the four-power directorate here, for September, showed 180,000 unemployed out of a registered able-bodied worker population of approximately 7,500,000. At the same time, the American zone reported 480,000 unemployed out of an able-bodied employable total of 6,500,000.

Since then, however, the German Central Administration for Industry in the Soviet zone reported that unemployment had been wiped out with a total of nearly 7,500,000 men and women gainfully employed.

No Way To Check

Officials in the American military government's manpower division remarked that employment figures from the Russian zone "have to be accepted at face value, because we have no entry there to check them." The figures from the German Central Administration were published in the Soviet Military Administration's official newspaper *Taegliche Rundschau*.

These figures said that eighteen

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months ago, shortly after the German capitulation, the Russian zone had 3,000,000 working for wages and about 1,000,000 unemployed. At the end of November, the Central Administration said, there were 5,600,000 wage and salary workers and more than 1,800,000 others working in individual enterprises.

Influx Of Refugees

The administration reported that this was accomplished despite a big influx of refugees and new settlers. It added that employment of women had mounted by approximately thirteen per cent and that training courses for apprentices had increased to an enrollment of 350,000.

Commenting on these figures, American Military Government officials remarked that several factors combined to make the Western zones' economic situation less favorable. Westen-zone industries suffered far heavier bomb damage. The Soviet zone is also in far better position as regards housing.

The American zone, now merging economically with the industrial British zone, has been beset by chronic shortages of coal, steel and raw material. The Soviet zone is rich in brown coal (lignite) to which many of its industries are adapted.

Young Germans Suffering Most As Food Fails

W. CALLAGHER

Children 7 to 14 Worst Hit, Survey Finds; All Adults in Nation Underweight

BERLIN, Dec. 27 (AP).—A three-power survey of hunger conditions in Western Germany reported today a "significantly larger proportion" of the population in "unsatisfactory condition" and an "increasing number" of persons showing "signs of severe undernutrition," with children of seven to fourteen the chief sufferers.

The nutrition survey, sixth of a series since the occupation began, covered the French, American and British zones. It was prepared by a three-power committee.

The survey states that the French occupation zone was in the most dangerous position as regards food stocks. At the same time, it praised the French practice of feeding both coal miners and their families, in contrast to the British-zone practice of feeding only the miners. The report said coal production per man was higher in the French zone than in the British.

"German adults are underweight, and in almost every instance weights are significantly lower than a year ago," it said. "Although children under seven have not been markedly affected by the food shortage, the growth and development of those between seven and fourteen years is unsatisfactory."

The report noted few actual cases of hunger edema (bloating), but warned that continued low rations had cut physiological reserves below safe standards and that any failure in the ration supply would be felt immediately.

Food hoards have been exhausted, as well as barter material, and most Germans today must subsist on the official ration, the survey said.

"All the evidence," the report declared, "compels the committee to conclude that the conditions, in certain respects, are serious."

1,250,000 Tons From U. S.

BERLIN, Dec. 27 (AP)—By the end of 1946, the United States will have delivered to Germany approximately 1,250,000 tons of food with a value of at least $250,000,000, officials of the American Military Government's food and agriculture branch estimated today.

These imports are reckoned since Aug. 1, 1945, and exclude large tonnages of Army food released to feed the German population for several months after the German capitulation.

In addition, millions of pounds of food and clothing—gifts from individual American citizens to German individuals and welfare organizations, have come through direct parcel post or through CARE (Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe) packages that are paid for in the United States and delivered from stocks in warehouses here.

The one-way gift relief parcel service has delivered 3,065,000 parcels to Germany since it started last June, the Military Government's communications branch reported. Officials said that most of these packages weighed the maximum permitted—11 pounds—which meant they contained more than 30,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs, clothing and toilet articles.

To date the parcel post gift service has aided only Germans in the United States, British and French occupation zones. However, the Russians recently agreed to permit distribution in their zone in the near future.

1,000,000 Candy Bars Distributed In Reich

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 27 (AP). The United States Army estimated today that American soldiers in Germany had given German and displaced children 1,000,000 candy bars at Christmas.

More than 47,000, or 60 per cent, of the displaced children, and more than 794,000, or 20 per cent, of the German children in the American zone were given Christmas parties by 31,000 United States soldiers, civilians and dependents.

Altogether, Americans gave 2,663 parties for the children. The candy, fruit, toys and other gifts all came out of the personal funds of Americans in Germany.

German Staff Officers Paroled for Christmas

U. S. Army Announces New Temporary Parole Plan

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, Dec. 27 (AP).—Scores of former high officers of the German general staff visited their families Christmas Day for the first time since the surrender, under a new parole system announced here today by United States Army headquarters. They were among 120 recipients of temporary paroles given to prisoners of war "whose retention beyond their normal discharge dates has been due to their special skills and knowledge" which they contributed to the American Army, the announcement said.

Although the German general staff was acquitted on Sept. 30, along with the S. A. (Sturmabteilungen, or Storm Troopers) and the Reich Cabinet, by the International Military Tribunal at Nuernberg, the Army is still awaiting orders from Washington to release from custody about 235 staff officers. Many are being used by the Army's historical division to help compile histories of the military operations of the war.

Similar paroles, usually of two weeks, will be granted to hundreds of others among the 34,000 prisoners of war still in American custody.

Efforts at Pact Of Anti-Franco Forces Hit Snag

CARL HARTMAN

Monarchists Are Accused by Leftists of Plot to Seize Power by Coup

MADRID, Dec. 27 (AP).—An informed source said today that negotiations looking toward monarchist-republican co-operation in the event of the downfall of the Franco regime had been broken off because of a Leftist charge that the monarchists were plotting a coup d'etat.

1946

This source, who is close to both monarchists and republicans and in a position to follow their talks, said the conversations were an outgrowth of British moves reported last week to have been started under the sponsorship of the British Embassy here.

The breakdown of such negotiations would point up a chief source of strength of Generalissimo Francisco Franco—the friction among various sections of anti-Franco opinion. However, the informant, who cannot be named, said the republicans and monarchists were not so far apart as the breakdown would seem to indicate.

He said that as a result of talks at Lisbon between a Syndicalist delegate of the Democratic Alliance and Don Juan, pretender to the Spanish throne, and Jose Maria Gil Robles, leading exiled Rightist, a course of action was agreed upon and a pact was signed. This pact would have bound republicans and monarchists to co-operate, pending elections, in the event either the monarchy or the republic should be established in Spain "under circumstances now unforeseeable."

The Syndicalist signed th pact as a representative of the Alliance, which includes Communists, Anarcho-Syndicalists, Socialists and Republicans. The source said the Syndicalist delegate believed he had won the support of Premier Jose Giral's exiled republican government after a visit to Paris, and had found Don Juan favorably impressed.

However, the delegate, whose name was not disclosed, found his fellow leftists unexpectedly hostile on his return here. They contended, the informant said, that "circumstances now unforeseeable" was another way of saying "monarchist coup d'etat by the Spanish Army," and refused to participate. They accused the delegate of betraying his trust, stripped him of his offices and were restrained only with difficulty from executing him.

Nevertheless, the contacts between the Left and the Right were said to be continuing.

TROOPS FIRE ON 3,000 ITALIAN FOOD RIOTERS

(N)

1 Killed, 14 Hurt In Bari; Police Strike At Black Market In Rome

F. BRUTTO

Rome, Dec. 27 (AP) — Police and soldiers opened fire today in Bari on rioters attempting to storm the City Hall at the peak of a tumultuous demonstration against food shortages. Press dispatches said at least one man was killed and fourteen wounded, four seriously.

A Ministry of Interior communiqué tonight said six of the injured were policemen, and estimated the number of demonstrators at more than 3,000. It said several attempts were made to smash into the City Hall, with the rioters using a truck as a battering ram.

Police Strike At Black Market

At one time the demonstrators—some using firearms—menaced the entire province police force, which was "constrained to use their firearms defensively," the communiqué added. Attempts to put shops to the torch were frustrated. As a result of the outbreak all lines of communication to Bari were restricted to state use.

In Rome, flying squadrons of police struck at the gigantic black market on which thousands depend for their daily needs and from which thousands more derive a livelihood. The first day of the drive, preceded by a Ministry of the Interior "no-quarter" order, caused little impression, however. Tonight bread again was being sold openly in the illegal mart. No arrests were made.

Similar To Naples Rioting

Amid the economic problems came a political development which may have a bearing on the next general elections. The Socialist party appeared to be in danger of cracking up on the issue of alignment with the Communists.

The renewal of Italian cries for bread emphasized the importance of Premier Alcide de Gasperi's imminent flight to Washington, where he is expected to appeal for the help of the United States to alleviate Italy's food problems.

Rioting at Bari, an Adriatic port in southeast Italy which served as an important American airbase in the war, was similar to that which occurred in Naples before Christmas and which won for that city guarantees of increased food deliveries from the central government.

Food Shops Pillaged

Press dispatches gave this account of the demonstration:

Without warning thousands of workers poured into the streets. Stores were compelled to close and several food shops were pillaged.

Women carrying babies cried to the men, "you must use guns! Like this you will get nothing!"

Their shouts of "We are hungry, you can't starve our babies" intermingled with the men's demands of "We don't want the dole, we want work."

Busses were seized and flung crosswise in the streets as barricades. Although police used armored cars, the crowds surged to the city hall and attempted to invade it. Unable to quell the rioters, police and reinforcements from an infantry brigade stationed in Bari finally blazed away with guns.

Thousands Without Food

Tonight troops with machine guns and armored cars were stationed around the city hall.

One group tried to force its way into a branch of the Bank of Naples by using a flaming tank of gasoline, but the closed steel doors held.

Closing of the stores left thousands of families without food. Much of the crowds' fury had been directed at merchants and shopkeepers, whose prices had been rising steadily the last few days.

The raids by Rome police were directed at the "nerve centers" of the black market, which handles everything from cigarettes to automobiles. While some stores were closed and police confiscated their goods, the capital still presented the sight of shops stuffed with delicacies, at sky-high prices for the rich.

Political Moves Forecast

In the political scene Giuseppe Saragat, leader of the moderate wing of the Socialist party, accused Chairman Pietro Nenni, Foreign Minister, of "totalitarian methods" and "disdain for the working class." The accusation was an answer to Nenni's speech on Christmas in which he expressed confidence that pro-Communist sentiments would prevail at the Socialist congress next month.

Many Socialists were convinced that Sarragat would abandon the party if it supports Nenni, and would attempt to form a new Socialist movement. Behind the recriminations of both Nenni and Saragat appeared to lie the same apprehension at the growing strength of the "*Uomo Qualunque*" (common man) movement which is recruiting the nation's middle class in a crusade against communism just as the Fascists did after World War I.

Rome Police Open Drive On Black Market

Rome, Dec. 27 (AP)—Squadrons of Rome police roved the city today in the first co-ordinated move to wipe out the capital's black market.

An early report said raids on the "nerve centers" of the high-priced curb markets, which vend everything from cigarettes to automobiles, had yielded "good results."

Ship Afire Reaches Port

Rome, Dec. 27 (AP)—UNRRA shipping headquarters here said today the 7,176-ton UNRRA coal ship O. L. Bodenhamer arrived this week at Palermo with small fires in two holds, but that she was safe and almost undamaged. There was no loss of cargo.

Threat To Guerrillas Issued In Greece

1946

Athens, Dec. 27 (AP)—A Greek Army officer was quoted today as saying the Army was "in a position" to wipe out anti-Government guerrillas "inside and outside Greek territory."

That, said the newspaper *Embros* in a dispatch from Drama, is what Lieutenant Colmansolas told Bulgarian Major Philipoff and Commissar Shesoff near Nevrokop, Bulgaria after they refused to sign a protocol "recognizing" that a recent guerrilla attack in Greek Thrace was "originated and supplied from within Bulgaria."

Refugees In Yugoslavia

A Belgrade dispatch said Yugoslovia had admitted officially for the first time that Greek refugees had been given sanctuary in its territory.

It said the admission came in a report of Tanjug, Yugoslav news agency, that 224 refugees from Notia in Greek Macedonia had fled into Yugoslavia from "monarcho-fascist terror" on December 15, bringing along some livestock. Notia is a village in the embattled Paikon-Kaimakchalan Mountain area.

Athens newspapers yesterday re-

ported that Gen. Nicholas Pappanicholou, district brigade commander in Thrace, had said that guerrillas were fleeing across the border and warned that Greek troops would "chase them into Bulgaria despite the consequences."

UNRRA Distribution Rated Efficient

Belgrade, Dec. 26 [*AP—Delayed*]—The distribution system of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in Yugoslavia was termed "remarkably efficient" and free of "any discrimination" today in the second report on the subject in less than two months.

A distribution control unit, making this report, said the situation it found here was "contrary to allegations made by the American press." The unit—John Lineman, of the United States; Vitali Perrov, of the Soviet Union, and Margaret Shufeldt, of Britain—declared on the basis of a five-week tour of all sections:

"UNRRA supplies have been used as was intended for relief and rehabilitation of the whole of Yugoslavia without discrimination on racial, religious or political grounds. . . .

Capacity Use

"All UNRRA industrial materials which the unit saw were being used to capacity. . . . The unit found people in all parts of the country very well informed about UNRRA and its work in Yugoslavia."

The three observers said that mechanical equipment to repair war damage was inadequate and 40 per cent of 12,000 UNRRA-supplied trucks were out of commission for lack of parts.

[In Washington October 31, a special three-man mission to Yugoslavia reported "no evidence of widespread abuse or discrimination on political or other grounds" in UNRRA's work in the country.]

Yugoslav-Albanian Trade Pact Ratified

Belgrade, Dec. 27 (*AP*)—The Presidum of the Peoples Parliament unanimously ratified the Yugoslav-Albania commercial pact today in a special session attended by Marshal Tito and other high Government officials.

Tito did not speak, but other officials spoke of "the mutual help and friendship between the two countries and peace in the Balkans at which this pact is aimed."

The agreement, signed in November, calls for stabilization of money exchanges between the two countries and accord on economic exchanges.

Bishop Gerald O'Hara Due In Bucharest Soon

Bucharest, Dec. 27 (*AP*)—The Romanian Foreign Ministry today said the Most Reverend Gerald P. O'Hara, Bishop of Savannah, Ga., had received an entry visa from the Allied Control Commission and was expected to arrive here soon. The information was communicated to the Vatican.

Bishop O'Hara has been assigned to the post of regent of the Catholic Nunciature in Bucharest by Pope Pius XII, but was delayed in assuming his duties while awaiting for the visa from the Allied commission.

Soviet Agencies Criticized For Man-Power Policies

Communists Call for Shift in Technical Personnel

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (*AP*).—The Communist party's Central Committee, in a decision made public today, criticized the personnel policies followed in Soviet ministries and economic organs, and ordered a redistribution of managerial and technical personnel.

This was the latest in a series of post-war measures designed to improve and redirect the work of the administrative apparatus in Soviet industry—a reconcentration of forces aimed at carrying through successfully the ambitious new five-year program of industrial reconstruction and development.

Under the decision large numbers of specialists working in the central regions of Russia will be transferred to enterprises in the Urals and other eastern areas.

The Central Committee called for redistribution of specialists functionally as well as geographically, declaring that in some enterprises considerable numbers of specialists with higher education are working not in production but in the administrative apparatus. This presaged a further step in the current campaign to get superfluous white-collar workers into production work, where they are most needed.

British Laborites Taken to Task

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (*AP*).—"Pravda" commentator V. A. Viktorov declared today there is "something rotten in the state of the Labor party," in a lengthy review of recent signs of dissatisfaction in British Labor party ranks over foreign policy. The essence of the matter, Viktorov wrote, is that "the Laborite government departed from the line it proclaimed of maintaining friendly relations with the Soviet Union as well as with the United States."

Tass Says U.S. Offers Arabs Surplus Goods

Moscow, Dec. 27 (*AP*)—A Tass news agency dispatch from Beyrouth, Lebanon, today said the United States Government had offered the Arab states $20,000,000 worth of surplus American military property and armaments in the Near East free of charge.

The dispatch was headlined: "Americans Arming Arab Countries."

The agency said the offer was contained in a note to the Government of Syria, and that its purpose was to "strengthen friendly economic and political relations between the United States and the Arab countries.

Polish Military Court Condemns Priest To Die

Warsaw, Dec. 27 (*AP*)—The Rev. Boleslaw Stefanski, Catholic priest accused of leading an underground terrorist band, was sentenced to death by a military court today.

Col. Jan Rzepecki, described by the Government as former commander in chief of the underground organization known as the NSZ, will go on trial before the tribunal Tuesday. The Government asserts Rzepecki was in the service of Gen. Wladyslaw Anders, exiled commander of the wartime Polish 2d Corps in Italy.

POLAND UNCERTAIN ON JEWISH CENSUS

WARSAW, Poland—(AP) The Polish foreign ministry estimated there are now 192,000 Jews in Poland—a figure nearly 100,000 higher than that of the Central Committee of Polish Jews.

A ministry spokesman said the disparity figures may be due to the fact that only about 80,000 Jews were registered with the central committee.

In recent months, about 160,000 Jews have been repatriated from Soviet Russia. Hundreds of Jews still are leaving Poland monthly, many of them illegally crossing the frontier into Czechoslovakia.

Iran's Ex-Premier Rules Azerbaijan

Tehran, Dec. 26 [*AP—Delayed*]. Ali Khan Mansur, who was Premier of Iran when the Allies entered the country in 1941, was appointed today as governor general of Azerbaijan province.

An official announcement said Abdul Hassan Sadeghi, Minister of Roads, who had been appointed to succeed Dr. Salamollah Javid as governor general of the northern province after central Government troops entered, failed to accept the post.

Voting In Fars Area Put Off

Meanwhile, leaflets dropped from Iranian Army planes said there would be no elections in Fars province, to the south, until ammunition captured by tribesmen from Government troops two months ago in civil strife is returned.

"Elections will start in Fars only after security forces have occupied all essential parts of Fars," said Gen. Hooshmie Afshar, commander of Government troops in the province. "Security forces will not be sent until all ammunition is returned."

The parliamentary elections started in some areas of Iran last Sunday. They are expected to occupy a period of several months.

Bombay, Dec. 27 (*AP*)—Police fired six rounds today to halt stone-throwing and looting by Bombay hoodlums who were taking advantage of the disturbances arising from Hindu-Moslem clashes in the city.

In communal outbreaks, one person was killed and six injured in knife attacks in various parts of the city.

Mutiny Trial Of Seven Indian Soldiers Opens

Singapore, Dec. 27 (*AP*)—Seven Indian soldiers went on trial today on charges of mutiny in connection with the slaying of their British commanding officer and four British noncommissioned officers on Christmas Island March 10, 1942. All pleaded innocent.

The prosecution charged that the seven men killed Capt. J. Williams and the noncommissioned officers three days after a Japanese warship shelled the small British garrison.

Dairen Account By Navy Gets Backing 1946

By William H. Newton

[*Representing the Combined American Press*]

Shanghai, Dec. 27 (*AP*)—The announcement by a State Department spokesman in Washington that a United States Navy courier ship at Dairen was not given a Soviet ultimatum to get out will come as a distinct surprise to United States Navy officials and others who were aboard when the incident took place last Friday.

The senior navy officer aboard, Commander Edgar L. Yates, of Portland, Ore., reported to Admiral Charles M. Cooke, Jr., commander of the 7th Fleet, in my presence that an ultimatum had been given by Soviet military officials "to leave within twenty minutes or we will not be responsible for the consequences."

Cooke cabled the Navy Department and referred to the report of the incident which had been released to the combined world press stating the report was "factually correct." (That report was Newton's first story of the incident.)

Written Report

In his official written report of the trip to Dairen, Yates also referred to the Soviet ultimatum.

Ensign Tilghmann B. Koons, of Plainfield, N.J., United States Navy officer who interpreted the Russian order for Yates, told me the Soviets had made their position emphatically clear and that a translation was, in effect, "if you do not leave within 20 minutes we will not be responsible for the consequences."

At the time the Soviet ultimatum was delivered, armed Soviet troops appeared in view of the ship for the first time in its two-day stay.

State Department Stand

They were aground around the entrance to the dock at which our ship was based and while they committed no overt acts the inference of their sudden appearance was obvious to everyone aboard.

In Washington yesterday, a State Department spokesman, Lincoln White, said the so-called ultimatum was "not in any sense a fist-shaking affair."

Observers here were at a loss to know the State Department spokesman's source of information about the incident.

No consular official was present aboard ship when the incident took place.

The United States Consul General at Dairen, H. Merell Benninghoff, arrived at the dock ten minutes after the Soviet ultimatum was received and found the courier vessel with its engines running and making ready to cast off.

Diplomatic Courier Harris Ball, of Amarillo, Texas, came aboard after the ultimatum had been issued and only a few minutes before the ship left.

Accuracy Confirmed

Since then, Cooke and Navy officers who were present have confirmed the accuracy of the report of the ultimatum.

The only remaining source of official information about the incident would be the Soviet officials who delivered the ultimatum.

Whether this was the source of the State Department spokesman's announcement is not known here.

[White said his information came from Benninghoff.]

Envoy Minimizes Incident

TIENTSIN, China, Dec. 27 (*AP*)—United States Ambassador John Leighton Stuart told a Russian questioner at a press conference today that he believed the Dairen incident could be solved "without great difficulty." He did not elaborate.

He praised achievements of the United Nations meetings and said he was especially encouraged over improved Russian-American relations.

Dairen Incident Still Being Investigated

Washington, Dec. 27 (*AP*)—Under Secretary Dean Acheson said today the State Department still is investigating the Dairen incident and will not reach a final conclusion until it gets full reports.

Consul General H. Merrell Benninghoff at Dairen presumably has been asked for a full report on the forced departure of an American ship from the Soviet-controlled port ten days ago, Acheson told a news conference.

Until complete information reaches here, Acheson said he would not—as he put it—indulge in the sport of trying to describe the incident.

He left unanswered a question as to whether he considered that Soviet authorities had given the American vessel an "ultimatum" to leave Dairen, saying he would leave that to reporters and to Lincoln White, State Department press officer. White said yesterday there was no ultimatum in any sense.

China's Communists See Victory In War in Six Months to a Year

Correspondent Finds Reds Will Be Able to Increase Their Opposition to Nanking Regime at Least Until 1949

By JOHN RODERICK
Associated Press Correspondent

PEIPING Dec. 27—Yenan, the Communist capital, appears to be capable of prosecuting a fight against the Chinese Government with mounting vigor at least until 1949.

That is my personal view, based on six months of observations and conversations with military and political personalities in Communist areas, including Yenan, from which I have just returned.

The most striking impression left upon the outsider visiting Yenan is the general atmosphere of confidence and singleness of purpose. The Communists are disappointed, but not discouraged, by the largely negative political developments of the past year. They say the Kuomintang [Government party] is unwilling to have them participate in the Government on any sort of an equitable basis and consequently military struggle is inevitable.

There was no doubt in Yenan of the outcome of the test of arms and many were certain that Communist armies would win within six months, or certainly within a year.

Factors Helping Communists

A number of factors operate to the Communists' advantage. First is the guerrilla type of fighting, which permits sustained resistance with few losses. A second factor is the size of the grain reserves in

Communist areas. A third is the economic stability in Communist areas, a fourth is the high morale and crusading spirit of Communist armies.

In the Government area there is economic uncertainty, scarcity, mounting costs of keeping millions under arms, and disrupted communications. Whether this last has been as damaging as the Communists expect is hard to say.

Economically, the border regions under Yenan's control appear never to have been better off. The use of cooperatives and efficient grain distribution in famine-threatened areas has averted the threat of mass starvation, which befell some Government provinces.

The Communists assert that no one in their areas died for lack of food. If true, this is remarkable, since supplies from the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration were a very small flow.

Shensi, Kansu and Ningsia, Communist provinces that usually were the poorest, had a bumper grain crop and the Communists say it provided a year's reserve.

There is a shortage of cotton for clothing, and cotton must be smuggled through a tight Government blockade to supply only a part of the Communists' needs.

By Western standards, the lot of the peasant in Communist areas would be considered one of abject poverty. By comparison with a decade ago, the advance seems marked, for starvation was common in China's Northwest as late as 1928.

CHINA'S REDS PUSH DRIVE IN SHANTUNG

PEIPING, Dec. 27—(AP) New Communist attacks in Shantung and Hopeh provinces south of Peiping were reported by pro-government papers today while government sources claimed victories over persistent guerrilla bands on the outskirts of Peiping itself.

The papers Hsin Min Pao and Republican Daily News said 10,000 of the best Communist troops, well-equipped with artillery, were making a determined assault on Liaocheng in western Shantung province 55 miles southwest of Tsinan, provincial capital.

In central Hopeh province, adjoining Shantung, the Communists were reported closing in again on Paoting, provincial capital which withstood a prolonged siege last fall.

Hsin Min Pao said the Communists apparently were trying to open a northwest-southeast corridor across the two provinces.

Government dispatches, however, said that the villages of Lutuan, seven miles north of Peiping, Pangkechuang, 17 miles south of Peiping, and Machiia, 30 miles east, all had been recaptured from Communist irregulars yesterday.

Marines Blamed in Death Of Chinese Factory Hand

Tientsin Paper Says Drunken Americans Cut Off Ear

TIENTSIN, Dec. 27 (AP).—The Catholic newspaper "Social Welfare" charged today that a Chinese factory worker was beaten fatally by several drunken United States Marines at Tangku, near here, on Christmas.

The paper said Lu Kwang-Fu, fifty-three, was hit about the head with sticks and his right ear was cut off with a pocket knife. He died in a hospital the next morning.

"Social Welfare" said the attack precipitated Tangku demonstrations against the marines.

Blame Jap Admirals In P. W. Executions

Tokyo, ec. 27 (A. P.).—Twenty-four American and eight other Allied prisoners of war were executed in the Celebes in 1944 and 1945 on direct orders of admirals commanding the area, Japanese officers testified by affidavit at the International War Crimes Tribunal today.

The affidavits were introduced to support the prosecution's charge that atrocities were the Government's deliberate policy. The names of the executed prisoners were not given.

Japan Seeks MacArthur's Okay

Tokyo, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Japanese hope General MacArthur will endorse their bid to participate in the 1948 Olympics at London, Masaji Tabata, who headed Japan's victorious swimming teams at the Los Angeles and Berlin games, said today.

MacArthur formerly headed the American Olympic committee.

Tabata said Japan already has taken preliminary steps by organizing a national Olympic committee. He is a member. He also heads Japan's amateur swimming association.

Jap Woman Seeks Rights.

Kyoto, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—Mrs. Yoshiyo Ojchi, one of the first women elected to the Diet, is campaigning for mayor of this ancient capital of Japan on the slogan: "Equal sake and tobacco rations for the women of Kyoto." Only Japanese men are allotted such rations.

'45 Draftees Coming Home

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 27 (AP).—Lieutenant Colonel M. F. Wilson, 8th Army readjustment officer, today said all 1945 draftees on duty in Japan have been ordered to report for transportation to the United States.

Poles Ask Refuge In Philippines

Manila, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—A group of 150 Polish refugees in Telaviv, Palestine, petitioned the Government today for permission to come to the Philippines.

In a letter to Philippine authorities the group of newspaper men, artists and scientists said that they faced return to their native land, but did not want to go back because Poland was under the political influence of Russia.

70 P.C. Of U.S. Lend Lease Is Paid 1946

Washington, Dec. 27 (AP)—President Truman informed Congress today that 70 per cent of this nation's lend-lease aid has been marked paid, and expressed conviction that the accounting would prove "one of the foundations of economic stability in the postwar world."

In his twenty-third report on the wartime mutual-aid program, the Chief Executive said that the total United States aid through September 30 amounted to $50,692,000,000, of which this country will recover "substantially" more than $10,000,000,000 in reverse lend-lease and payments.

A full dollars and cents settlement never was anticipated by this Government. Mr. Truman weighed into the cold statistics of the accounting an emphatic assertion and reminder that the work of the international swapping arrangement in achieving victory "can never be satisfactorily" measured in monetary terms.

Russian Reference

There was only a terse reference to Russia—next to Britain the largest recipient of American aid. Britain, with which a settlement has been reached, received 65 per cent of the total. The Soviets got 23 per cent.

Mr. Truman said Russia "has been invited to open negotiations" on a settlement but there was no indication of what has prevented the starting of talks. Similarly, the report said that it "has not as yet been possible to start active negotiations" with Yugoslavia, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Highlights in the Chief Executive's report since his last review:

1. Final agreements have been made with Britain, France, India, Australia, New Zealand, Belgium and Turkey. These include the principles that the countries settle Uncle Sam's wartime debts within their borders, incorporate at least a technical clause for recovery by this country of leased military equipment, and make payment for deliveries after V-J day.

2. Canada's account is "considered closed" because the Dominion paid for all supplies and materials obtained in this country; settlement negotiations are "actively in progress" with South Africa, Norway, Greece and the Netherlands; and except in "a few cases such as Brazil, only relatively minor matters" remain to be settled with Latin-American countries.

3. Agreements on the sale of $1,189,000,000 worth of lend-lease supplies have been reached with thirteen countries since Japan's surrender.

4. Of that total $15,000,000 to $30,000,000 worth will remain undelivered by year's end because of the recent coal strike, The report said without elaboration, however, that "arrangements are contemplated" for overcoming a congressional prohibition against expending any funds for such deliveries after the first of the year.

5. "Certain minor military lend-lease" programs remain in operation in China, including supplies for Chinese forces participating in the occupation of Japan and specialized training services. Aid since June 30 of this year has been by agreement "on a reimbursable basis."

T OF TRUMAN LETTER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—The text of President Truman's letter was as follows:

"To the Congress of the United States of America:

"I am transmitting herewith to the Congress the twenty-third report of operations under the Lend-Lease Act.

"Lend-lease operations since V-J Day have been limited largely to negotiating final settlement agreements and to certain other liquidation activities.

"The principal liquidation activity has related to the substantial quantities of lend-lease supplies which were in inventory or procurement in the United States at the time that direct lend-lease aid was terminated.

"Steps were taken immediately to sell to lend-lease countries the supplies which had been procured or contracted for on their behalf. Such sales agreements were entered into with thirteen countries, the total amount aggregating almost $1,200,000,000.

"Most of these supplies have already been shipped and the remainder will be transferred to the recipient countries as rapidly as possible. This report discusses the terms and provisions of the sales agreements.

"In the period covered by this report, agreements on final settlement for lend-lease and reciprocal aid have been signed with the Governments of France, Belgium, Turkey, Australia, New Zealand and India.

"Detailed accounts of these agreements are contained in this report. The first settlement agreement was negotiated with the United Kingdom and was discussed in the twenty-second report.

Burden on Commerce Avoided

"Final settlements have been signed with countries which received 70 per cent of total lend-lease aid. Countries with which agreements remain to be negotiated include the U.S.S.R., China, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway, and the Union of South Africa. Preliminary discussions concerning settlements are now in progress with several of these countries.

"In the negotiation of the settlements the objective has been to carry out the provisions of Article VII of the master lend-lease agreements with various countries, which provide that '* * * the terms and conditions thereof shall be such as not to burden commerce between the two countries but to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of world-wide economic relations.'

"Viewed in the light of the objectives of the lend-lease act and the master agreements, I believe that the settlements which have been worked out not only are highly satisfactory to the United States in the financial sense but also serve the long-range interests of this country by providing one of the foundations of economic stability in the post-war world.

"Although the value of lend-lease can never be satisfactorily measured in monetary terms, I think it should be noted that return to the United States from lend-lease through Sept. 30, 1946, exceeded $10,000,000,000, including reverse lend-lease aid, cash payments for goods and services furnished under lend-lease, payment made or to be made under the final settlement agreements, and the sale of supplies in inventory or procurement.

"Negotiation of the remainder of the final lend-lease settlements, fiscal activities in connection with the payments due under the various agreements, and the recording and reporting of fiscal operations are the principal continuing lend-lease functions."

OPINIONS DIFFER ON SOVIET DEBT

Some Want Settlement Now; Others Urge Delay

1946

Washington, Dec. 27 (AP)—Demands on Capitol Hill that Russia "settle now" for its lend-lease aid were met today with a cry of "give them time."

The mixed reaction stemmed from the Administration's twenty-third report to Congress on the operations of the mutual aid supply program. It showed that 70 per cent of this nation's 50-odd-billion-dollar contribution to joint victory has been marked paid or written off.

The report said that Russia, which received 23 per cent of the American outlay, "has been invited to open negotiations"—thus far, apparently, without response.

Prompt Response Urged

From Representative Gearhart (R., Cal.) came a terse assertion that Russia "should be as prompt as other nations" in settling its account. Representative Hoffman (R., Mich.) protested against "this apparent policy of giving Russia special treatment while they continue kicking us in the shins." He added that the State Department should insist that the Soviet "settle now."

But Representative Bloom (D., N.Y.), present chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, called the lend-lease program "merely a business transaction" which was essential to victory and insisted that Russia be given "sufficient time" in making a settlement.

"I can't see any sense in forcing a settlement at this time," he declared.

Russia's Task Noted

He said Russia was confronted with a tremendous task in restoring production on land overrun by the Nazis.

In line with the views of Gearhart and Hoffman, Representative Chiperfield (R., Ill.), a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, also expressed belief that Russia should be given "treatment on the same basis" as other countries in the lend-lease accounting.

He expressed doubts, however, as to the value of a recapture clause incorporated in the lend-lease settlements thus far. This leaves at least nominal ownership of lend-lease military equipment shipped from this country in the name of the United States.

Chiperfield said a big percentage of this equipment is now outdated, and that the cost of bringing it home would exceed its value even if ships and manpower for the task were available.

Emphasized By Truman

In submitting the report to Congress, President Truman emphasized that the "value of lend-lease can never be satisfactorily measured in monetary terms."

He reported that final settlements have been made with Britain, France, Australia, India, New Zealand, Belgium and Turkey, and that negotiations "are actively in progress with South Africa, Norway, Greece and the Netherlands."

In its accounting up to date, this country has recovered more than $10,000,000,000, the Chief Executive reported. This includes $1,035,000,000 in promised cash payments over a period of years, an estimated $7,819,000,000 in reverse lend-lease and more than $1,000,000,000 from the sale of supplies shipped after Japan's surrender.

The Administration consistently has made it clear that it did not expect to obtain a dollar-for-dollar return on its lend-lease investment when the time came for final accounting.

'RED REVOLT' REPORT COSTS ADAMSON JOB

Thomas Says He'll Fire Committee Counsel For Premature Release

Washington, Dec. 27 (AP)—The official head of Ernie Adamson will

be the first to roll as a result of his forecast of "Red revolution," legislators made plain today.

Angered because the report got into the headlines before he could pass upon it, Representative J. Parnell Thomas (R., N.J.) announced that his first act as new chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities next month would be to fire Adamson as committee counsel.

Other members of the committee also were irked. The ire of some of them, at least, was directed not so much at the contents of the Adamson report as the fact that it got out "prematurely."

Stripling Expected To Get Job

Adamson, 52-year-old Georgian, warned in the report that the country faced possible revolution, brought about through a general strike or other means.

His successor is expected to be Robert E. Stripling, 35-year-old Washingtonian who was chief investigator for the committee when it was headed by ex-Representative Dies (D., Texas).

In a statement issued through his office here, Thomas, now ranking minority committee member, accused Adamson of trying to "wreck" the committee. Thomas especially criticized the counsel for the release of a report summarizing the activities and findings of the committee staff during the last year.

Adamson Out, Says Thomas

Adamson's report, prepared for submission to the nine committee members, was published before some of them received it by mail. It was obtained by the Associated Press from sources other than Adamson, but Adamson made copies of it available generally after it had been published.

"Adamson will not draw one more day's pay if I become chairman of the committee," Thomas said.

That Thomas will become chairman when Republicans organize the House next week long has been taken for granted, since no other Republican has an equal seniority claim.

Adamson himself was reported en route to Pittsburgh, where he once practiced law.

Chairman Wood (D., Ga.) also was out of town but several other committee members privately deplored the release of the Adamson report and said they had no doubt that he would be ousted.

Friction Intensified

In addition to warning of a "revolution" Adamson criticized the Library of Congress as a "haven of aliens" and contended seventeen important labor unions are controlled by Communists. Luther H. Evans, Librarian of Congress, warmly denied the allegations.

Adamson's current difficulties intensified the friction that has existed between some committee

bers and their counsel for ...netime. So resentful were some of them of statements and news releases issued in the past by Adamson that the committee sometime ago adopted a resolution directing that all committee correspondence must be handled by the chairman and signed by him.

In somewhat of a defense of Adamson's action, Representative Rankin (D., Miss.), committee member, said in a statement that "the theme of the Adamson report is correct."

"It contains a good deal of extraneous matter, and, besides, it does not touch upon many important issues investigated by the committee which will be dealt with in the committee's final report to Congress," Rankin added.

Job Automatically Ends Jan. 3, Says Adamson

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 27 — (AP) Ernie Adamson said today it would not be necessary for Rep. J. Parnell Thomas to fire him as committee counsel when and if the New Jersey Republican takes over as chairman of the House un-American Activities Committee.

"It won't be necessary," said Adamson, "because under the reorganization bill which becomes effective Jan. 3 no provision has been made for counsel for the committee.

"I have no bitter feeling or animosity toward Rep. Thomas. But I can't hold the job unless Congress amends the reorganization bill and I am not in favor of that. The committee definitely has a good purpose and the only suggestion I have is that it should be properly run."

would not be divulged.

A quirk of the weather shifted the treason case to Boston from Washington as a plane carrying the Boston-bred Chandler and the South Carolina-born Best to this country from Germany was forced down in Massachusetts.

A 150-year-old statute specified that in such cases defendants be brought before the Federal court nearest where they touch United States soil.

The tall, grey-haired Chandler is accused by the government of broadcasting for the Nazis as "Paul Revere," while the government charges Best was known on the air as "Berlin's Best."

The government hoped to complete presentation of its case Monday after adjourning for the week-end. Garrity said that he expected the jury to return a verdict immediately.

Government attorneys explained the week-end adjournment by saying that Federal courts as a rule do not sit Saturdays in Boston and they were following routine procedure in this case.

based on one or more of three allegations looked into by investigating committees.

1. That he solicited contributions from war contractors.
2. That he received money from a narcotics addict after getting the narcotics bureau to waive objections to supplying the addict with a daily morphine ration.
3. That he tried to intimidate Negroes to keep them from voting in last summer's primary when he was renominated over four opponents.

Senator Ferguson of Michigan the lone Republican on the War Investigating Subcommittee which looked into Bilbo's relations with war contractors, telegraphed Chairman Mead (D-NY) today asking that the hearing be reopened Monday on the narcotics phase.

Ferguson said he wants to get direct testimony on the narcotics angle from two doctors—A. J. Podesta of Vicksburg, Miss., and James Logan of Natchez—and from John Carr of Natchez, described in previous testimony as a narcotics addict.

Dr. Harry J. Anslinger, head of the Federal Narcotics Bureau, testified that after a conference with Bilbo over a letter Bilbo had received from Podesta, he wrote that the Narcotics Bureau had no objection to Logan prescribing two grains of morphine a day for Carr. Anslinger explained that the narcotic law permits such a ration for addicts whose lives would be in danger without it.

Later, Anslinger testified, he was told by a Federal agent that Carr sent Bilbo $1,500 through Podesta.

Bilbo denied receiving any money for such a service although he said he did receive a contribution from Podesta for a church parsonage fund he was collecting.

Parliamentary experts said Bilbo would continue to draw pay as a senator until such time as the senate might declare his seat vacant. If he were ousted, the senate would adopt a resolution declaring his seat vacant and notify the governor of Mississippi.

Republicans May Delay 1946 Attempt to Oust Bilbo

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—(AP) Republicans today considered dropping plans to try to bar Senator Bilbo (D-Miss) from taking his seat Jan. 3 in favor of a campaign designed to oust him later.

The strategy was considered at a closed-door session of the Republican steering committee but a final

Treason Case Opens in Boston

BOSTON, Dec. 27—(AP) Within view of historic Faneuil Hall—"the cradle of liberty"—New England's first treason case since the Revolutionary War opened today as the government sought new indictments against two Americans accused of serving as Nazi mouthpieces during the war.

A heavy guard concealed the identities of witnesses—some of them Germans—summoned to testify against Robert Best and Douglas Chandler, who were captured in Europe after Germany's surrender and are now being held in prison in Washington.

At least two German women—believed to be former girl-friends of the two accused—are known to have been summoned, but a battery of Department of Justice attorneys sent here to present the case said their names "positively"

decision was postponed pending the meeting Monday of the entire Republican senate delegation.

A senator who attended today's committee meeting reported the anti-Bilbo strategists have decided that he can be ousted by majority vote after the new members have been sworn in and the Republicans attain their 51 to 45 majority.

May Decide to Wait

Only 59 men will have taken oath and be fully qualified senators when the 80th Congress convenes at noon Jan. 3. Of these, 31 are Democrats and 28 Republicans. Thus, if voting followed party lines, the Republicans would be better off to wait. New and reelected members are sworn in four at a time in alphabetical order and Bilbo would be in the first batch.

The efforts to oust the 69-year-old Mississippian probably will be

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—(AP) Secretary of Agriculture Anderson says that a group of sugar brokers, principally in New York, has been carrying on a propaganda campaign designed to force removal of government price and rationing controls from sugar so that they might profit.

The accusation was made in a letter to Senator Hatch (D-NM). Dated Dec. 20 and made public today, the letter said in part:

"For months a group of brokers, principally in New York who stand to profit greatly by a development of a speculative interest in sugar and its resale back and forth day by day in tremendous quantities for speculative purposes, even though no actual sugar is transferred, have been carrying on a program of propaganda, trying to bring about increased supplies of sugar within the United States.

"While this is a laudable purpose, the real purpose, as near as I can understand, is to remove all controls from sugar in order that the greater purchasing power of the American nation may be turned loose in the world markets to obtain all the sugar we can obtain at whatever price we have to pay."

Anderson said he had not forgotten that "this very thing happened after the last war and the price of sugar went to more than 20 cents a pound."

Supplies imported into this country are restricted under an international sugar sharing program which is designed to give all countries a part of the short world supply and to prevent international competition from bidding prices to abnormally high levels.

Anderson said that an unnamed "great authority" on sugar had recently predicted that if controls were removed the price would go to 50 cents a pound for a brief period.

Brokers Pushing Drive to Lift Sugar Controls, Anderson Says

Washington, Dec. 27 (AP)—The State Department announced today the release of $28,400,000 of Bank of Poland gold and cash which has been "frozen" in the United States.

The release is part of a deal which also provides for compensation to American owners for industries nationalized by the Polish Government.

The announcement said the Treasury also would release, effective January 7, Polish assets held in this country under wartime Government regulations.

State Department officials said compensation arrangements, which provide for an impartial umpire to determine payment in event of unsatisfactory negotiations through a Polish-American commission, satisfy earlier American objections to Poland's nationalization program.

1,000 Firms Affected

The agreements on compensation and release of Polish funds and assets in the United States were worked out by the State Department with Hilary Minc, Polish Minister of Industry, who was to sail for home today on the liner America.

Officials said the agreements should help improve economic relations between the United States and Poland.

They added that the release of the bank funds should permit Poland to pay into the World Bank its share of capitalization and also to determine with the International Stabilization Fund an exchange rate for the Polish zloty.

Polish nationalization of industries was ordered last January. The Warsaw Government published initially a list of approximately 1,000 firms to be taken over.

Commission Provided For

Washington officials said they did not know exactly how many of these firms represented American interests but that they had information indicating that Americans are concerned in the ownership of at least twenty.

The agreement announced today provides for compensation, to the extent of American interests, for the nationalization of property situated in the area of eastern Germany now under Polish administration.

The agreement also provides for the creation of a Polish-American mixed commission to "formulate standards in terms of which, pursuant to the provisions of the Polish Nationalization Act, the properties are to be evaluated."

Umpire May Aid

In determining the amount of compensation in any particular case, the United States and Polish governments agreed to try to work out a satisfactory settlement when an award appears insufficient.

If they fail to arrive at a mutually acceptable sum, "the differences would be referred to an umpire to be designated by the two governments, or, failing agreement, by the secretary general of the United Nations."

$28,400,000 FREED TO BANK OF POLAND

Warsaw To Compensate U.S. Owners Of Nationalized Firms

IMMIGRATION BAN ASKED BY THOMAS

Senator Says There Are Too Many Persons in U. S.—Views of Republicans Withheld

1946

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP) — Senator Elmer Thomas, Democrat, of Oklahoma, brought a controversial issue to the fore today with the assertion that all immigration into this country should be halted immediately.

"I make no distinction as to race or nationality," Mr. Thomas said. "We already have too many people in this country."

President Truman stated last October, in calling for substantial immigration of Jews into Palestine, that he was prepared to ask Congress for liberalization of this country's laws to admit thousands of refugees.

Republican Senators, who will hold a majority in the session starting Friday, indicated that they wanted to see Mr. Truman's specific proposal before they committed themselves.

However, Senator Thomas, who tried unsuccessfully in the last session of Congress to halt nearly all immigration for five years, asserted:

"I am against immigration. There may be a few exceptions, but as a general principle I am opposed to it until we get our domestic economy a little more stabilized, and that may take years.

Would Curb Trips Abroad

"If I thought it would do any good, I would recommend to the State Department that they close the gates as well to all Americans who want to leave this country, except for the greatest emergency."

He said that some Americans visiting other countries "all torn to pieces and hungry and ragged" went "with their pockets full of money and often make scenes of themselves, bringing discredit upon the United States."

Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, chairman of the Senate Republican Steering Committee, said that he did not want "to express an opinion one way or the other" on the reception Mr. Truman's recommendations might receive.

Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Republican, of Iowa, said that he did not "think immigration to this

30. 24 - 7113

country should be opened up to an unlimited degree, but there undoubtedly are fields in which the present policy could be liberalized."

Senator Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin, slated to become chairman of the Judiciary Committee, which will handle immigration bills, said that he would refrain from "passing curbstone judgment" in advance.

Senator Francis J. Myers, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, suggested that the first approach to the immigration problem should be on an emergency basis for utilization of quotas which were not filled during the war.

Thomas' View Called Isolationist

Dr. Joseph Tenenbaum, president of the American Federation of Polish Jews and head of the National Coordinating Committee for Admission of 100,000 Homeless Jews Into the United States, described Senator Thomas' statement yesterday as a "typical isolationist call, running counter to American traditions, which will be met with strenuous opposition in Congress."

In a statement issued at the committee's headquarters, 225 West Thirty-fourth Street, Dr. Tenenbaum said that scores of Senators and Representatives were pledged to support entry into this country of displaced persons, and that the issue would be brought up when Congress convened. He added:

"Senator Thomas' demand will especially affect Jewish war refugees, for whom entry into the United States is a chief hope. More than a year and a half after the defeat of Germany nearly 250,000 Jews are still incarcerated in European concentration camps, victims of peace as well as war."

The coordinating committee, which represents twenty national Jewish organizations, said that a mass people's conference would be held Jan. 5 at Manhattan Center to press for admittance of Jewish refugees.

Three-Year Secrecy Lifted At Rocket-Testing Station

Inyokern, Cal., Dec. 27 (AP)—The Navy lifted the curtain slightly today on a wonderland of flashing, noisy rockets, fast planes and other weapons under development at its heretofore secret $100,000,000 ordnance testing station deep in the California desert.

Here the flight of new missiles, the crack of new explosives has been going on for three years in a 1,000-square mile area reminiscent of an active sector in a war theater. But the station is so isolated, so encircled by mountains that few persons outside of the armed services knew of its existence.

Proximity-Fuse Secrecy

Admitting press, radio and newsreel men for the first time, the commanding officer, Capt. James Bennett Sykes, disclosed that the proximity fuse, one of the deadliest precision weapons of World War II, was developed here.

To prevent the enemy from discovering that the United States had such a fuse the order was given that it never could be fired ashore. It could be used at sea, where there was no possibility of the enemy recovering a dud or a fragment for examination, but that also prevented Americans from retrieving defective fuses to determine what was wrong with them.

So its development on land was confined to this desert testing ground, a spot scarcely touched by humans until the Navy moved in.

Ten Thousand Population Now

Now the station is a booming community of 10,000 population, including about 750 civilian scientific and technical workers and hundreds of navy specialists.

A large part of the Navy's work is on rockets.

It showed none of its guided missiles and not all of its rockets, but permitted newsmen to see the launching of a hitherto unannounced experimental high-velocity aircraft rocket called Big Dick.

The two-ton missile swooshed through the air like a comet for a few second and dived into a small lake. This rocket is in the early stages of development and its details are secret.

Another new kink in rocket warfare is a gigantic double-barreled revolver which fires five-inch missiles from the nose of a B-25 Mitchell bomber almost as rapidly as a man can fire an automatic pistol.

Rocket-firing revolvers are not new, but this was the first tryout for the double-barreled kind.

Rocket-Launching Work

Development of techniques for launching the heavier rockets from fast planes is one of the testing station jobs. Some launching planes travel almost as fast as the rockets themselves in the first stages of rocket flight. As the rocket reaches the speed of sound, 1,100 feet per second, it produces a shock wave in the air through which the plane must go unless it leaves the path of its dive. The wave may throw the plane out of control.

To solve some of the problems involved the Navy is working on a technique called toss bombing. Its outstanding feature is that the bomb or rockets are released as the plane pulls up out of its dive.

New Supersonic 1946 Pilot Problems

Boston, Dec. 27 (AP)—New supersonic airplanes flying in the intense cold of the upper atmosphere may need built-in refrigeration to keep the pilots from roasting, Brig. Gen. Malcolm C. Grow said today.

The Army Air Forces surgen said it is estimated that supersonic speeds—above the 750-mile-an-hour level—may generate such heat from air friction against the skin of the airplane that cockpit temperatures will rise to 300 degrees.

Problem Of Gravity

This is only one of the problems of physiology posed by designs for new superaltitude, superspeed aircraft, he said in a paper prepared for the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Also under medical study, Grow disclosed, are:

Acceleration and deceleration of jet and rocket aircraft. The gravity forces which a pilot can stand in the swift pickup must be determined as well as "the magnitude of deceleration if a rocket motor fails when the vehicle is traveling at a speed of, let us say, 1,500 miles per hour."

72,395 Feet Present Record

Data on human performance at altitudes above 60,000 feet. The present record for man is 72,395 feet reached by an Army Air Force National Geographic balloon in 1935. The new rocket-powered XS-1 AAF plane "could probably break that record."

How to provide escape from planes flying at super speeds.

The AAF, said Grow, is collaborating with twenty American universities in sponsoring biophysical and physiological fields of acceleration, circulation, metabolism, heat tolerance, vision, balance, psychology and other matters.

GENERAL WARNS U. S. OF ROCKETS 1946

Lemay Says We Could Be Hit From 6000 Miles.

Boston, Dec. 27 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Curtis E. LeMay forecast today that by 1950 rocket weapons with a 6,000-mile range will place the United States within shooting distance of any industrial nation.

Even now conventional airplanes flying the polar route could subject this country to attack "directly from the home grounds of any of our potential enemies," said the Army Air Forces chief of development and research.

"A 5,000-mile arc from our vital industrial area swung across the polar regions takes in all Europe and most of Asia," he told the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Cites German Accuracy.

"If the Germans could, in 1944, as they did, produce a missile which would travel seventy miles high, 30,000 miles an hour and deliver 1,200 pounds of explosive nearly 300 miles away with considerable accuracy, it is probable that any of the principal industrial nations of the earth can, say by 1950, develop a controlled weapon that will deliver several tons of explosive with great accuracy over ranges of 3,000 to 6,000 miles.

"Armed with atomic explosives these will be powerful weapons."

If another war comes, said Lemay, the United States will be the first attacked and hostilities will start "with bomb and guided missiles falling on the United States."

He said that research and air power must be maintained at maximum condition during peacetime since there will be no time to prepare and tool up industry for war production.

Gen. March At 82 Urges Training

Washington, Dec. 27 (AP)—Gen. Peyton C. March, War Department chief of staff during World War I, called today on his eighty-second birthday for universal military training of American youth as the surest safeguard against another war.

Erect and alert despite his advanced age, the retired officers met reporters at his home and told them he took a pessimistic view of the United Nations as a guarantor of world peace.

"You can't stop war by legislation or pacts," he said grimly. "The League of Nations and the Kellogg-Briand Treaty to outlaw war showed that."

Keep A-Bomb From British

March suggested that the United States keep its secret of the atomic bomb and at the same time take into consideration a possibility that Great Britain might some day be a foe prepared to use the bomb.

"Although the Russians are often pictured as the only nation ever likely to use this weapon against us, the British showed in the Amritsar Massacre in India, in 1919, they could shoot in cold blood."

President Truman's current proposals for universal training, March said, are practically the same as the proposed legislation he championed as chief of staff 27 years ago.

"Talked To Death"

"It was talked to death in Congress," he related. "This time I hope it will have a better fate. The fact that we have more effective weapons now does not affect its validity at all.

"If we had had such a pool of trained manpower in the intervening years no two nations would have dared stirred us up and we probably would have never been involved in the recent war."

War Department's Sea Personnel Given Raises

Washington, Dec. 27 (AP)—Wage increases which the Army said were in line with new scales granted by the private shipping industry were announced today for 20,000 civilian transport and overseas personnel of the War Department.

A Transportation Corps official said that in general the raises averaged about the same as those made recently by the shipping industry following management-union negotiations. These adjustments averaged fifteen to twenty per cent. He gave the following illustrations granted on an annual wage bases:

Ordinary seaman: From $1,740 to $1,800; able seaman from $1,950 to $2,070; oiler, from $2,070 to $2,130; wiper, from $1,800 to $2,100. They are effective December 31.

These classifications cover the bulk of personnel receiving adjustments, which were for the deep-sea ships.

Patent Lawyers Called Threat to Atom Control

Professor Opposes Plans to Change Act's Provisions

CHICAGO, Dec. 27 (AP).—Edward H. Levi, professor of law at the University of Chicago, said today that the possibility of achieving international control of atomic warfare is threatened by plans of patent attorneys to change the patent provisions of the atomic energy act.

In an address prepared for the annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools, Mr. Levi said: "It is of paramount importance that no interest be created which will make it difficult to reach a proper international agreement for atomic energy control.

"For example, it is important that there be no private ownership of fissionable material or facilities for its production, because such ownership will be in immediate jeopardy if an international agreement succeeds. It is important that no private company be put into a position where it will make more money if an international agreement fails.

"For this reason it is important that no company believes that it has patents temporarily subject to the public interest but which, with a change in personnel of the Atomic Energy Commission, may be returned to it. Yet this is what the patent bar now proposes. It should be sufficient answer to say to the patent bar that peace comes first."

1946

New York, Dec. 27 (AP)—James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, in his first public appearance since the closing of the Foreign Ministers' Council in New York, will address the nation from the International Forum in Cleveland next month, it was announced here today.

Canadian Red Aid Gets 5 Years

OTTAWA, Dec. 27 (AP).—Dunford Smith, National Research Council engineer convicted last week of conspiring to communicate confidential information to Russia, was sentenced today to five years imprisonment by County Judge A. G. McDougall.

BY LARRY HAUCK

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC. 27-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, MEETING IN SECRET SESSION WITH SOVIET DELEGATE ANDREI A. GROMYKO ABSENT, TODAY ADOPTED THE FIRST HALF OF AN ATOMIC CONTROL PLAN WHICH CLOSELY FOLLOWED THE ORIGINAL PRINCIPLES SET DOWN BY THE UNITED STATES.

DR. S.P. ALEXANDROV, WHITE-HAIRED SOVIET SCIENTIST REPRESENTING RUSSIA, DID NOT TAKE PART IN THE DISCUSSION. NO VOTES WERE TAKEN AS THE DELEGATES CHECKED THE DOCUMENT PARAGRAPH BY PARAGRAPH, BUT EACH TIME THE CHAIRMAN ASKED FOR OBJECTIONS AND RECEIVED NONE.

STILL AHEAD OF THE COMMISSION FOR ITS AFTERNOON SESSION WERE THE REPORT'S RECOMMENDATIONS, INCLUDING THE CONTROVERSIAL VETO.

DR. JULIUSZ KATZ-SUCHY, POLISH REPRESENTATIVE, SAID DURING THE LUNCHEON RECESS THAT HE WOULD ABSTAIN ON ANY FINAL VOTE.

ALEXANDROV TOOK OVER GROMYKO'S SEAT AFTER TELLING REPORTERS TERSELY THAT GROMYKO WAS "OCCUPIED WITH OTHER BUSINESS."

GROMYKO WAS THE ONLY PRINCIPAL DELEGATE NOT IN ATTENDANCE TODAY. BARUCH REPRESENTED THE UNITED STATES AND SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MEETING GOT UNDER WAY WITH THE UNITED STATES, BOLSTERED BY CANADIAN SUPPORT, STANDING FIRM AGAINST ANY VETO ON PUNISHMENT FOR ATOMIC CRIMES.

THE UNITED STATES DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION HELD HIS GROUND AS THE COMMISSION WENT INTO SESSION BEHIND CLOSED DOORS (11 A.M. E.S.T.) AS A COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE TO CONSIDER RECOMMENDATIONS AND GENERAL FINDINGS IN THE REPORT IT MUST MAKE TO THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL NEXT TUESDAY.

FOR A TIME IT APPEARED THAT BARUCH'S PLAN WOULD ENCOUNTER ROUGH SAILING BECAUSE THE CANADIAN DELEGATION HAD CIRCULATED A NUMBER OF COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS AFFECTING THE PROPOSALS WHICH BARUCH WANTS THE COMMISSION TO ADOPT AS ITS BLUEPRINT FOR ATOMIC CONTROL.

BUT THE "SECOND ECHELON" OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN DELEGATIONS MET FOR HOURS LATE YESTERDAY AND WERE REPORTED TO HAVE AGREED ON ALL POINTS, THUS SMOOTHING THE WAY FOR BARUCH WHEN THE TEST IS MADE IN THE COMMISSION.

THESE REPORTS SAID THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION LOST NO GROUND ON ITS BASIC DEMANDS IN THE AGREEMENT. THE TWO DELEGATIONS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN SEPARATED ONLY ON PROCEDURAL MATTERS, BUT NEVER ON FUNDAMENTALS.

BARUCH DEMANDED AT THE FIRST ATOMIC COMMISSION MEETING LAST JUNE THAT THE VETO OF THE FIVE GREAT POWERS BE DROPPED IN ANY ATOMIC CONTROL SYSTEM.

RUSSIA'S POSITION IS AN ENIGMA. SOVIET DELEGATE ANDREI A. GROMYKO PLEADED LAST WEEK FOR MORE TIME TO STUDY THE UNITED STATES PLAN AND INDICATED THEN HE MIGHT BE PREPARED TO DISCUSS IT LATE THIS WEEK. THERE STILL IS NO INDICATION WHETHER GROMYKO IS PREPARED TO GO AHEAD WITH THE DISCUSSION IN TOMORROW'S COMMITTEE MEETING.

THE COMMISSION ON NOV.13 DECIDED IT WOULD RENDER TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL A REPORT BY DEC.31, BEFORE THE COMPLEXION OF THE COMMISSION IS CHANGED BY COLOMBIA, BELGIUM AND SYRIA TAKING SEATS NOW HELD BY MEXICO, THE NETHERLANDS, AND EGYPT. YESTERDAY THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMISSION APPROVED, WITH RUSSIA SITTING SILENT AND POLAND ABSTAINING, THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PHASES OF THIS REPORT.

THERE REMAINS TO BE INSERTED IN THE DRAFT REPORT THE GENERAL FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS, UPON WHICH THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE NOW MUST DECIDE.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION ON DEC.14, 1946, GAVE TOP PRIORITY TO THE PROBLEM OF OUTLAWING THE ATOM AND OTHER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION. IT MADE NO MENTION OF THE VETO SYSTEM NOW IN EFFECT IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND SOME DELEGATIONS HAVE THOUGHT THAT IT MIGHT NOT BE NECESSARY TO MENTION THE VETO IN THE ATOMIC REPORT. DURING HEARINGS ON THE ARMS RESOLUTION THE CANADIAN DELEGATION SAID THAT A SITUATION IN WHICH A BIG POWER FOUND IT NECESSARY TO USE THE VETO WOULD MEAN WAR ANYWAY SINCE THIS POWER WOULD BE DECLARING WAR AGAINST THE REMAINDER OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

BUT BARUCH HAS INSISTED THROUGHOUT THE LONG HOURS OF DEBATE THAT THERE MUST BE NO VETO TO PROTECT ANY NATION WHICH MIGHT VIOLATE ATOMIC CONTROLS. HE HAS SAID HE DOES NOT DESIRE TO CHANGE THE VETO SET-UP IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL BUT THAT THERE MUST NOT BE A VETO BY WHICH PUNISHMENT OF A NATION VIOLATING ANY ATOMIC CONTROL PACT CAN BE HALTED.

THE UNITED STATES PLAN ENVISIONS AN ATOMIC CONTROL SYSTEM SET UP BY INTERNATIONAL TREATY, WITH COMPLETE AUTHORITY OVER ATOMIC MATTERS IN THE WORLD AND WITH ITS DAY-TO-DAY WORKINGS NOT SUBJECT TO VETO. IT ALSO ENVISIONS THE FREE MOVEMENT OF INSPECTORS SEARCHING FOR VIOLATIONS.

RUSSIA AGREED IN DEBATE ON THE ARMS RESOLUTION THAT THERE SHOULD BE NO VETO IN ORGANIZATIONS SET UP TO INSPECT AND CONTROL ARMS REGULATIONS. BUT RUSSIA HAS INSISTED EQUALLY AS FIRMLY THAT THE VETO POWER IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL MUST NOT BE CHANGED.

M254AES

LONDON, DEC.27-(AP)-A DISPATCH OF TASS, THE OFFICIAL RUSSIAN NEWS AGENCY, TONIGHT REPORTED SPECULATION WITHIN THE MIDDLE EAST THAT "PERHAPS TURKEY IS AIMING AT A NEW FORCIBLE SEIZURE OF SOME PART OF ARAB TERRITORY."

THE TASS DISPATCH QUOTED THE BEYROUTH NEWSPAPER BARID-AS-SURI FOR THIS INTERPRETATION OF TURKEY'S SUPPRESSION OF LEFTIST NEWSPAPERS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN THE AREA OF ISTANBUL.

"IT IS NOTEWORTHY THAT SUCH TERROR USUALLY IS LAUNCHED WHEN THE PRESENT SYSTEM IS TO BE CHANGED AND WHEN IT IS DESIRED TO UNLEASH NEW ENEMITY IN THE WORLD, AS WAS THE CASE, FOR INSTANCE, WHEN THE ANTI-COMINTERN PACT WAS SIGNED BETWEEN GERMANY, JAPAN AND ITALY ON THE EVE OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR," THE LEBANESE PAPER WAS QUOTED AS SAYING.

TASS SAID THE PAPER, NOTING SIMILAR "REPRESSIONS" OF LEFTIST GROUPS ELSEWHERE IN THE MIDDLE EAST, PARTICULARLY IN EGYPT, ASKED, "WHAT KIND OF WAR GROUP IS TURKEY PLANNING TO SET UP FOR THE NEXT WORLD WAR?"

PS1159PES

LONDON, DEC 27-(AP)-REFUSAL OF THE ZIONIST [illegible] TO APPROVE SENDING OF A JEWISH DELEGATION TO THE NEXT PALESTINE CONFERENCE IN LONDON HAS NOT CHANGED PLANS FOR THE MEETING, A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.

"THERE HAS BEEN NO THOUGHT OF CALLING OFF THE CONFERENCE, AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR IT WILL BE DISCUSSED WITH THE ARABS," HE SAID.

MT924AES

london, dec. 27-(ap)-the industrial fuel situation in northwest england was described today as "desperate" and the ministry of fuel and power predicted in an official statement that coal supply difficulties would continue.

"stoppages in industry are inevitable unless the utmost care is taken to conserve stocks and unless coal production in the coming

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week reaches a high level," the ministry statement said.

the midland [redacted] colieries owners association stated tonight that christmas absenteeism in some midland coal mines was a high as 80 per cent.

1946

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PARIS, DEC. 27-(AP)-REPORTS PERISTED TONIGHT THAT LEON BLUM, SOCIALIST INTERIM PRESIDENT-PREMIER, MIGHT FLY TO THE UNITED STATES TO CONFER WITH SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES ON THE FRENCH-AMERICAN DISPUTE OVER THE SAARLAND. THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID IT KNEW NOTHING OF SUCH A PLAN.

FRENCH ESTABLISHMENT OF A CUSTOMS BARRIER BETWEEN THE SAAR AND THE REST OF GERMANY, AND REPORTS THAT FACTORIES ELSEWHERE IN THE FRENCH ZONE WERE BEING STRIPPED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SAAR HAVE DISTURBED AMERICAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES. THEY PROTESTED THAT IT WAS A "UNILATERAL ACTION."

GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE MAY MAKE HIMSELF HEARD ON THAT AND OTHER PROBLEMS TOMORROW. IT WAS LEARNED THAT FRANCE'S WARTIME LEADER WOULD BREAK A LONG SILENCE WITH AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT, POSSIBLY DEALING WITH THE SAAR, THE FIGHTING IN FRENCH INDOCHINA, AND FRANCE'S CURRENT INTERNAL TROUBLES.

GH157PES

A GROUP OF VIET NAM FOLLOWERS IN SAIGON ADDRESSED A PETITION TO MOUTET DEMANDING REPLACEMENT OF D'ARGENLIEU AND HIS ADMINISTRATION WHICH WAS DECLARED A "PROVOCATION TO THE VIET NAM." THEY DEMANDED THE APPOINTMENT OF A MIXED COMMISSION TO HOLD A REFERENDUM IN COCHIN CHINA.

MOUTET SAID THE POPULATIONS OF COCHIN CHINA AND ANNAM COULD DECIDE THEIR OWN DESTINIES BUT "FRANCE CAMNOT PERMIT ANYONE TO FORCE HER HAND, OR TO OBLIGE HER TO ACCEPT CONTRACTS ABRIDGING THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS." ADD PARIS-(N)-INDO-CHINA - XXX DISILLUSIONED

IN PARIS, THE FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY TOOK A MORE OPEN STAND IN THE CONFUSED CONFLICT WITH A RESOLUTION DEMANDING PROMPT NEGOTIATIONS TO END THE FIGHTING AND CRITICIZING "VIOLENT AND PROVOCATIVE CAMPAIGNS BY CERTAIN REACTIONARY ELEMENTS AGAINST THE VIET NAM GOVERNMENT."

MJ423PES

HE IS PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, WHICH FRANCE LAST MARCH RECOGNIZED AS A FREE STATE EMBRACING TONKON AND ANNAM PROVINCES, WITH MEMBERSHIP IN THE FEDERATION OF INDOCHINA AND THE FRENCH UNION. MANY QUARTERS HERE HAD REGARDED THE REVOLT AS THE WORK OF EXTREME NATIONALISTS ACTING AGAINST HIS WISHES.

HOWEVER, A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID LAST NIGHT THAT HE HIMSELF HAD PLANNED THE UPRISING AND WAS DIRECTING IT. HE ACCUSED HO OF COVERING UP PREPARATION OF THE REVOLT WITH A CONILIATORY LETTER TO PRESIDENT-PREMIER LEON BLUM DEC.15, FOUR DAYS BEFORE SHOOTING STARTED IN HANOI, CAPITAL OF INDOCHINA AND OF THE VIET-NAM REPUBLIC.

THE LETTER, AS MADE PUBLIC BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE SOURCE, DEPLORED INCIDENTS BETWEEN FRENCH AND VIET-NAM TROOPS CURRENT SINCE NOV.20 AND PROPOSED THAT BOTH SIDES MOVE BACK TO POSITIONS AS OF THAT DATE AT HAIPHONG, HANOI'S PORT, AND LANGSON, TO THE NORTH ON THE CHINESE BORDER. ADD PARIS-(B)-VIET-NAM-XXX FOR IT

BEHIND THIS SCREEN, THE SPOKESMAN SAID, VIET-NAMESE IN HANOI AND ENVIRONS WERE MINING STREETS, ERECTING ROADBLOCKS, STOPPING TRAINS, FILLING YERSIN HOSPITAL WITH SOLDIERS DISGUISED AS PATIENTS AND PREPARING TO SABOTAGE THE ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

INDOCHINA DISPATCHES SAID THAT HO, WHO FLED HANOI ABOUT THE TIME THE LATEST OUTBREAK BEGAN, HAD SET UP HIS GOVERNMENT AT HADONG, SIX MILES SOUTHWEST. THEY REPORTED FRENCH TROOPS ADVANCING AGAINST VIET-NAMESE ON VIRTUALLY ALL FRONTS.

IN CHERBOURG, PORT OFFICIALS SAID THE ILE DE FRANCE, A STILL UNRECONVERTED TROOP TRANSPORT, HAD BEEN DIVERTED FROM A TRANS-ATLANTIC SCHEDULE TO SAIL THIS WEEK FOR NORTH AFRICA AND TOULON, WHERE IT WOULD PICK UP SOME 9,000 TROOPS FOR SHIPMENT TO INDOCHINA. THERE WAS NO GOVERNMENT CONFIRMATION OF THIS REPORT.

ALREADY SHIPPED OUT WERE TWO BATTALIONS OF THE FOREIGN LEGION AND THE FIRST PARACHUTIST REGIMENT.

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1946

DESPITE THESE SHORTAGES, U.S. ZONE INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION HAS BEEN DOUBLED IN THE PAST TWELVE MONTHS BUT STILL STANDS AT ONLY 44 PERCENT OF THE 1936 LEVEL.

ALL ZONES OF GERMANY HAVE HAD TO TAKE IN MANY REFUGEES AND EXPELLEES, BUT IN THE WESTERN ZONES IT HAS BEEN HARDER BECAUSE OF A GREATER LACK OF HOUSING AND FOOD SHORTAGES.

THE AMERICAN ZONE NOW HAS 2,000,000 MORE PEOPLE THAN THE TERRITORY CONTAINED BEFORE THE WAR. IN THE BRITISH ZONE POPULATION IS UP 3,000,000. ADD-BERLIN-(RASISCHKE)-SOVIET ZONE-XXX ADAPTED

BETWEEN LAST JUNE AND SEPTEMBER THE AMERICAN ZONE GAINED APPROXIMATELY 1,000,000 IN POPULATION WHILE THE SOVIET ZONE GAINED ONLY 400,000. IN THE SAME PERIOD U.S. ZONE UNEMPLOYMENT INCREASED FROM 460,000 TO 480,000 WHILE THE SOVIET ZONE REPORTED A SIMULTANEOUS DECLINE IN UNEMPLOYMENT FROM 300,000 TO 180,000.

BD809AES

BERLIN, DEC. 27-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN-LICENSED NEWSPAPER NACHT EXPRESS TODAY SUGGESTED A POPULAR PLEBISCITE BE HELD IN THE SAAR TO "SHOW THE WORLD WHETHER INDEED, THE SAARLANDERS WANT TO BE UNITED WITH FRANCE, AS SOME SECTIONS OF THE FRENCH PRESS CLAIM."

THE PAPER SAID THAT RECENT FRENCH OPERATIONS IN THE SAAR, INCLUDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CUSTOMS FRONTIER BETWEEN THE COAL-RICH TERRITORY AND THE REST OF GERMANY, INDICATED THAT THE FRENCH WERE PROGRESSIVELY MOVING TOWARD INCORPORATION OF THE AREA.

THE EXPRESS CLAIMED THAT "THE ATTITUDE OF THE SOVIET UNION" WAS TO REGARD FRENCH ACTIONS IN THE SAAR AS "NOT MERE ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES." THERE HAS BEEN NO OFFICIAL DECLARATION BY THE RUSSIANS HERE OF THEIR ATTITUDE ON CONCERNING RECENT SAAR DEVELOPMENTS, BUT LIEUT. GEN. LUCIUS D.CLAY, THE DEPUTY AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNOR, HAS CALLED THE CUSTOMS FRONTIER OPERATION AN "ENTIRELY UNILATERAL ACTION."

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, DEC. 27-(AP)-PFC. DANIEL WALCZAK'S ATTORNEY TODAY CHALLENGED THE ARMY'S AUTHORITY TO TRY WALCZAK FOR MURDER BECAUSE THE DETROIT SOLDIER HAD BEEN HONORABLY DISCHARGED FROM THE ARMY AFTER THE DATE OF THE ALLEGED CRIME LAST FEBRUARY.

ALTHOUGH WALCZAK REENLISTED THE DAY AFTER HIS DISCHARGE IN JUNE, THE ATTORNEY CITED A PROVISION OF THE ARMY'S COURT MARTIAL MANUAL WHICH DECLARES:

"THE GENERAL RULE IS THAT COURT MARTIAL JURISDICTION OVER THOSE IN MILITARY SERVICE CEASES ON DISCHARGE OR OTHER SEPARATION FROM SUCH SERVICE, AND THAT JURISDICTION AS TO AN OFFENSE COMMITTED DURING A PERIOD OF SERVICE THUS TERMINATED IS NOT REVIVED BY A REENTRY INTO THE MILITARY SERVICE."

THE MILITARY COURT DEFERRED ARGUMENT AND RULING ON THE CHALLENGE AND RECESSED THE TRIAL INDEFINITELY TO ALLOW ASSEMBLING OF WITNESSES AND EVIDENCE. WALCZAK IS ACCUSED OF SHOOTING A GERMAN GIRL AND THROWING HER BODY IN A RIVER.

A DEFENSE REQUEST TO CALL GEN. JOSEPH T.MCNARNEY, EUROPEAN THEATER COMMANDER, AS A WITNESS WAS DENIED BY THE COURT, WHICH RULED HIS PERSONAL ATTENDANCE AT THE TRIAL WAS UNNECESSARY AND WOULD "INCUR NEEDLESS EXPENSE AND INCONVENIENCE TO THE GOVERNMENT."

THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY, EARL CARROLL OF SAN BRUNO, CALIF., SAID HE WANTED TO QUESTION THE GENERAL "ABOUT ISSUES WHICH WILL DETERMINE THE JURISDICTION OF THIS COURT."

CARROLL CHARGED THAT WALCZAK IS "A VICTIM OF A SCHEME OF FABRICATED EVIDENCE," AND IS BEING "TRIED ON A SET OF FACTS DISTORTED" TO SUPPORT THIS ARMY COMMAND'S EXPLANATION OF WALCZAK'S "PROTRACTED CONFINEMENT" BEFORE FORMAL CHARGES WERE FILED. 1946

JA218PES

BY ERNEST G.FISCHER

BASEL, SWITZERLAND, DEC.27-(AP)-THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE WORLD ZIONIST ORGANIZATION STROVE BEHIND CLOSED DOORS TODAY TO PICK A NEW JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE FOR RESTIVE PALESTINE AND SOLVE THE PROBLEMS OF ZIONIST LEADERSHIP FOR THE CRITICAL DAYS AHEAD.

THERE WAS SPECULATION THAT A TRIUMVIRATE OR A PRESIDIUM WOULD BE NAMED TO HEAD THE ZCONISTS, WHO HAVE BEEN WCTHOUT A PRESIDENT SINCE THE TERM OF THE VETERAN LEADER DR.CHAIM WEIZMANN ENDED WITH ADJOURNMENT OFNTHE 22ND CONGRESS ON CHRISTMAS EVE.

DISPATCHES FROM PALESTINE SAID BOTH OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL OBSERVERS ANTICIPATED RENEWED VIOLENCE FROM THE MORE EXTREME JEWISH UNDERGROUND FORCES WITH THE END OF THE CONGRESS. IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI, ONE UNDERGROUND GROUP, BROADCAST THAT "THEGE IS NO TRUCE. THE FIGHTING WILL GO ON. WE WERE QUIET DURING THE CONGRESS BECAUSE WE DID NOT WANT TO PUT THE CONGRESS UNDER PRESSURE."

YESTERDAY'S TWO DIAMOND FACTORY ROBBERIES IN WHICH PALESTINE POLICE SAID ARMED JEWS OBTAINED MORE THAN $100,000 IN GEMS AND CASH WAS SEEN AS EVIDENCE THAT THE UNDERGROUND FORCES WERE REPLENISHING THEIR WAR CHESTS.

RABBI A.H. SILVER OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, TOLD THE GENERAL COUNCIL THERE WERE GOOD PROSPECTS OF A THREE-PARTY AGREEMENT ON CREATION OF THE EXECUTIVE FOR THE JEWISH AGENCY, WHICH IS THE RECOGNIZED SPOKESMAN FOR THE JEWISH COMMUNITY IN THE HOLY LAND.

THIS WOULD MEAN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GENERAL ZIONIST, ORTHODOX AND LABOR PARTIES--THE THREE MAJOR POLITICAL GROUPS IN THE ZIONIST ORGANIZATION.

A COUNCIL MEMBER SAID THAT THE SUGGESTION THAT DR.WEIZMANN BE NAMED HONORARY PRESIDENT OR DIRECTOR OF THE ZIONISTS WAS STILL BEING CONSIDERED.

JEWISH SOURCES IN THE HOLY LAND, DISPATCHES SAID, STRESSED THAT ANY RENEWED OUTBREAKS OF VIOLENCE COULD NOT BE BLAMED UPON ANY ACTION OR LACK OF ACTION TAKEN BY THE ZIONISTS IN BASEL, BUT WOULD BE TIMED MERELY WITH THE END OF THEIR SESSIONS.

THE TALKS AT BASEL HINGED UPON PARTICIPATION BY THE JEWS IN THE FORTHCOMING LONDON CONFERENCE ON PALESTINE. WEIZMANN ADVOCATED CONTINUING NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE BRITISH, WHILE DR.SILVER OPPOSED IT.

BRITISH INFORMANTS IN LONDON SAID THE ZIONIST ACTION WOULD NOT CHANGE PLANS FOR HOLDING THE CONFERENCE SOMETIME NEXT MONTH.

IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI AND THE MORE EXTREME STERN GANG HAVE HELD STEADFASTLY TO THE AIMS OF CREATING A JEWISH STATE OUT OF ALL PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERIM JEWISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE.

JA334PES

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S DECISION, WHICH WAS THE TOPIC OF PRAVDA'S LEADING ARTICLE TODAY, ALSO STRUCK OUT AT WHAT IT TERMED "THE FACTS OF DOMESTICITY" AMONG THE EXECUTIVE PERSONNEL IN THE MINISTRIES. ADD MOSCOW -(MAN-POWER POLICIES)-XXX NEEDED

"WHERE NON-BOLSHEVIK MANNERS TAKE PRECEDENCE," PRAVDA SAID, "CONDITIONS ARE CREATED UNDER WHICH IN PLACE OF A LEADING GROUP OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICIALS WE HAVE A LITTLE FAMILY OF CLOSE PERSONS, THE MEMBERS OF WHICH STRIVE TO LIVE IN PEACE AND NOT CRITICIZE EACH OTHER."

THE NEW DECISION ALSO DEMANDS THAT SOVIET EXECUTIVES "HAVE COURAGE CRITICALLY TO EVALUATE THEIR OWN WORK AND SPEAK THE TRUTH ABOUT THE ACTIVITY OF THE ENTERPRISES THEY HEAD."

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NEW DELHI, DEC 27-(AP)-CONDEMNATION OF FRENCH TACTICS IN INDOCHINA WAS EXPRESSED EDITORIALLY TODAY BY SEVERAL NORTH CENTRAL INDIA NEWSPAPERS, ONE OF WHICH DECLARED "INDIA EXPECTS VIET-NAM TO FIGHT BACK, TO FIGHT HARD, TO FIGHT SUCCESSFULLY."

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU'S NATIONAL HERALD OF LUCKNOW, IN AN EDITORIAL ENTITLED "INDOCHINA OUTRAGE," ASSERTED:

"THERE IS NO EXPLANATION FOR THE PRESENT OUTRAGES IN INDOCHINA EXCEPT THAT FRANCE WANTS TO CLING TO THE EMPIRE IN ONE FORM OR ANOTHER AND UNDER ONE NAME OR ANOTHER.

"IN THEIR FIGHT AGAINST THESE MONSTROUS DUPLICITIES OF FRENCH POLICY THE INDOCHINESE WILL HAVE SYMPATHY OF ALL ASIATIC PEOPLES. INDIA EXPECTS VIET-NAM TO FIGHT BACK, TO FIGHT HARD, TO FIGHT SUCCESSFULLY TO RETAIN AND EXTEND ITS INDEPENDENCE TO DEAL A DEATH BLOW TO COLONIALISM IN ANY GUISE. AND SO WOULD EVERY COUNTRY IN ASIA."

THE NATIONAL CALL OF DELHI DECLARED "IF THE UNITED NATIONS CANNOT TAKE ACTION WHEN A BREACH OF PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT HAS TAKEN PLACE, PEOPLE THE WORLD OVER WILL BEGIN LOSING FAITH IN THE EFFICACY OF THAT GREAT INSTITUTION. GOVERNMENTS WHICH FOUGHT NAZISM TOOTH AND NAIL FOR SIX LONG YEARS SHOULD NOT BE PERMITTED TO RESORT TO NAZI METHODS IN DEALING WITH THOSE WITH WHOM THEY DISAGREE."

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INDOCHINESE
BY MICHEL MOUTSCHEN

HANOI, INDOCHINA, DEC.26-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FRENCH FORCES FIGHTING A VIET-NAM UPRISING YESTERDAY REPORTED A CONTINUED ADVANCE INTO SOUTHERN AND SOUTHEASTERN PARTS OF HANOI, BUT SAID NO IMPORTANT OPERATION YET HAD STARTED INTO THE CHINESE-ANNAMITE DISTRICTS.

THE FRENCH DESCRIBED THE GENERAL MILITARY SITUATION AS "SATISFACTORY." THEY REPORTED THAT IN THE BACNINH SECTOR, SOME 16 MILES NORTHEAST OF HANOI, THEY HAD RECAPTURED TWO BARRACKS AND FORTIFIED POSITIONS ON THE ROAD TO PHULANGTHUONG, ABOUT 25 MILES NORTHEAST OF HERE.

1946

MK404AES

WITH PARIS (240)

SAIGON, INDOCHINA, DEC.25-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE UNDERGROUND RADIO OF THE VIET-NAM REPUBLIC BROADCAST TONIGHT A PURPORTED STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH BLAMING THE FRENCH FOR AN OUTBREAK IN HANOI, CAPITAL OF THE REPUBLIC AND OF FRENCH INDOCHINA.

THIS STATEMENT SAID THAT ON DEC.19 THE FRENCH DEMANDED THAT THE REPUBLIC, RECOGNIZED SINCE LAST MARCH AS A FREE STATE WITH AUTHORITY OVER ANNAM AND TONKIN, TRANSFER POLICE CONTROL TO THEM. THEIR ULTIMATUM WAS REJECTED, IT CONTINUED, AND FIGHTING BEGAN.

THE STATEMENT ADDED THAT THE FRENCH AIMED THEIR FIRST ATTACK AT THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE AND THAT, WHILE HE ESCAPED DEATH, HIS UNDER-SECRETARY OF THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, HOANG MINH GIAM, WAS WOUNDED.

HO WAS QUOTED ON THE RADIO AS COMMENTING FAVORABLY ON THE ARRIVAL IN SAIGON TODAY OF MARIUS MOUTET, FRENCH COLONIAL MINISTER, WHO WILL INVESTIGATE THE TROUBLE, AND AS ASKING THE WITHDRAWAL OF FRENCH TROOPS FROM INDOCHINA. THE BROADCAST STATEMENT SAID ALL FRENCH PRISONERS IN VIET-NAMESE HANDS HAD BEEN GIVEN DOUBLE RATIONS FOR CHRISTMAS AND AUTHORIZED TO WRITE HOME.

IN A CHRISTMAS MESSAGE BROADCAST OVER THE FRENCH-CONTROLLED SAIGON RADIO, ADM. GEORGE THIERRY D'ARGENLIEU, HIGH COMMISSIONER TO INDOCHINA, USED THE TERM, "FORMER HANOI GOVERNMENT," WITH REFERENCE TO HO'S REGIME. RESPONSIBLE FRENCH CIRCLES SAID "FORMER" WOULD BE DELETED FROM THE OFFICIAL TEXT OF THE BROADCAST, SO FAR NOT AVAILABLE.

INTERMITTENT SHOOTING WENT ON AND ARMORED CARS WERE ON PATROL IN SAIGON THIS CHRISTMAS NIGHT.

BD546AES

PRECEDE PEIPING

TIENTSIN, DEC. 27-(AP)-THE PROGOVERNMENT REPUBLICAN DAILY NEWS REPORTED TODAY FROM TSINAN THAT MORE THAN 10,000 VETERAN COMMUNIST TROOPS ARE VIOLENTLY ATTACKING LIAOCHENG IN WESTERN SHANTUNG PROVINCE.

THE PAPER SAID THE FIERCE BLOODY BATTLE BEGAN LAST FRIDAY AND STILL IS IN PROGRESS WITH HEAVY CASUALTIES ON BOTH SIDES. IT REPORTED THE COMMUNISTS HAD HEAVY ARTILLERY, MOUNTAIN GUNS AND HEAVY MACHINE-GUNS.

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B52KX (Q)

TOKYO,DEC 27 (AP)-COL.JOHN C.FITZPATRICK, A NATIVE OF PONTIAC, ILL., AND A GRADUATE OF NORTHWESTERN U. MEDICAL SCHOOL, TODAY WAS NAMED DEPUTY CHIEF SURGEON, ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC.

GG849ACS

YOKOHAMA,DEC 27 (AP)-WAR CRIMES CHARGES WERE FILED TODAY AGAINST EX-LT.SOKICHI SANO AND EX-SGT.SHOJI ONODERA AND U.S.PROSECUTORS SAID THEY HAD OPERATED A SENDAI POW CAMP AS "A VERITABLE SLAVE OR PUNISHMENT CAMP."

TODAY'S CHARGES ACCUSED THE SIX FOOT SANO AND HIS FORMER SERGEANT OF HAVING FORCED PRISONERS TO WORK ALL DAY AT AN IRON FACTORY AND TO WORK NIGHTLY AT CAMP. POWS AT SENDAI WERE BEATEN "INCESSANTLY," THE CHARGE ADDED, AND THEIR MEAGER RATIONS WERE STOLEN BY JAPANESE PERSONNEL.

THE PROSECUTION SAID ROBERT G.FRY, 635 N.33RD ST., PHILADELPHIA, SUFFERED A PERMANENT EYE INJURY XROM A BEATING WITH A CLUB AND THAT AMONG OTHERS BEATEN WERE DENNER H.GRIFFING, XAYETTE, MISS., AND FRANCIS H.MACEY, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

GG11ACS

YOKOHAMA,DEC 27 (AP)-MAJ.WALTER J.HEWITT, 772 EUSTIS ST., ST.PAUL, MINN., TESTIFIED AT A WAR CRIMES TRIAL TODAY THAT CORPSES OF ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR WERE TIED SECURELY WITH THE HEADS BETWEEEN THE LEGS AND THROWN INTO A COFFIN SATURATED WITH FILTH.

HEWITT WAS TESTIFYING AGAINST SUKEO NAKAJIMA, CAMP COMMANDER, AND SIX SUBORDINATES AT MITSUSHIMA POW CAMP.

HE SAID 50 DEATHS OCCURRED THERE ONE WINTER WHEN THE JAPANESE HAD A STOVE BURNING 24 HOURS DAILY IN THEIR QUARTERS WHILE PRISONERS LAY DYING OF A COLD IN A BARE SHACK.

1946

HE SAID THESE MEN DIED OF MISTREATMENT AT THE CAMP:

PVT.ROBERT G.TEAS, 304 SOUTH PARK ST., STREATOR, ILL.; KENNETH G. HUNTER, 525 COUNTRY CLUB BLVD., DES MOINES, AND SIX BRITISH OFFICERS:

S.J.D.ACKLAND, QUARRY HOUSE, SHARBORNE, DORSET, ENGLAND; J.C. BRUCE, CRAIGIE BARNS, DUNDEE, SCOTLAND; E.W.MACK, GATOOMA, RHODESIA; S.C.MARVEN, WHITE POST HILL, RADHILL, SURREY, ENGLAND; H.J.COKE, TUDOR COTTAGE, SHERHILL CALNE, WILTSHIRE, ENGLAND, AND H.DANE, NO ADDRESS.

GG847ACS

TOKYO,DEC.27-(AP)-A DELAYED REPORT FROM BRITISH OCCUPATION HEADQUARTERS AT KURE TODAY SAID ENGLISH TROOPS STATIONED ON SHIKOKU ISLAND DID NOT GO WITHOUT CHRISTMAS DINNERS ALTHOUGH THEY TEMPORARILY WERE CUT OFF FROM THE OUTSIDE BY SATURDAY'S EARTHQUAKE AND TIDAL WAVE.

FLIGHT LT.J.HOUGHTON, PERSONAL PILOT FOR LT.GEN.H.C.H.GAIRDNER, MADE A VOLUNTEER FLIGHT WITH A C-47 TO GOMEN FIELD ON SHIKOKU WITH 2,500 POUNDS OF TURKEYS, HAMS AND PUDDINGS FOR MEN OF THE DORSET AND CAMERON REGIMENTS.

TOKYO, SATURDAY, DEC.28-(AP)-DIXIE TIGHE, VETERAN WAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW YORK POST, SUFFERED A BRAIN HEMORRHAGE YESTERDAY AND WAS REPORTED IN SERIOUS CONDITION AT 49TH GENERAL HOSPITAL TODAY.

MISSTIGHE WAS TAKEN TO THE HOSPITAL YESTERDAY MORNING FOR EXAMINATION, SUFFERING FROM A COLD, AND WAS STRICKEN WHILE BEING EXAMINED. SHE HAS BEEN UNCONSCIOUS FOR 24 HOURS.

THE DIAGNOSIS WAS AN INTRACRANIAL HEMORRHAGE. HOSPITAL AUTHORITIES SAID THIS USUALLY WAS CAUSED BY A LONG PERIOD OF WORK UNDER HIGH PRESSURE WHICH RESULTS IN HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE.

MISS TIGHE HAD BEEN WORKING THE PAST FIVE YEARS ON THE WORLD'S BATTLEFRONTS AND SINCE THE SURRENDER HAD MOVED FROM ONE OCCUPATION AREA TO ANOTHER.

NN950PCS

TOKYO, FRIDAY, DEC.27-(AP)-BRITISH OCCUPATION HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY THAT DEPENDENTS OF ITS OCCUPATION TROOPS WOULD BE BROUGHT TO JAPAN AS HOUSING BECAME AVAILABLE AND THAT SERIOUS CONSIDERATION WAS BEING GIVEN TO THE QUESTION OF LIFTING THE FRATERNIZATION BAN.

HEADQUARTERS ISSUED ITS ANNOUNCEMENT 24 HOURS AFTER A PRESS CONFERENCE WITH CYRIL CHAMBERS, AUSTRALIA'S ARMY MINISTER, BROKE UP WHEN CORRESPONDENTS COMPLAINED THAT HIS ANSWERS TO SUCH QUESTIONS WERE VAGUE.

WHILE THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS CREDITED TO BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN KURE, IT WAS DISTRIBUTED TO CORRESPONDENTS IN TOKYO BY THE BRITISH HEADQUARTERS PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER ACCOMPANYING CHAMBERS. IT SAID IT WAS BASED ON WRITTEN REPLIES TO SOLDIER'S INQUIRIES AFTER A MEETING I KURE LAST TUESDAY.

CHAMBERS TOLD THE TROOPS AT KURE THAT ALL MEN DUE FOR TRANSFER TO AUSTRALIA BY JUNE 30 "WILL BE HOME BY THAT DATE," AND THAT DEPENDENTS WILL BE BROUGHT TO JAPAN AT THE DISCRETIONOF THE HEADQUARTERS COMMANDING GENERAL AS HOUSING BEAME AVAILABLE.

WHEN A SOLDIER ASKED ABOUT LIFTING THE BAN ON FRATERNIZATION, 1946 CHAMBERS REPLIED THAT "THE PROBLEM IS A VERY DIFFICULT ONE THAT IS RECEIVING SERIOUS CONSIDERATION."

THOSE WERE SOME OF HIS REPLIES TO SOLDIER COMPLAINTS ON HIS INSPECTION TOUR OF BRITISH OCCUPATION ZONE AREAS.

IN REPLY TO A QUERY WHY BRITISH UNIFORMS COULD NOT BE MADE MORE LIKE THOSE OF THE UNITED STATES, CHAMBERS SAID THAT "FOR THE TIME BEING AT LEAST, UNIFORMS OF THE CUT AND DESIGN OF THE AMERICAN PATTERN CANNOT BE PROMISED."

CHAMBERS PROMISED TO INQUIRE, ON HIS RETURN TO AUSTRALIA, WHETHER FILMS FOR TROOPS COULD BE INCREASE, EVEN THOUGH DIFFICULT TO GET IN AUSTRALIA.

HE SAID RATES OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES AND GENERAL CONDITIONS TO APPLY AFTER JUNE 30, 1947, HAD NOT YET BEEN DETERMINED BY THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT "BUT IT IS NOT EXPECTED THAT THE WAR GRATUITY AND DEFERRED PAY WILL CONTINUE."

JQ1108PCS NM

MANILA, SATURDAY, DEC.28-(AP)-THE PEOPLES COURT TODAY POSTPONED INDEFINITELY THE TREASON TRIAL OF JOSE P.LAUREL, PUPPET PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION.

THE SPECIAL TRIBUNAL SAID HIS TRIAL, SCHEDULED FOR JAN.6, WAS BEING DEFERRED TO GIVE PRECEDENCE TO "POLITICAL DETAINEES" WHO ARE BEING HELD WITHOUT BAIL IN THE PHILIPPINES PENITENTIARY. LAUREL NOW IS FREE ON 50,000 PESO ($25,000) BOND.

SD946PCS NM

MANILA, DEC 27 (AP)-LT.COL.FRED WADE, MEMPHIS, TENN., OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE'S SECTION, ANNOUNCED TODAY U.S.GOVERNMENT AGENCIES ARE SPENDING $4,750,000,000 IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE DOLLAR EXCHANGE THUS MADE AVAILABLE TO FILIPINOS EQUALS 15 YEARU NORMAL EXPORT, HE ADDED. HE PREDICTED FILIPINOS WOULD HAVE THE GREATEST PURCHASING POWER IN THEIR HISTORY IN THE NEXT 10 YEARS.

WADE SAID EXPENDITURES INCLUDE $400,000,000 IN BACK PAY TO ARMY AND NAVY PRISONERS OF WAR WHO RESIDE IN THE PHILIPPINES; $200,000,000 PAYMENTS BY THE ARMY CLAIMS SERVICE; $50,000,000 BY THE NAVY CLAIMS SERVICE; $400,000,000 WAR DAMAGE PAYMENTS; $100,000,000 PUBLIC WORKS REHABILITATION; AND $400,000,000 IN 1945-47 PAYROLLS TO CIVILIANS EMPLOYED BY THE ARMY AND NAVY.

GG1103ACS

NIGHT LEAD POLITICAL SCIENCE (250

CGEVELAND, DEC.27-(AP)-A "GRAND STRATEGY" IN FOREIGN POLICY WITH THE PROPER COMBINATION OF BOTH THE MILITARY AND POLITICAL FORCES OF GOVERNMENT WAS RECOMMENDED TONIGHT BY PROFESSOR RICHARD C.SNYDER OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

ADDRESSING THE 42ND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, PROFESSOR SNYDER DECLARED THAT IN THE COMPLEXITY AND URGENCY OF WORLD AFFAIRS IN THE ATOMIC AGE THE MAKING OF FOREIGN POLICY IS A POLITICAL DECISION WITH THE MILITARY RELIED UPON TO BACK IT UP.

"TOO MUCH ATTENTION MAY BE PAID TO THE MILITARY IN MATTERS INVOLVING CONSIDERATIONS OF POLICY BEYOND THEIR PROPER SCOPE," HE SAID.

"THE DECISION ON PACIFIC BASES IN WHICH THE NAVY AND THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF SEEMS TO HAVE HAD A HEAVY HAND WAS APPARENTLY PREMATURE," PROFESSOR SNYDER ASSERTED.

"IT WAS BOUND TO HAVE IMPLICATIONS FOR OUR RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA AND OUR POLICY WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS WHICH SHOULD HAVE BEEN FULLY EXPLORED BEFOREHAND.

THE PRINCETON PROFESSOR SAID "ANY OCCUPATION AND CONTROL IN GERMANY WILL CONDITION AMERICAN RELATIONS AND POLICY IN EUROPE FOR YEARS TO COME, YET THE OPEN CHARGE THAT ALL WAS NOT WELL IN GERMANY, THAT MILITARY POLICY MIGHT BE RUNNING COUNTER TO OUR POLITICAL INTERESTS, BROUGHT A COMBINED MILITARY AND PARTISAN CIVILIAN OPPOSITION TO ANY INVESTIGATION. 1946

"THE INCREASEING NUMBER OF DIPLOMATS OF MILITARY RANK, THE STANDARDIZATCON OF ARMS TALKS WITH GREAT BRITAIN FOR A 'POLICY FLIGHT' OF B20'S, THE RIVARLY BETWEN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE SEWELL

OF B20'S, THE RIVARLY BETWEEN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE SEWELL BRADEN AND THE ARMED SERVICES OVER A DEFENSE PACT WITH ARGENTINA, THE UNFETTERED MOVEMENTS OF THE NAVY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA--ALL THESE INDICATE A GROWING BUT UNDEFINED INFLUENCE," HE ADDED.

F458PES

WASHINGTON, DEC. 27-(AP)-CAMILLE GUTT, MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND, SAID TONIGHT THE FUND SHOULD NOT GRANT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO A NATION WHOSE IMPORT AND EXPORT SITUATION IS "FUNDAMENTALLY WRONG."

IN A RADIO INTERVIEW OF THE NBC SYSTEM, GUTT SAID THAT THE FUND WOULD AID ANY OF ITS 39 MEMBER NATIONS BY SELLING THEM FOREIGN EXCHANGE TO OVERCOME "TEMPORARY DIFFICULTIES."

UNDER THAT HEAD, HE INDICATED, MIGHT COME SUCH THINGS AS A BAD CROP IN ONE YEAR, A DEPRESSION IN FOREIGN MARKETS OR AN ABNORMAL SITUATION DUE TO THE WAR.

BUT A STRUCTURAL DISTURBANCE IN FOREIGN TRADE, HE SAID, WOULD BE ANOTHER MATTER.

"SUPPOSING A COUNTRY COULD NOT, FOR YEARS, IN SUCCESSION, MEET ITS FOREIGN EXCHANGE OBLIGATIONS WITH THE PROCEEDS FROM ITS EXPORTS," HE SAID.

"THIS WOULD SHOW THAT THERE IS SOMETHING FUNDAMENTALLY WRONG WITH THIS COUNTRY'S IMPORT AND EXPORT SITUATION. EITHER IT HAS NOT TAKEN THE NECESSARY STEPS TO REGULATE ITS ECONOMY, OR THE VALUE OF ITS CURRENCY IS NOT AT THE LEVEL WHERE IT OUGHT TO BE.

"IN SUCH CASES A RECOURSE TO THE FUND'S RESOURCES WOULD ONLY TEND TO PROLONG THIS UNSOUND SITUATION AND SHOULD BE DISCOURAGED."

GW1205AES NM SPOT

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WASHINGTON,DEC 27-(AP)-THE LOGAN ACT, WHICH ERNIE ADAMSON, COUNSEL FOR THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES, HAS SUGGESTED MIGHT BE APPLICABLE TO THE FOREIGN UTTERANCES OF ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT, IS ONE OF THE FEW RESTRICTIONS ON FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN AMERICAN LAW.

ENACTED JANUARY 30, 1799, THE ACT PROHIBITS ANY UNITED STATES CITIZEN, WITHOUT EXPRESS GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY, FROM CARRYING ON ANY "VERBAL OR WRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE OR INTERCOURSE WITH ANY FOREIGN GOVERNMENT OR ANY OFFICER OR AGENT THEREOF, WITH AN INTENT TO INFLUENCE THE MEASURES OR CONDUCT OF ANY FOREIGN GOVERNMENT X X X IN RELATION TO X X X THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES."

RECORDS OF CONGRESS AT THE TIME OF ITS ENACTMENT INDICATE THAT ITS MAJOR PURPOSE WAS TO PREVENT INTERFERENCE IN THE CONDUCT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS BY PERSONS NOT FULLY AUTHORIZED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

THE ACT DOES NOT BEAR THE NAME OF ITS AUTHOR, BUT THAT OF GEORGE LOGAN, A SENATOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA, WHO WENT TO FRANCE ON HIS OWN TO TRY TO IMPROVE FRANCO-AMERICAN RELATIONS. THE ACT WAS WRITTEN TO CIRCUMVENT HIM.

STATE AND JUSTICE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SAID THEY KNEW OF NO CONVICTIONS UNDER THE ACT, WHICH WAS A PART OF THE ALIEN AND SEDITION ACTS OF A PERIOD WHEN THE UNITED STATES WAS INVOLVED IN A CONTROVERSY WITH FRANCE.

RECORDS AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT INDICATED THE LOGAN ACT WAS INVOKED IN MASSACHUSETTS IN 1861 AGAINST AN INDIVIDUAL CHARGED WITH WRITING TO MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT URGING RECOGNITION OF THE CONFEDERACY. THE RECORDS FAIL TO SHOW THE OUTCOME OF THE CASE.

A46WX

ADAMSON HAS SUGGESTED THAT THE ACTIVITIES OF ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT, SON OF THE PRESIDENT, WHO RETURNED RECENTLY FROM A TOUR OF RUSSIA WHICH INCLUDED A VISIT WITH MARSHAL STALIN MIGHT BE INVESTIGATED UNDER THE ACT.

IN HIS REPORT TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE, ADAMSON CITED THE LAW AS AN ANSWER TO NUMEROUS INQUIRIES ABOUT THE RIGHTS OF "MANY WELL-MEANING CITIZENS AND A FEW NOT SO WELL-MEANING" WHO "VOLUNTEERED TO CONVERSE AND WRITE ABOUT OUR FOREIGN POLICIES."

RZ VX704PES

WASHINGTON,DEC 27-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY THAT THE NAZIS WHO WERE GRANTED A CHRISTMAS AMNESTY IN THE AMERICAN ZONE OF OCCUPATION WERE PRIMARILY SMALL OFFENDERS WHO HAD BEEN NAZI PARTY MEMBERS BUT NOT ACTIVE PARTICIPANTS IN THE PARTY'S PROGRAM.

IN ANSWER TO REPORTERS' QUESTIONS, THE WAR CRIMES SECTION OF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT SAID THAT ONLY ABOUT 80,000 OF THE 1,000,000 PARDONED GERMANS HAD BEEN IN CUSTODY. GEN. JOSEPH T. MCNARNEY'S GRANTING OF AMNESTY, AN ACTION TAKEN AFTER APPROVAL BY SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON, RELEASED THEM FROM PROSECUTION UNDER THE DE-NAZIFICATION PROGRAM, BUT THEIR RECORDS STILL ARE SUBJECT TO INVESTIGATION FOR POSSIBLE CRIMES AGAINST THE ALLIES OR PEOPLES OF OCCUPIED COUNTRIES, IT WAS EXPLAINED.

THOSE AFFECTED BY THE AMNESTY GRANT WERE PART OF 3,000,000 WHOSE NAMES APPEARED ON AN ORIGINAL LIST. THE AMERICAN ZONE COMMANDER TURNED OVER PROSECUTION OF THE DE-NAZIFICATION LAWS TO THE GERMAN COURTS LAST MARCH, LATER WARNING THE COURTS TO EXPEDITE THE CASES OR THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES WOULD RESUME HANDLING OF THE PROCESSES.

ASKED FOR COMMENT, SENATOR CAPEHART (R-IND) SAID HE HAD "NO COMPLAINT" ABOUT GENERAL MCNARNEY'S ACTION.

"I THINK IT WAS THE INTELLIGENT THING TO DO," CAPEHART SAID. "IF WE ARE GOING TO TRY TO REBUILD THOSE PEOPLE WE HAVE GOT TO SHOW THAT WE REGARD THESE SMALL FRY AS HUMAN BEINGS WHO WERE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR WHAT HAPPENED AT THE TOP AND PROBABLY WOULD HAVE FACED DEATH IF THEY HAD NOT GONE ALONG WITH THE NAZIS."

Russia Urges Dead line For Arms Curb

Action

TIME LIMIT OF 3 MONTHS SET FOR U.N.

Commission Showdown Nearing On Atomic Control Report

By D. Harrison

New York, Dec. 28 (AP)—Soviet Russia proposed in a surprise move tonight that the United Nations Security Council fix a three-month time limit for drafting a world-wide arms-reduction program.

The Soviet move came as the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission neared a showdown on its first atomic control report, one of the major steps in the general arms limitation plan as approved by the United Nations Assembly December 14.

In a letter to Trygve Lie, secretary general, Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate, called for immediate action on the whole program without waiting for final action on atomic control.

Formal Resolution Submitted

He submitted a formal resolution outlining the new Soviet proposals and asked that they be placed on the agenda of the Security Council's next meeting, scheduled for December 31.

Declaring that "the general regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces is the most important measure for the strengthening of international peace and security," Gromyko proposed:

That the Security Council "proceed with the working out of practical measures on the implementation of the General Assembly's decision of 14 December" on a world arms limitation program.

That it establish immediately an eleven-nation commission, representing each nation on the Security Council, to prepare and submit specific proposals on the entire plan "within a period of one to two months but not later than three months" from now.

Until the publication of the Soviet proposals, it had been generally assumed by most delegates that no specific action could be taken on the general arms-reduction plan until basic agreements had been reached on atomic control.

U.S. Urges Top Priority

During the Assembly debate, the United States insisted that atomic control be given top priority in the general program.

Meanwhile, Great Britain was reported ready to support a Canadian-French proposal which would provide for automatic world action against any nation guilty of major violations of atomic control agreements.

The new plan was put forward by Canada yesterday after it appeared that the atomic energy commission might become hopelessly deadlocked over a United States proposal that the five big powers surrender their power to veto punishment for violators.

The Canadian proposal immediately won the support of Alexandre Parodi, French delegate, who earlier had suggested informally that such a measure might get around the controversial veto question without weakening the atomic enforcement structure.

Hope For Baruch Approval

Although it could not be ascertained immediately whether the compromise plan would be acceptable to Bernard M. Baruch, United States representative, the British delegation was understood to be hopeful that it might meet both American and Russian approval.

The only opposition to the Canadian proposal at yesterday's meeting came from Paul Hasluck, Australian delegate, who contended that it would have the effect of setting up a system of collective action independent of the Security Council.

The British were said to feel that Baruch's failure to oppose the compromise was a hopeful sign.

but after the meeting a spokesman for Baruch insisted that the United States would make a last-ditch stand for a complete elimination of the veto from atomic matters.

Another reason for British hope, informed quarters said, was the fact that Poland agreed to support the Canadian proposal. Poland usually votes with Russia on most major issues.

Prof. S. P. Alexandrov, who substituted for Gromyko at the meeting, remained silent on both the Baruch recommendation and the Canadian plan. The Soviet attitude, as a result, was left in doubt on the whole question.

One source said Gromyko received final instructions from Moscow during the day and would be ready to state Russia's position definitely when the commission meets at 11 A.M. Monday to take final action on its preliminary report to the Security Council. The commission already has approved the entire report, with the exception of the veto question.

Might Invoke Article 51

The Canadian proposal provides that the treaty setting up atomic controls contain a clause binding all signatories to consider any major violation sufficient cause for invoking Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

This article guarantees the right "of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a member of the United Nations." The Canadian plan would, in effect, define any major violation of atomic control regulations as "an armed attack."

British circles were said to feel that this would meet Baruch's demand for airtight safeguards to prevent "any nullification of punishment." At the same time, it would steer clear of the veto question and possible Soviet objections to any limitation of this big-power voting privilege.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R., Mich.), who is expected to be chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in the new Congress, announced his approval of Baruch's position on the veto in a telegram to Baruch today.

"In my personal opinion," Vandenberg wired Baruch, "the Senate would not ratify an atomic-control treaty which leaves any possible chance for subsequent international bad faith to circumvent total and summary enforcement or for any subsequent disagreements regarding enforcements to paralyze even temporarily the application of effective sanctions."

Soviet U. N. Note

The text of the arms reduction proposals sent by the Soviet delegate, Andrei A. Gromyko, yesterday to Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations:

Dear Secretary General:

I have the honor to request you to include in the agenda of the next meeting of the Security Council on 31 Dec. an item on the consideration of the following proposal, which I make on behalf of my Government:

Considering that the general regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces is the most important measure for the strengthening of international peace and security and that the implementation of the General Assembly's decision on this question is one of the most urgent and most important tasks facing the Security Council, the Council resolves:

(1) To proceed with the working out of practical measures on the implementation of the General Assembly's decision of 14 Dec., 1946, on the general regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces and on the establishment of international control assuring reduction of armaments and armed forces.

(2) To establish a commission of the representatives of countries members of the Security Council which has to be charged to prepare and submit to the Security Council within a period of from one to two months but not later than three months its proposals in accordance with Paragraph 1 of this decision.

Please accept, Mr. Secretary General, the assurance of my very high esteem to you.

ANDREI A. GROMYKO,
Representative of U.S.S.R. on the Security Council.

British Deny Pole Funds Charge

London, Dec. 28 (AP)—The British Foreign Office denied today a statement issued yesterday by the Polish Embassy here that Polish funds were being wrongfully withheld by Britain.

A Foreign Office spokesman, referring to a charge that the British refused to release $40,000,000 deposited here for the duration of the war by the Bank of Poland, said the sum involved was $28,000,000. Conditions for the return of the money were set forth in a British-Polish financial agreement, which has not yet been ratified in London, he added.

A condition of the ratification, the spokesman said, was the observance of various terms of the Potsdam agreement, including the holding of free and unfettered elections in Poland.

[The United States State Department announced yesterday that Polish assets which have been frozen in the United States would be released.]

DE GAULLE STEPS OUT OF RACE FOR FRENCH PRESIDENT

PARIS, Dec. 28 — (AP) Gen. Charles De Gaulle declared today that he did not choose to be a candidate for the presidency of the French Fourth Republic because he did not want to preside impotently over an impotent government.

The 56-year-old leader of the wartime Free French thus wrote at least a temporary finish to a career that has made him at once one of the most respected, feared and hated men in France since Napoleon.

His decision to remain in political retirement was announced in a 200-word written statement.

The republic's president is to be elected January 16 by Parliament at Versailles. The Popular Republican Movement, second strongest party in Parliament, had promised to support him for the presidency if he became a candidate.

Some See Dictator Ambition

Recalling his previous condemnations of the constitution for its power conferred upon the parties and the lack of it given into the hands of the executive, de Gaulle said:

"I do not believe, then, according to my conscience, that it would be well for me to serve the country by pretending to become the guarantor of a constitution which consecrates that regime and to preside, with impotence, over a state that is impotent."

Many Frenchmen, particularly Communists, have charged that de Gaulle's fight for strong executive powers in the constitution was linked with an ambition for dictatorship for himself. Some Frenchmen still fear his influence with high army officers. Others regard him as the greatest individual the nation has produced since Joan d'Arc.

Top Resistance Man in England

An obscure army colonel who took refuge in England in 1940 and laid the groundwork for French resistance with his famous broadcast, "France has lost a battle; she has not lost a war," De Gaulle may have had it in his own power to have become a dictator in 1944 when he returned to Paris a hero at the liberation. Many observers believed so.

But he had pledged President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill to let the people choose their leaders in free elections.

He became the duly chosen leader of the Interim French Government in 1945, but was unwilling to accommodate himself to the endless party quarreling in his coalition Cabinet and finally in disgust at politics, resigned as provisional President last January.

Popularity Dwindles

His popularity began to dwindle with that action, and still more when he stood aloof from leadership of the MRP, the conservative party headed by Georges Bidault.

A public opinion institute poll today showed that only 34 per cent answered "yes" to a recent question, "Do you want General de Gaulle to return to power?" Fifty-three per cent answered "no" and thirteen per cent gave no opinion.

De Gaulle's withdrawal from the picture leaves the Socialist, Vincent Auriol, as the only avowed candidate for President. Edouard Herriot, the veteran Radical-Socialist, the Socialist Leon Blum, present interim President-Premier, and even Bidault, are regarded as possible candidates, however.

GEN. DE GAULLE REFUSES TO RUN FOR PRESIDENCY

Says He Won't Preside With Impotence Over Impotent State.

OBJECTS TO CONSTITUTION

Holds It Gives Legislature Too Much Power and Too Little to the Executive.

PARIS, Dec. 28 (A. P.).—Gen. Charles de Gaulle said today that he would not be a candidate for President of France's new Fourth Republic. The French Legislature is to elect the President on January 16 or soon after.

In a written statement delivered to the press, the wartime leader of the Free French and the first head of France's postwar provisional Government said he did not believe "according to my conscience" that it would be well for him to "preside, with impotence, over the impotence of the state."

Thinks Office Is Too Weak

De Gaulle said he was making his statement in answer to a question put to him about his future intentions. He did not specify whether this question was the one the Associated Press submitted to him some time ago.

De Gaulle has objected to the constitution of the Fourth Republic on the ground that it gives too much power to the Legislature and too little to the Executive.

The National Assembly (lower house) and Council of the Republic (upper house) adjourned last night until January 14. Two days later they will meet in joint session at the Palace of Versailles to elect the first President of the new Fourth Republic.

Political Lineup

Socialist Vincent Auriol is the only avowed candidate for the post up to now, but there will certainly be others, perhaps including: Radical-Socialist Edouard Herriot, former Premier and now back at his old job as mayor of Lyon; Socialist Léon Blum, the present interim President-Premier; or even Georges Bidault, MRP (Popular Republican Movement) leader and former President-Premier, although most quarters believe he is a more likely candidate for Premier.

The political lineup forecasts as many difficulties in electing a national President as the Council of the Republic encountered yesterday in choosing August Champetier de Ribes of the MRP as its president.

The Council took three votes before Champetier de Ribes was chosen, by a relative majority—124 votes to 119 for Georges Marrane, Communist, and one for Jules Gasser, Radical-Socialist. There were nine blank ballots.

Radical-Socialists Hold Key

If, as is customary, the smaller parties align themselves with the three major parties on January 16, the strength of the blocs appears to be about as follows: Communist, Socialist, 422 votes; MRP-Rightist, 360 votes; Radical-Socialist, 103 votes. This is subject to change, since twenty-odd members of the Council remain to be chosen in the colonies.

The lineup demonstrates, however, that without Radical-Socialist support neither of the two most powerful blocs can roll up the 451 votes needed to elect the republic's new President on the first two ballots.

FRANCE SEEMS READY TO USE NAVY IN REVOLT

Indications She Will Deploy Planes In Indo-China Increase

Paris, Dec. 28 (AP)—France appeared to be getting ready to dispatch a strong naval squadron to the coasts of a rebellious Indo-China today amid increasing indications that she will use her planes and guns along with diplomacy to keep a 490-year-old empire from falling apart.

Viet Nam convoys were reported moving toward beleaguered Hanoi, former capital of the Viet Nam republic, where French efforts to mop up the European quarter were assuming the nature of a long-drawn and savage street battle.

Conflicting Reports

From Saigon, capital of Cochin China in southern Indo-China, came contradictory reports of the activities of Viet Nam adherents. One report said Viet Nam formations had completed military preparations and were under orders to hold themselves ready for imminent action in south Indo-China.

The French news agency said, on the contrary, that the Viet Nam had been ordered to refrain from any overt act at present. Saigon was reported under a state of siege and tense.

The leaves of all fighter pilots attached to the aircraft carriers Bearn and Colossus at Toulon were canceled, and similar urgent orders were reported sent to personnel stationed on the destroyers Fantasque, Triomphant and Dixmude.

Violent Clashes Reported

These orders, given just before the new year's celebrations, were interpreted as presaging the dispatch of five naval warships to the Orient. The liner Ile de France already had been directed to Toulon to pick up 9,000 troops for Indo-China.

French patrol planes riddled Viet Nam convoys nearing Hanoi with streams of machine-gun fire, press dispatches said, and the Viet Nam forces replied with strong attacks on French columns moving around the city.

Violent clashes on the city's outskirts were reported. The whole section of the city controlled by the French remained encircled by the hostile natives, who had cut it off from the rest of Indo-China except for aerial transport. This means of communications for the beleaguered French was re-established two days ago when the French recaptured the airport.

Two Attacks Repulsed

A French general staff communiqué released at Saigon in southern Indo-China and a Viet Nam broadcast heard in neighboring Bangkok, Siam, made it apparent that the French were meeting stiff resistance in their so-far futile efforts to mop up the Hanoi area and clear their communications.

The Viet Nam forces launched two strong attacks on the Hanoi Botanical Gardens which were finally repulsed, the French communiqué said.

A day-old Hanoi dispatch said trapped Viet Nam groups fought desperately at some strong points, such as the presidential palace, the central jail and the "Indo-Chinese Guard" barracks.

Snipers Still Active

The French claimed there was a high proportion of Japanese among these "suicide" garrisons entrenched in well-built pillboxes and armed with automatic weapons.

Viet Nam snipers were still active, infiltrating cleared areas in the dark and attacking lone pedestrians and vehicles.

Viet Nam troops finally abandoned their ten-day attack on Phulangthuong, 30 miles north of Hanoi, the communiqué said, and French forces entered the town and relieved the defenders but not until the Viet Nam troops had set fire to numerous buildings.

A Viet Nam broadcast heard in Bangkok declared French forces

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were cut off at Namdinh, 40 miles southeast of Hanoi, and that French attempts to reach the district where Ho Chi Minh, president of the Viet Nam republic, was staying had been turned back by Viet Nam civilians hurling hand grenades.

President Ho, who fled Hanoi at the outbreak of the shooting on December 19, is reported to have re-established his government 6 miles outside Hanoi.

Leclerc Arrives In Saigon

The Viet Nam broadcast said the French, supported by about 40 tanks, lost 100 killed in the first five days' fighting in northern Hanoi, and another 100 at Hue, capital of Annam province to the south.

The broadcast denied French reports that Japanese bodies were found among Viet Nam casualties.

Gen. Jacques Philippe Leclerc, French mobile armored expert, delayed en route, finally arrived in Saigon from Paris to take charge of military operations.

Communist party members in the Council of the Republic, upper house of Parliament, joined other members last night in approving a resolution declaring the Council expected the Government to maintain France's position in Indo-China.

of Tonkin and Annam. Yesterday dispatches told of trouble also in the southern Indo-Chinese colony of Cochin China.

The French press agency reported 24 Annamite, Indian and Chinese civilians killed in Christmas night attacks on four automobiles near Saigon, Cochin China's capital. The attacks were attributed to efforts of Viet-Nam adherents to disrupt communications.

Under State Of Siege

The newspaper *France-Soir* said that, with a 10 P.M. curfew already in effect, colonial authorities put Saigon under a state of siege Thursday night.

Viet-Nam won French recognition last March as a free state holding sway in Tonkin and Annam and certain authority over internal affairs. Nationalists have been seeking to extend its rule over Cochin China and gain full independence.

Blum has sent Colonial Minister Marius Moutet to investigate.

Troops Reinforced

Blum also has sent Gen. Philippe LeClerc—and Foreign Legionnaires

Two Officers Convicted Of Air-Smuggling Plot

Paris, Dec. 28 (AP)—Subject to review of their trial by higher authorities, two American army officers were convicted here of charges of conspiracy to set up an air-smuggling ring between France and North Africa.

Major Howard Gaillard, Jr., of Decatur, Ga., was sentenced to dismissal from the Army on the conspiracy charges. He was cleared of charges relating to purchase of German currency.

Capt. Tod H. Cohen, of Binghamton, N.Y., found guilty of conspiracy and illegal purchase of currency, was sentenced to dismissal from the Army and six months at hard labor. Both men returned to Germany pending trial review.

Big 4 Experts Draft Report on Fate of Prussia

American Calls Former Hub of Reich 'More Busted Up Than Humpty-Dumpty'

BERLIN, Dec. 28 (AP).—An unusual atmosphere of harmony prevailed today as experts of the Big Four powers undertook to draft a report to the impending meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers at Moscow on the liquidation of Prussia.

Prussia, blood-and-iron heart of the former Third Reich, already has ceased to exist as a state. "What has happened to this colossal state is a topic none of the Allies is perturbed about," said Henry Parkman, civil-affairs chief in the American Military Government. "All we have to do is tell the foreign ministers next March 10 about an accomplished fact. Prussia is more busted up than Humpty-Dumpty."

A survey shows that Prussia, which once covered more than half of Germany and had a population of 41,000,000, now is partitioned among three foreign powers, four occupation zones and nine post-war German states.

Prussia's borders once extended from Lithuania to France and from Denmark to Czechoslovakia. Now there is not even a splinter state called Prussia.

Here is what has been carved out of the Prussia that the Kaisers and Adolf Hitler knew:

The northern part of East Prussia awarded to the Soviet Union.

The southern part of East Prussia, eastern Pomerania and Upper and Lower Silesia awarded to Poland.

Western Pomerania, incorporated into a Soviet-zone state with Mecklenburg.

The Soviet state of Brandenburg, formed from the Prussia province of the same name.

The Prussian province of Saxony, incorporated into a Soviet-zone state with Anhalt.

The British-zone state of Schleswig-Holstein, formed from the Prussian province of the same name.

The British-zone state of North Rhine-Westphalia, formed from the Prussian provinces of Westphalia and the Rhineland.

The Prussian province of Hanover, incorporated into a British-zone state with Oldenburg and Brunswick.

Part of the Prussian provinces of the Rhineland and Hesse-Nassau, incorporated into the French-zone state of Rhein-Pfalz (Rhenish Palatinate).

The Hohenzollern region, incorporated into the French-zone state of Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern.

The Prussian Saarland, included in the internal economy of France.

Part of Hesse-Nassau, incorporated into the American-zone state of Greater Hesse.

The City of Berlin put under the four-power Allied Kommandatura. (POOL)

France Using Two-Edged Policy To Avert Collapse Of Colonial Empire

Paris, Dec. 28 (AP)—Insurrection in Indo-China, now reported as having spread to the south, has forced France to realize she must use guns and planes in addition to diplomacy to keep her rich, 400-year-old colonial empire from falling apart.

DAY

Though a permanent government under the new Fourth Republic is not yet complete, this country already has had to bring into play the sterner aspect of a two-edged policy: loosen the bonds to hold colonials impatient for wider freedom; but when French authority is challenged, fight.

24 More Killed

Nine days ago, while President-Premier Leon Blum tackled the problems of a new Socialist interim government and even before the official Christmas Eve rebirth of constitutional government, fighting broke out between Viet-Namese and French in Hanoi, capital of Indo-China.

Clashes were reported in parts of the northern protectorate states and parachutists as troop reinforcements.

Most Frenchmen—including most political leaders—favor more freedom for colonials. But few are ready to give up control of the Empire's 3,731,400 square miles and administration of some 70,000,000 peoples.

In the last two years, France already has changed her empire in these respects: (1) Shifted toward a "French union" to give colonies varying degrees of self-government; (2) provided for an "assembly of the French union," a third house of the Legislature where colonial spokesmen could make their strength felt.

(3) Decreed a new status as departments of metropolitan France, effective next Wednesday, for the prerevolution colonies of Reunion, Martinque, Guadeloupe and French Guiana; (4) proposed creation of an Indo-China federation to give specific grants of autonomy to component Indo-Chinese states; (4) abolished forced labor in colonies.

MORE GERMAN EXPORTS SEEN

DAY

U. S. Taxpayer Burden May Be Eased by Increase.

Berlin, Dec. 28 (A. P.).—A sharp reduction in the American taxpayers' burden of feeding Germany was officially forecast today in plans to export more than $100,000,000 worth of manufactured goods from the American occupation zone in 1947. M. S. Szymczak, chief of trade and commerce in the United States Military Government, said that the program for next year represented an increase of more than 400 per cent over the 1946 export level.

Szymczak, a Chicagoan on leave from his post as a governor of the Federal Reserve System, reported that the zone's exports and commitments during the first eleven months of 1946 reached only $23,242,000. Ninety per cent of this volume consisted of raw materials, with Great Britain, the Netherlands and the United States heading the list of receiving countries, but next year, Szymczak said, exports will be mainly manufactured products.

The American Military Government recently received an advance of $7,750,000 from United States sources to finance the change-over from cheap unfabricated exports to higher-priced finished goods. Allied observers believe that any substantial revival of German export trade in the next few months will result in Anglo-American action to raise the German food ration from 1,550 calories to a promised level of 1,800 calories daily in the economically merged American and British zones.

Szymczak did not discuss this point in a special report prepared for the American Military Governor, but he noted that food imports from the United States already have passed the million-ton mark. Referring to "the irregular uptrend apparent in German interzonal trade since the middle of 1946," Szymczak declared that the "chief obstacle continues to to failure to achieve German economic unity and to execute a program of financial reform."

Reich Scientists Seek Soviet Jobs, Russ Say

Berlin, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Soviet Military Administration in Germany, which has been accused of forcibly deporting German technical experts to Russia, today made the official claim that many technicians "from all occupation zones of Germany are voluntarily petitioning us for jobs in the Soviet Union."

DAY

It asserted that almost of these petitions came from Germans in the American and British zones.

The statement, distributed through the official Soviet News Bureau, added that the transportation of German workers to Russia had "ceased for the present, but there will be a special announcement when it can be resumed."

Russian Zone to Permit 'Needy' Abortion Cases

Policy Adopted in View of Present Social Conditions

BERLIN, Dec. 28 (AP).—Abortion will be permitted in proved "needy" cases in the Russian occupation zone of Germany.

A spokesman for the zone's German Central Administration for Public Health announced today that the policy was being adopted "in view of present social conditions." It had been advocated publicly by the Communist - dominated Socialist Unity party, strongest political group in the Soviet zone.

The spokesman said that abortion would be permitted only where the third month of pregnacy had not been exceeded and after the needy conditions of the families concerned have been investigated by a commission of doctors and experts in social welfare.

New Hunger Outbreaks Occur in Southern Italy

General Strike Is Reported Near End at Bari

ROME, Dec. 28 (AP).—Hunger produced new disorders farther down the Italian boot today, as a forty-eight hour general strike at Bari showed signs of ending.

The latest of the series of popular outbreaks resulting from food scarcities, high prices and unemployment occurred at Palmi, just north of Reggio Calabria, where 2,000 persons carrying red flags were said by Ansa, the Italian news agency, to have blocked the railway tracks and sacked a train bearing flour.

NIGHT

At two other towns, Cosenza and Catanzaro, workers' organizations were reported preparing general strikes on the model of the one carried out at Naples just before Christmas, when workers forced special food concessions from the government.

Telephone and telegraph communications with Bari still were being reserved for government messages, but the Rome press quoted travelers from that city in southeastern Italy as saying government representatives had promised to "go the limit" in meeting the strikers' demands. These included a dole, work projects for the idle, better control of food distribution, and land and farm labor reforms.

With that understanding, the travelers reported, the Bari Chamber of Labor agreed to send the men back to work tonight.

Bari General Strike In Second Day 1946

Rome, Dec. 28 (AP)—The big southeastern port town of Bari, with a population of 200,000, this morning went into the second day of a general strike against food shortages that yesterday brought bloody battling between ugly tempered crowds and police.

One university student was dead and 25 other people wounded, including six police, at the end of the first day of the strike, which arose out of the refusal or inability of local authorities to grant popular demands for relief from hunger and soaring prices, according to dispatches to the Rome press.

DAY

Political Repercussions

The Interior Ministry said provincial police were "constrained to use their firearms defensively" against armed demonstrators.

Immediate repercussions were felt in Italy's precariously balanced political structure. The parties of the left lined up behind the striking worker, while centrist or right-ist newspapers, minimizing the role of carabinieri who fired on the crowd with machine guns, grumbled about mob rule.

The Bari Socialist party convention, in session as a preliminary to a Socialist National Congress in Rome next month, suspended its work in protest.

Shot Trying to Escape

ROME, Dec. 28 (AP).—One of five Jews held as suspects in the bombing of the British Embassy at Rome on Oct. 31 was wounded seriously in an attempt to escape last night, police reported. He was identified as Jew Epsteinfi of Polish origin. The police report said a jail guard first tried to halt Epstein by firing over his head, but shot him when he failed to halt.

DAY

ZIONIST HEADS DEADLOCKED

Agency Executive Posts And London Parley Chief Issues

Basel, Switzerland, Dec. 28 (AP)—The general council of the World Zionist Congress appeared deadlocked today—four days after the adjournment of the World Zionist Organization—on two matters of important policy:

1. The political complexion of the eighteen-member executive of the Jewish Agency.

2. Whether to revive the question of Jewish participation in the forthcoming London conference on Palestine.

The 77-man council was scheduled to meet again to consider nominations for the executive, which it was authorized to appoint.

On a Majority Basis

David Ben-Gurion, outgoing chairman of the executive, said the impassé on appointments would be settled on the basis of three-party representation: the General Zionists, Orthodox party and Labor party.

He predicted in an interview that Dr. Chaim Weizmann, of London, former president of the congress and champion of further negotiation with Britain, would be recalled "to some position of leadership."

Rabbi A. H. Silver, of Cleveland, who gave up his reservations on the Queen Mary in order to participate in the post-congress discussions, said yesterday that there were "good prospects" for forming an executive. Today, he said there "are prospects, but not so good." Rabbi Silver added that he planned to leave Basel by plane tomorrow morning.

Council members were at odds on whether the congress resolution opposing Jewish participation in the London talks was flexible enough to allow the council to reconsider the matter so soon after the adjournment of the congress.

Door Left Open

The resolution left the door open for Jewish participation in the conference by saying that if conditions changed, the council could reserve the action of the congress and send the executive to the discussions.

The London conference is slated to open January 14.

In lieu of the re-election of a president of the World Zionist Congress, some council members were discussing the naming of triumvirate, under which chairmanships of the executive would be established in New York, London and Palestine.

The question of who should have these assignments remained at issue, especially the New York post, in view of differences of opinion between Rabbi Silver and Dr. Nahum Goldman, of New York.

Inquiry In Palestine Urged

New York, Dec. 28 (AP)—William B. Ziff, Chicago publisher and author who was ousted as a delegate to the recent world Zionist congress at Basle, Switzerland, said today the United States should send a commission to investigate British conduct there.

Ziff made the statement at a news conference after arriving here by plane.

Ziff declared the British were entering the "second phase of an anti-Semitic struggle" and said they were imposing anti-Jewish laws in Palestine and elsewhere.

Ziff made no mention of his ouster from the congress and said he had walked out of the meetings in "disgust" over what he termed co-operation by the Zionists with the British.

DUTCH ENVOY QUITS SPAIN

Only 3 Heads of Missions of U.N. Countries Still in Madrid

MADRID, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Dutch Legation announced tonight that P. E. Teppema, Netherlands Minister to Spain, would leave Madrid tonight for San Sebastian with the expectation of crossing the frontier into France by automobile tomorrow.

His departure was in line with the Dutch announcement that it would comply with the request of the United Nations General Assembly that United Nations members recall the chiefs of their diplomatic missions in Spain.

It was announced also that the Italian Ambassador, the Duke of Gallarati Scotti, left last night by train for Barcelona enroute to Italy. Although not a United Nations member, Italy said she would act in accord with the United Nations.

Mr. Teppema's departure will leave representatives of Turkey, The Dominican Republic, and El Salvador as the only United Nations with Ministers Plenipotentiary in Spain.

New Counselor to Belgrade

BELGRADE, Dec. 28 (AP).—An American embassy spokesman disclosed today that the State Department has notified the embassy here to expect the arrival in February of John Moors Cabot, of Cambridge, Mass., who will assume the post of counselor. At present there is no American Ambassador at Belgrade, for Richard C. Patterson jr., has returned home for an indefnite stay.

FRIENDS OF WEST JAILED IN HUNGARY

100 Politicians and Officers Are Held in Move Termed Communist-Sponsored

PEACE TREATY LINK SEEN

Observers Lay Purge to Desire to Crush Anti-Red Campaign Before Russians Depart

J. Quinn

BUDAPEST, Dec. 28 (AP)—Josef Bogmar, Hungarian Minister of Information, said today that "many persons" had been arrested in what unofficial sources said was a Communist-sponsored purge of politicians and army officers favoring the Western version of democracy.

Mr. Bogmar promised to release complete information later but said the arrests had been carried out by the War Ministry's Communist-controlled Political Department.

Other informants — members of the anti-Communist Small Landholders party, which won a decisive majority in the November, 1945, elections — said that between 400 and 500 persons had been questioned and that at least 100 were apparently being held in the Political Department headquarters here. These sources said that the persons arrested were nearly all pro-American or pro-British politicians or army officers, many of whom had been members of the anti-German resistance movement during the war.

They said that the arrests were a Communist move designed to entrench the present political order and spike any anti-Communist hopes before the peace treaty between Hungary and the Allies is signed and the Communists theoretically lose their most powerful potential weapon: the Russian occupation forces.

Small Landholder informants, although claiming no official information, said that Premier Ferenc Nagy, harried leader of the Small Landholders party, had spent most of today consulting with "certain authorities." This was interpreted as referring to the Russians.

Party sources also said that Albert Bartha, Minister of War, officially if not actually responsible for everything done by all departments of his Ministry, was considerably chagrined over not having received the depositions taken from members of his General Staff arrested in the purge. Two of these were identified by party informants as Lieut. Col. Istvan Toth and Maj. Istvan Szentmiklossy, both prominent Small Landholder members.

These sources added that those arrested also included Domokos Szentivani, strongly pro-American Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, who spent nine years in Washington as a diplomat and who aided in drafting the first armistice between Russia and Hungary. Balint Arany, party organizer, also was mentioned as among those arrested.

Communist leaders said that those arrested were "plotting a Hungarian counter-revolution" and also charged them with planning propaganda against Rumanian Premier Petru Groza among Hungarians in Rumanian Transylvania.

Small Landholders' adherents declared the whole purge was a "frame-up" designed to discredit persons favoring the Western form of democracy.

Russ Set For Joint Yule-New Year

By Eddy Gilmore

Moscow, Dec. 28 (AP)—Millions of people throughout the Soviet Union celebrate their combination Christmas-New Year Monday night.

Children will receive presents around gayly decorated trees already set up in most homes. Grown-ups will exchange gifts. Thousands of gallons of vodka and champagne will be consumed in what is unquestionably the biggest night in the year for Russians.

The Russians have a lot to wish for in 1947. Above all else, they want peace.

They want a better way of living—in food, housing, recreation, clothes and family life. They want to devote their time and energy to this goal, and not to maintaining big armies and air forces. They want a sure, definite control of atomic energy for useful purposes.

Want End Of Rationing

They want shorter hours, more pay and lower prices. They hope the newly expanding co-operative societies can bring them more consumer goods. They want to abandon the food and clothing ration system, which they have had for five years. They want world prosperity, with no exploitation of people by peoples or by governments.

And the Russians believe there is a fair chance to obtain most of these things in 1947.

New Cabinet Formed in Syria

Damascus, Dec. 28 (A. P.).—Premier Jamil Mardam Bey, Nationalist leader and head of the Arab League, asked Parliament today for a vote of confidence in his newly formed cabinet. The new premier, who succeeds Saadallah Jabri after an eight-day crisis, retained the Ministry of Home Affairs for himself.

Tell of Dairen Ultimatum

Two U. S. Naval Officers Give Details of How Russians Ordered Ship to Leave.

W. Newton

Shanghai, Dec. 28 (A. P.).—From two of the United States Navy officers who were on the bridge of the ship when the incident took place came further details today of the Soviet ultimatum ordering a Navy courier vessel to leave the port of Dairen within twenty minutes "or we will not be responsible for the consequences."

The officers are Lieut.-Commander W. Gordon Cornell of 661 Todt Hill Road, Dongan Hills, Staten Island, New York, and Lieut (j. g.) Charles D. Arthur of 1233 Makmont street, Pittsburgh. Cornell served four years at sea during the war and holds the Navy Cross. Both Cornell and Arthur are Navy information officers, and both accompanied the courier vessel on its trip to Dairen.

Their story of the incident aboard the Navy vessel is in sharp contrast to the recent announcement by a spokesman for the United States State Department that the Soviets did not "in any sense" issue an ultimatum to the Navy ship. Both officers had been ashore and came aboard just before the Soviet ultimatum was issued.

Red Major Was Angry.

"As we came through the gate of the port, a Russian major jumped forward," Arthur said. "He assailed us verbally, shrieking at us and pointing to the ship. We tried to let him understand that we did not speak Russian.

"We were quite aware of the fact, however, that he was very upset and angry about something. A Russian Navy officer, who was also present at the gate, apparently tried to moderate the Russian Army major.

"Accompanied by the Russian major and the naval officer, we went aboard. Commander Edgar Yates, senior naval officer aboard, met us and they all went to the bridge. I followed them and that is when I noticed that they were talking in the same harsh manner to Commander Yates.

"When the ultimatum was given, Ensign Tilghman Koons, the Navy interpreter, asked the Russian major to repeat it so he could get a perfectly accurate translation. This the Russian major did. I think Ensign Koons had him repeat it three times in all.

Asked to Leave at Once.

"This was before the American Consul, Mr. Benninghoff, or the captain of the ship came aboard. The Soviet officer requested that we leave the port without them and anchor in the harbor. I informed them that I had just seen the captain of the ship (Lieut. Ray White of Silver City, N. M.) in the street and that he was on his way. They still asked us to shove off and anchor outside the breakwater.

"About ten minutes passed and the American Consul and the diplomatic courier and the ship's captain appeared and we left."

Cornell said that as he went to the bridge of the ship, while the discussion was going on, "I saw a very crowded pilot house and a very angry Russian major flailing his arms around and gesticulating and shouting, with Ensign Koons interpreting his ultimatum."

"It immediately struck me that this was a matter for Commander Yates to handle, so I became an amazed spectator," Cornell said.

"In four years of sea duty with the Navy during the war, never did I see a ship get under way so expeditiously."

Cornell won the Navy Cross for an action off the Aleutian Islands when the small Navy patrol craft under his command rammed and sank a Japanese submarine. In civil life he and his brother jointly operate a motor car company in Staten Island, N. Y.

KEY PEIPING RAIL CITY UNDER HEAVY ASSAULT BY REDS

PEIPING, Dec. 28 — (AP) Paoting, key railway city on the Peiping-Hankow line 90 miles southwest of Peiping, was reported under fierce new Communist attack today.

Last fall the city withstood a prolonged Communist siege which was broken by government troops in October.

Government sources expressed fears that the increasing onslaughts of guerrillas presaged an immediate all-out offensive and noted that attacks elsewhere in the Peiping area suddenly had slacked off.

Pro-government reports said the Communists had captured Tung-Shihchiao, a village five miles southeast of Paoting and encircled Peitajan, five miles south of the city. The latter outpost was report-

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ed holding firm against fierce assaults, however.

The Communists also were reported closing in on Wangtu, 21 miles southwest of Paoting, after four days and nights of constant attack.

The Catholic newspaper Social Welfare said another big battle was being fought northwest of Paoting, but gave no details or exact location.

The government military paper Hsin Sheng Pao said large Communist forces also were massing near Chohsien, on the railway 33 miles southwest of Peiping.

Other government dispatches said Communists were forming 4,000 troops on the banks of the Wuting river 18 miles south of Yulin, in Shensi province. That city, a government "island" in Communist territory, has been under intermittent siege for months.

China Reds Step Up Push

Peiping, Dec. 28 (AP)—Chinese Communists today stepped up their fierce attacks on three sides of Paoting, capital of Hopeh Province.

The Communists were reported to have captured one villege five miles east of Paoting, to be fighting bitterly for another five miles south, and to be engaged in a big battle northwest of the city.

Government sources said another force was closing in on Wantu, 23 miles south of Paoting, climaxing a four day and night battle.

The military organ, *Hsin Sheng Pao*, said large numbers of Communists were massed around Chohsien, 33 miles south of Peiping. Paoting is about 90 miles south of Peiping.

DAY

The Communists trapped a Government garrison in Paoting nearly three weeks, but reinforcements arrived to prevent capture of the city.

China May Set Oil Quotas

Nanking, Dec. 28 (AP)—Establishment of a quota system for importation of petroleum products into China and possible rationing of gasoline and oil to consumers may follow suspension of United States Army and Navy assistance to commercial firms, as announced in Washington.

India Revolt Over British Policy Seen

New Delhi, India, Dec. 28 (AP)—Jayaprakash Narain, Socialist leader in the Congress party, said today he believed a breakdown of India's interim National Government was "very probable," and envisaged a struggle against the British "parallel to the American Revolution."

DAY

At a news conference he criticized the British policy in India as one of "underhanded sabotage," in which the British speak of leaving India while utilizing "every reactionary and anti-national element to prevent their leaving."

INDONESIAN GENERAL REVEALS IMPATIENCE

S. Salvation

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 27 (Delayed) (AP)—General Soedirman, Commander in Chief of the Indonesian Republican Army, accused Dutch forces today of jeopardizing the "sovereignty and independence" of the East Indies and said that the "time has come for Indonesians to show their power."

In the most outspoken military statement since the recent withdrawal of British troops, General Soedirman said in a radio address that there was "a limit to the patience and tolerance of the Indonesian people." His speech was made after a conference with President Soekarno of the Indonesian Republic.

General Soedirman said that the recent truce with the Dutch, pending negotiation of an agreement recognizing the republic, was "by no means an order to cease our struggle for independence."

He urged a revival of the fighting spirit among Indonesians to meet the "quality" of the Dutch force and arms and asked his followers to send arms and supplies to the fighting fronts.

A Dutch Army spokesman said the Netherlands troops had participated only in defensive actions since the truce of Oct. 15 and declared that Indonesian infiltration past the limits set by the truce was responsible for recent clashes.

The spokesman added that ten shooting incidents had been reported on Dec. 26 from the Bandung and Surabaya fronts alone.

British Tokyo Club Opens

TOKYO, Dec. 28 (AP). — The Union Jack Club in Tokyo was opened officially today by Lieutenant General H. C. H. Robertson, commander of British occupation forces. The club will serve British soldiers, sailors and airmen.

1946

Dixie Tighe in Tokyo Hospital

TOKYO, Dec. 28 (AP) — Dixie Tighe, well-known correspondent for The New York Post who was stricken with a brain hemorrhage yesterday, remained in a coma tonight, and the Army's Forty-ninth General Hospital said her condition was "poor." Miss Tighe was taken from the Tokyo Foreign Correspondents Club complaining of a cold and slight pain in her head. Club members have maintained a constant vigil at the hospital.

Jailed for Brutality to P.W.s

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 28 (AP).—Tomoki Nakamura, former lieutenant commanding the Osaka Zosen dispatch camp, was sentenced today by an American 8th Army military commission to twelve years at hard labor for brutality to prisoners of war.

ROXAS MAY GET AMNESTY PLAN

Proposal Forecast In Behalf Of Laurel And Cabinet

S. DAVIS

Manila, Dec. 28 (AP) — General amnesty for puppet President José P. Laurel, his Japanese-occupation Cabinet and 5,000 other Filipinos accused of collaboration will be recommended to President Manuel A. Roxas in the near future by the Philippines Justice Department. This was learned today on unimpeachable authority.

Only yesterday the People's Court indefinitely postponed Laurel's treason trial from January 6 and left him free on $25,000 bail. The court, in operation fourteen months, has completed only 100 cases. Only one of these was of any importance.

NIGHT

Roxas's views on the amnesty plan, now being studied by Roman Ozaeta, secretary of justice, is not known, but sources close to the presidential palace said such a major action would scarcely be proposed without the president's prior approval.

During the election campaign last spring, Roxas was accused by his opponent of having been a collaborator and personal advisor to Laurel, whose fate he soon must decide.

Besides Laurel, the accused collaborators who would be affected include Jorge B. Vargas, former "ambassador" to Tokyo; Benigno S. Aquino, former speaker of the Japanese-sponsored assembly; Claro M. Recito and Antonio de las Alas, Laurel's ministers of Foreign Affairs and Finance, and a host of lesser officials. All are free on bail.

Sison Conviction Appealed

The only onetime big shot convicted by the People's Court was Teofilo Sison, justice secretary and inspector general under the Japanese regime. He was sentenced to life imprisonment ten months ago, but has appealed to the Supreme Court and is at liberty under $25,000 bail with no date set for a hearing.

The special prosecutor, Lorenzo M. Tanada, has complained repeatedly of lack of witnesses, lack of investigators, and postponements of trials. Recently he said his problems were multiplied by the Philippines laws requiring at least two witnesses to prove a case and a delivery of witnesses' names to the defense in advance of trial.

There have been no proven instances of influencing such witnesses, but Tanada charges that many have occurred.

Point To Precedents

As precedents for wiping the slate clean, Filipinos cite the recent American amnesty for small-fry Nazis in Germany and the Philippines congressional action in absolving guerrillas of crimes committed in resisting the Japanese.

Amnesty teams are studying the individual records of guerrillas accused of murder, robbery and other crimes to determine if they are in this category.

If Roxas approves amnesty for the collaborators, he is expected to ask—and get—the indorsement of Congress, which convenes next month and which he controls.

Laurel Amnesty To Be Proposed To Roxas

S. DAVIS

Manila, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Department of Justice is preparing to ask President Roxas to grant amnesty to puppet President José P. Laurel, his occupation Cabinet and 5,000 Filipino collaborators.

Secretary of Justice Roman Ozaeta is studying the amnesty plan.

DAY

Only yesterday the People's Court indefinitely postponed Laurel's treason trial and left him free under $25,000 bail.

Roxas Stand Unknown

Roxas's reaction to the amnesty proposal has not been announced, but Malacanan Palace sources said they doubted that the Secretary of Justice would suggest such a sweeping action without a prearranged understanding with the Chief Executive.

Roxas, whose own war record was impugned in the presidential campaign, in which he was accused of collaboration and of having been the personal adviser of Laurel, now must decide whether to approve amnesty for Laurel and others whose collaboration is a matter of record.

Others On List

1946

Other well-known Filipino political figures for whom amnesty is to be recommended include:

Jorge B. Vargas, first chairman of the Japanese-manipulated Executive Committee that ruled the islands until Tokyo declared their "freedom." He later was Philippine Ambassador to the Court of Emperor Hirohito.

Benigno S. Acquino, speaker of the puppet Assembly and one of the harshest American baiters during the occupation.

Claro M. Recito, puppet Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Antonio de las Alas, puppet Finance Secretary.

Sison Convicted

The People's Court, organized in October, 1945, has tried no more than 100 treason cases in fourteen months. Of those only one figure of importance was convicted. He is Teofilo Sison, puppet Inspector General and puppet Secretary of Justice. Sison was sentenced ten months ago to life imprisonment but appealed and no date has been set for a Supreme Court hearing.

Sison, like Laurel and other Cabinet puppets, is free under $25,000 bond.

Little-Nazi Amnesty

Two precedents are cited for the proposed amnesty. One was the recent amnesty granted 800,000 "little Nazis" by Maj. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney. The second was the Philippine Congress's recent action in granting amnesty to guerrillas who could show their criminal acts were committed pursuant to resistance against the Japanese.

If Roxas approves amnesty for the collaborators, Congress will be asked to pardon them. There is no doubt that Congress will legislate their freedom if Roxas recommends it.

Mexico Fills Embassy Post

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 28 (AP). — The War Department said today that General Leobardo C. Rutz, former chief of staff of the Department of National Defense, will depart next week for Washington, where he will be military attache at the Mexican Embassy.

Unity of Korea Seen Stalled by U. S.-Soviet Row

State Department Officials Predict Long Occupation, Plead for More Supplies

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP).—State Department officials conceded tonight that the tug-of-war between the United States and the Soviet Union over Korea has almost hopelessly stalled chances for early unification of that country and has resulted in a bitter struggle in which Russia has some advantage.

NIGHT

The officials also reported, in a National Broadcasting Company radio program, that American aims in Korea have reached a critical point, with complete defeat in prospect unless food and rehabilitation are supplied promptly in the American zone.

Edwin M. Martin, chief of the division of Japanese and Korean economic affairs, declared that "all of the Far East is watching the performance of 'the American way' in Korea."

"The deciding factor between success and failure," he added, "can be our ability to get supplies to Korea during the next year. If we are penny-wise on this, we will be pound foolish regarding our position in the Far East."

Hugh Borton, chief of the division of Japanese affairs, predicted that since American aims of a year ago to unify Korea quickly and get out had fallen through, the United States would have to stay for a long time and at considerable cost.

He strongly implied that the reason for continued American occupation is that if American forces did not stay, Russian forces would overflow the entire country.

Mr. Borton said the American program calls for "a friendly, prosperous, democratic Korea—an important stabilizing factor in the Far East."

Mr. Martin's emphasis on food supplies for Korea appeared to foreshadow efforts by the State and War Departments to persuade Congress to make available ample funds for their program in that and other occupied countries.

SENATE PROBERS APPROVE 'TOUGH' REPORT ON BILBO

1946

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28. — (AP) Senator Ferguson (R-Mich) announced today that a majority of the Senate War Investigating Committee has approved a report—reportedly "very tough"—criticizing Senator Bilbo (D-Miss) for his dealings with war contractors.

Ferguson, chief quizzer in the Bilbo inquiry and a leader in the Republican move to oust the thrice-elected Mississipian, told a reporter:

NIGHT

"The report is being printed now and it will be filed with the secretary of the Senate next week, probably on Thursday."

Contents Not Revealed

He withheld all comment on its contents and all information on which five of the nine-man group had okayed the official criticism.

Earlier this week a member had called it "a very tough one", reciting evidence of favors done Bilbo by men seeking government contracts and bearing down on contentions that they were solicited for donations.

The report is said to include no recommendations, leaving up to the Senate what to do about Bilbo, who has denied any wrong-doing.

It was obvious that at least one Democratic senator had voted against Bilbo because there are only four Republicans on the group. In addition to Ferguson they are Senators Brewster (Maine) Ball (Minnesota) and Knowland (Calif.).

At first Ferguson said he had obtained six votes for the critical report but it was learned that one

senator telegraphed instructions to remove his name after first giving approval.

Senator Mitchell (D-Wash.) resigned this week, reducing the committee to nine so that five senators form a majority.

Three democratic members, Mead (NY) Tunnell (Del) and Briggs (Mo), will not be members of the next Congress while two, Kilgore (W. Va) and Connally (Tex), will continue their service.

Differ Over Strategy

Meanwhile, a difference of opinion developed among the anti-Bilbo forces as to the exact strategy to be followed in trying to oust him.

"My idea is that this is not a political matter," Ferguson said, "and the Senate should not let anyone take the oath of office if it has knowledge of facts that should prevent him from serving."

The Michigan senator said that Bilbo "should be instructed to stand aside" next Friday when 34 senators take their oath.

Other Bilbo opponents have suggested that Bilbo be allowed to take oath so that the Senate will not become involved in a controversy, before it is fully organized.

Involved in this strategy is a parliamentary question as to whether a simple majority of votes is sufficient to keep Bilbo out or a two-thirds majority will be required to oust him if he is allowed to take his oath.

5 Of 9 Probers Okay Censure For Bilbo

1946

Washington, Dec. 28 (AP)—Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) reported today that a majority of the Senate War Investigating Committee has approved a report criticizing Senator Bilbo (D., Miss.) for his relations with war contractors.

Ferguson said the original ten members of the committee were being polled on the Bilbo report and "six of them already have approved it."

One Changes Vote

Later Ferguson announced that one of the six senators had sent a telegram asking that his vote be changed, but pointed out that this did not affect the majority, inasmuch as the committee membership was reduced from ten to nine after the poll began this week by the resignation of Senator Mitchell (D., Wash.).

DAY

He said he could not divulge the names or party affiliations of these six until the entire committee has been polled and the report filed with the secretary of the Senate.

No Hearings Before Jan. 3

At the same time Ferguson said it would be impossible for the War Investigating Subcommittee to hold additional public hearings on Bilbo's affairs before the new Congress convenes on January 3.

Ferguson had asked reopening of the public hearings by Chairman Mead (D., N.Y.) of the subcommittee, but learned today that Mead could not attend a hearing before January 2, the day that Mead's term as Senator expires.

"Because four of the ten members of the committee will not be members of the next Senate we cannot hold additional hearings," Ferguson said.

Wanted More Testimony

He had asked that the hearings be reopened for additional testimony on a complaint that Bilbo received $1,500 from a narcotics addict after he had intervened with Federal officials to obtain a daily ration of narcotics for the addict.

Ferguson had asked that direct testimony be taken from John Carr, of Natchez, Miss., identified by previous witnesses as the addict, and from Dr. A. J. Podesta, of Vicksburg, Miss., and Dr. James Logan, of Natchez, identified at earlier hearings as physicians who recommended the narcotics for Carr.

Several witnesses testified that Dr. Podesta gave Bilbo $1,500 or $1,000 to help build a church parsonage after the doctor obtained the money from Carr.

Bilbo Denied Tieup

Bilbo vigorously denied knowledge of any connection between the narcotics grant and the church donation. He said he talked to a Federal official about the narcotics grant and may have received a church donation from Dr. Podesta, but insisted that the two events were not related to his knowledge.

Senator Ferguson said he still favors trying to prevent Bilbo from taking the oath and will carry his fight to a conference of all 51 GOP senators and senators-elect next Tuesday.

Most of his colleagues, however, seemed to feel that delaying tactics are in order.

Democratic Majority At Start

For one thing, there will be only 28 full-fledged Republican Senators, against 31 Democrats, at the moment the Eightieth Congress convenes at noon next Friday. Another 23 re-elected or newly chosen Republicans will still have to take the oath, along with Bilbo and thirteen other Democrats.

Thus, any GOP motion that Bilbo not be sworn will be at the mercy of a temporary Democratic majority, whereas if the Republicans wait until everybody takes his seat they will outnumber the Democrats by six.

Ferguson, a lawyer and prominent judge before he became a senator, says he simply believes in fighting a case at every ditch.

Among other charges expected to be raised are that Bilbo solicited contributions from men who held Government contracts and that he tried to intimidate Negroes from voting in last summer's Mississippi primary.

Thomas, Johnson Fight Military Training Plan; Call It Out-Dated

1946

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—(AP) President Truman's advisory commission weighed the impact of scientific warfare on proposals for universal training today as two influential Democratic senators termed the plan out-dated.

Senators Elbert D. Thomas (D-Utah) and Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo), assailing "goose-stepping" in a mechanized age, announced in separate interviews they will fight any system of compulsory military training offered in the Congress.

NIGHT

Board Studies Plan

The commission which President Truman named to work out recommendations met behind closed doors at the White House with Dr. Vannevar Bush, director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and War Department representatives.

It issued a statement afterwards saying that Dr. Bush, by invitation, "presented his views on the future technological possibilities and requirements for national security and their implications regarding universal training."

War Department officials, meeting for a second time with the commission, "described the manpower requirements for performing the present and probable future duties of the Army and described the role of universal training from the War Department's point of view in contributing the foundation for meeting these future manpower needs."

The commission will meet again Jan. 3. It expects to complete its findings in March.

The Thomas-Johnson statements high-pointed Democratic opposition to Mr. Truman's plans for a broad program of training on the eve of the convening of a Republican-dominated Congress.

Thomas Approves

Thomas, chairman of the Senate Military Committee throughout the war, said he will oppose any plan that would force American youths to "serve six or nine months as ground soldiers."

A college professor before he entered politics, Thomas said any "universal plan for training" a great mass of men overlooks the major lessons from the recent "mechanized warfare" with its scientists and specialists.

Johnson, ranking Democratic member of the military group had previously protested that the plan would "delegate the spiritual and moral training of American youth to the brass hats" of the Army and Navy.

As a result Johnson reported, he has received a flood of mail and telegrams from all over the country applauding his stand.

"In this age, goose-stepping and the manual of arms are pure poppycock which add nothing to our national defense," Johnson commented. "One chemist or one physicist is more valuable to our defenses than are 10,000 foot soldiers."

Army Prepares Training For Reserve Officers

Ground Forces Courses Range From 11 to 18½ Weeks

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP).—The War Department tonight directed the six Army commands in this country to start immediately the program for active duty training of organized reserve corps officers.

The directive, by General Jacob L. Devers, Army Ground Forces chief, opens all A. G. F. agencies for reserve officers who volunteer for training.

NIGHT

The plan includes provisions for attendance at technical and administrative schools, refresher courses, sixty to ninety days duty with higher headquarters units, training of company grade officers in replacement training centers, and detail to combat teams.

Courses at the variuos A. G. F. schools range from eleven to eighteen and one-half weeks. While on active duty, reserve officers will receive pay and allowances for their grade including travel pay, but not pay for dependents.

WAA Asks New Bids For 'Inch' Pipelines

Washington, Dec. 28 (AP)—The War Assets Administration today asked new bdis for outright purchase of the $147,000,000 Big and Little Inch pipelines running from the Texas Panhandle to the New York-Philadelphia area.

The Government-owned lines were offered for use in transporting natural gas or petroleum and its products, or a combination of both.

The WAA said bids must be received not later than noon next February 8, and will be publicly opened February 10.

Lease Provision Eliminated

The lines first were put up for disposal last summer wth a provision that they could be purchased or leased. The lease provision has been eliminated in the new specifications and a WAA official said the agency is interested only in an "outright sale."

In a move to alleviate the fuel shortage during the recent coal strike, the Government leased the lines to the Tennessee Gas and Transmision Company to carry natural gas to the Eastern industrial area. The lease continues through April, the WAA said.

WAA Chief Robert M. Littlejohn rejected all sixteen bids opened last July 31, declaring that he did not "feel any of them guarantee to the Government what I consider a fair price."

Appraised At $113,700,000

Littlejohn, who later appeared before a special House committee investigating surplus-property disposal, testified that the current value of the lines had been appraised at $113,700,000.

"I feel that the Government can and should get a better monetary return than that indicated in the several bids," he said.

The top offer, he continued, was for $110,000,000, of which $66,000,000 was to be cash and the remainder income debentures.

"I do not consider debentures or other similar securities as a satisfactory method of payment," Littlejohn told the committee.

Controversy Developed

Before the bids were rejected, a controversy developed among officials of other Government agencies over whether the lines should be restricted to transportation of petroleum.

Littlejohn told the House committee that WAA had felt bound by a report of a previous surplus-property administrator, W. Stuart Symington, now Assistant Secretary of War, which held that the lines should be disposed of for carrying oil unless "it proves impossible to keep the lines in petroleum service."

The WAA chief said he later became convinced that the "cumulative evidence did not substantiate preferential treatment for oil, and that in order to give all bidders an equal opportunity all bids should be rejected."

U.S. WIDENS PROBE OF BUTTER PRICES

1946

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—(AP) The Justice Department opened an inquiry today into the New York butter price break to see whether any violation of anti-trust laws is involved.

The Justice Department's action was ordered by Attorney General Clark at the request of the Consumers Council of New York.

The Agriculture Department already is looking into transactions which preceded the unexpected drop in wholesale butter prices in the metropolitan market on Thursday.

NIGHT

Wendell Berge, assistant attorney general in charge of the anti-trust division, will work with U. S. Attorney John F. X. McGhoey of New York on the inquiry.

New York consumers groups have complained that before the price drop, traders had sought artificially to prevent a decline in producer milk prices for January.

Under a federal-state marketing program, the producer price of milk is related to the price of butter and other dairy items during a previous 30-day period.

The drop in butter prices at New York occurred one day after the end of the price-determining period.

The Agriculture Department study was begun Friday under orders from Secretary Anderson.

Bridges to Ask Direct American Relief Abroad

Calls It Simplest Method of Handling Problem

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 28 (AP).—Senator Styles Bridges, Republican, of New Hampshire, scheduled to be chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee in the new Congress, said today he would seek direct American relief for world zones as the "simplest and most satisfactory method of handling this world problem when United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration funds expire by law Dec. 31. He also indicated in a statement he would ask a Congressional investigation of U. N. R. R. A. activities.

Admitting that American food and supplies probably still are needed in some stricken nations, he said such relief in the future should be administered directly by the American government, "like the Hoover relief after the last war."

2,000 On Troopship Arrive At New York

New York, Dec. 28 (AP)—The troopship General C. C. Ballou docked here today with more than 2,000 passengers from Bremershaven, Germany, including 1,899 GI's whose planned homecoming for Christmas was prevented by storms and water damage to generators which delayed the vessel.

Beside the army men, the passenger list included 212 Red Cross workers, navy personnel, army civilian employés, departments of American Army men and others.

There was one stowaway on board—a four months old boxer pup belonging to Lieut. C. M. Wesdorf, who said he smuggled the dog aboard and named him Deacon, the nickname of the lieutenant's brother.

Wesdorf said he gave the pup sleeping pills to keep him quiet while bringing him on the ship. Later the dog was discovered and was ordered moved to the deck where he got stuck in a vent pipe. Two doctors, Capt. Ralph Cudliff, of Potsdam, N.Y., and Lieut. Robert Byrne, of Silver Spring, Md., helped him extricate the dog by greasing Deacon with green soap, Wesdorf said.

30.24-7125

U.N. (600)

BY LARRY HAUCK

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC.28-(AP)-BERNARD M. BARUCH'S SHARP WARNING THAT THE UNITED STATES COULD NOT YIELD ATOMIC BOMB SECRETS TO THE WORLD UNLESS THE VETO WAS RULED OUT OF ANY INTERNATIONAL CONTROL PLAN SENT UNITED NATIONS DELEGATES INTO HOTEL ROOM CONFERENCES TODAY SEEKING OFF-THE-FLOOR AGREEMENT.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE 12 NATIONS ON THE U.N. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION HAD UNTIL MONDAY MORNING, WHEN THE BODY GOES INTO SESSION FOR FINAL DECISION, TO SETTLE THIS CRITICAL ISSUE, WHICH GENERALLY IS REGARDED AS THE KEY TO THE BASIC ARMS REDUCTION PROGRAM LAID DOWN BY THE U.N. ASSEMBLY.

BARUCH'S STRONG SPEECH WAS MADE AT A CLOSED SESSION OF THE COMMISSION LAST NIGHT IN THE MIDST OF BITTER DEBATE OVER INCLUSION OF THE VETO WITH REGARD TO PUNISHMENT OF VIOLATORS OF A CONTROL SYSTEM. THE AMERICAN DELEGATE MADE IT CLEAR THAT HE COULD NOT RECOMMEND SENATE APPROVAL OF ANY PLAN INCLUDING THE VETO.

DELEGATES SAW LITTLE CHANCE FOR IMMEDIATE AGREEMENT, IN THE FACE OF RUSSIA'S CONTINUED SILENCE AND NEW OPPOSITION TO BARUCH BY FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN, AND POSTPONED THE WHOLE ISSUE UNTIL MONDAY.

THE EARLY PART OF THE NINE-HOUR MEETING HAD BEEN HARMONIOUS WITH THE REMAINDER OF THE BARUCH PLAN BEING ADOPTED WITHOUT BALLOT. EVEN THIS WAS FAR FROM CONCLUSIVE, HOWEVER, IN VIEW OF RUSSIA'S REFUSAL TO PARTICIPATE IN THE DISCUSSIONS.

SOVIET DELEGATE ANDREI A. GROMYKO WAS ABSENT, BECAUSE, PROF. S.P. ALEXANDROV TERSELY TOLD REPORTERS, HE WAS "OCCUPIED WITH OTHER BUSINESS." ALEXANDROV SAT THROUGH THE WHOLE MEETING WITHOUT SPEAKING BUT NEAR ITS END ADVISED THE CHAIRMAN THAT HE WANTED TO BE CONSIDERED "PRESENT BUT ABSTAINING IN FULL."

DECLARING THAT IT WAS YES OR NO, BARUCH SAID:

"I CANNOT RECOMMEND TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, I CANNOT ADVOCATE BEFORE THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, THAT THIS COUNTRY SURRENDER THIS POTENT WEAPON AND DEDICATE TO MANKIND ITS TREMENDOUS KNOWLEDGE IN THE FIELD OF THE PRODUCTION OF ATOMIC ENERGY--IN THE BELIEF THAT THEY ARE OUTLAWING THE USE OF THIS WEAPON FOR WAR AND OPENING THE GATES FOR THE USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY FOR THE GOOD OF ALL MANKIND--UNDER ANY SYSTEM WHICH IS OPEN TO NULLIFICATION OF PUNISHMENT BY WHAT CAN BE CALLED A SUBTERFUGE.

"ALL WE HAVE ASKED YOU TO DO IS TO VOTE IN FAVOR OF THE PROPOSITION THAT IT SHOULD NOT LIE WITHIN THE POWER OF ANYONE TO DETERMINE BY HIS OWN VETO WHETHER HE OR A FRIEND IS GUILTY AND SHOULD BE PUNISHED.

"GENTLEMEN, IT IS EITHER---OR. EITHER YOU AGREE THAT A CRIMINAL SHOULD HAVE THIS RIGHT BY VOTING AGAINST OUR POSITION (OR YOU FAIL TO TAKE A STAND ON THE QUESTION BY REFRAINING FROM VOTING), OR YOU VOTE FOR THIS SOUND AND BASIC PRINCIPLE OF ENDURING JUSTICE AND PLAIN COMMON SENSE."

AJ3

THE AMERICAN DELEGATION LATER INDICATED THAT SHOULD BARUCH MEET DEFEAT IN THE COMMISSION, THE UNITED STATES PROBABLY WOULD FILE A MINORITY REPORT AND CARRY ITS FIGHT TO THE PARENT SECURITY COUNCIL. A SPOKESMAN SAID BARUCH COULD COUNT ON SOLID SUPPORT FROM CHINA, EGYPT, BRAZIL, MEXICO AND AUSTRALIA. THE OTHERS WERE CLASSED AS DOUBTFUL OR OPPOSED.

ALEXANDRE PARODI, FRENCH DELEGATE, OPPOSED THE INCLUSION OF THE VETO PROVISION BECAUSE HE SAID IT WOULD INDICATE THE COMMISSION WAS SEEKING TO VIOLATE THE CHARTER, AND THE WORD DENOTED "PASSION" INSTEAD OF "LOGIC." THE BRITISH CONTENDED THAT ADEQUATE SAFEGUARDS COULD BE GIVEN WITHOUT SPECIFIC USE OF THE WORD.

BOTH THE BRITISH AND FRENCH AGREED IN PRINCIPLE TO THE BAN ON THE VETO AND MADE IT CLEAR THEY WERE ACTING IN THE HOPES OF BRINGING UNANIMITY. AT EVERY TURN THE RUSSIANS HAVE OPPOSED THE MENTION OF THE WORD VETO IN ANY DOCUMENT.

THE DISPUTED PARAGRAPH ON THE VETO READS AS FOLLOWS, WITH THE UNITED STATES INSISTING ON INCLUSION OF THE BRACKETED PHRASE:

"ONCE THE VIOLATIONS CONSTITUTING INTERNATIONAL CRIMES HAVE BEEN DEFINED AND MEASURES OF ENFORCEMENT AND PUNISHMENT THEREFORE AGREED TO IN THE TREATY OR CONVENTION, THERE SHALL BE NO LEGAL RIGHT (BY VETO OR OTHERWISE) WHEREBY THE WILFUL VIOLATOR OF TERMS OF THE TREATY OR CONVENTION SHALL BE PROTECTED FROM THE CONSEQUENCES OF VIOLATIONS OF ITS TERMS."

DURING THE RECENT GENERAL ASSEMBLY SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M. MOLOTOV ACCEPTED THE PRINCIPLE OF OUTLAWING THE VETO ON INSPECTIONS AND CONTROL, BUT THE RUSSIANS HAVE NEVER INDICATED THEY WOULD ACCEPT A VETO-FREE PUNISHMENT CLAUSE.

AFTER THE COMMISSION ACTS ON THE WHOLE ATOMIC PLAN ON MONDAY, IT WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL FOR CONSIDERATION AT ITS SESSION THE FOLLOWING DAY.

WR227AES

LONDON, DEC. 28-(AP)-THE LONDON SUNDAY TIMES SAID TONIGHT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT REGARDED AS "UNSATISFACTORY" ALBANIA'S REPLY TO A BRITISH NOTE DEMANDING AN APOLOGY AND REPARATIONS FOR LIVES LOST WHEN TWO BRITISH DESTROYERS HIT MINES OFF THE ALBANIAN COAST LAST OCT. 22.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAS NOW CONSIDERING HOW TO SUBMIT THE CASE TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL AND THAT A DECISION WOULD BE REACHED NEXT WEEK.

THE ALBANIAN REPLY, THE NEWSPAPER SAID, "EVADES BRITISH DEMANDS BY DENYING RESPONSIBILITY, ALLEGING THAT THE MINES WERE LAID BY SOME THIRD PARTY, POSSIBLY AGENTS PROVOCATEURS, AND AT THE SAME TIME ACCUSES THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT OF SENDING WARSHIPS INTO ALBANIAN WATERS WITH EVIL INTENT--NAMELY TO INTIMIDATE THE ALBANIAN PEOPLE."

THE ALBANIAN REPLY WAS HANDED TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT LAST SUNDAY, BUT ITS CONTENTS HAVE NOT BEEN DIVULGED OFFICIALLY.

FORTY-FOUR OFFICERS AND MEN WERE KILLED WHEN THE DESTROYERS RAMMED THE MINES IN CORFU CHANNEL.

RP706PES

LONDON, SUNDAY, DEC. 29-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO, QUOTING THE DANA NEWS AGENCY OF GERMANY, SAID TODAY THAT FORMER NAZIS WERE BEING EMPLOYED IN THE AMERICAN ZONE OF GERMANY.

THE AGENCY REPORTED THAT IN FRANKFURT 51 PERCENT OF THE RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION'S 11,000 EMPLOYES WERE FORMER NAZI PARTY MEMBERS, THE MOSCOW BROADCAST SAID.

RP1012PES

HENDAYE, FRANCE, DEC. 28-(AP)-FRENCH POLICE REPORTED TODAY THE BREAKUP OF A SPANISH FALANGIST SPY NETWORK IN SOUTHERN FRANCE WHICH THEY SAID WAS COMPILING INFORMATION ON THE NUMEROUS SPANISH REPUBLICAN REFUGEES NORTH OF THE BORDER.

FIVE PERSONS WERE ARRESTED IN THREE DIFFERENT PLACES ALONG THE COAST BETWEEN HERE AND BORDEAUX, THEN RELEASED ON PAROLE. TWO OF THESE, A FRENCH WOMAN FROM ST-JEAN-DE-LUZ, AND A BASQUE YOUTH WERE REARRESTED TODAY AND TAKEN TO TOULOUSE FOR TRIAL BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES, THE POLICE REPORTED.

THE SPY GROUP, ACCORDING TO FRENCH AUTHORITIES, OPERATED UNDER THREE SPANISH OFFICERS WITH HEADQUARTERS IN IRUN, A SPANISH FRONTIER TOWN. THE THREE OFFICERS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN APPREHENDED TWO DAYS AGO ON FRENCH SOIL AND CONDUCTED BACK TO THE SPANISH SIDE AFTER IT WAS FOUND THERE WAS INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE TO WARRANT PLACING CHARGES AGAINST THEM.

RP735PES 1946

BY RICHARD A.O'REGAN

SAARBRUECKEN, DEC.28-(AP)-FRENCH MILITARY OFFICIALS ASSERTED TODAY THAT RECENT MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN THE COAL-RICH SAAR BASIN SHOW THAT "UP TO 78 PER CENT" OF THE POPULATION WANT IMMEDIATE ECONOMIC REUNION WITH FRANCE.

A WEEK AFTER THE FRENCH MILITARY GOVERNOR, GEN.PIERRE KOENIG, THREW UP A 1,200-MAN CUSTOMS FRONTIER BETWEEN THE INDUSTRIAL SAAR AND THE REST OF GERMANY, FRENCH OFFICIALS IN THIS SAAR CAPITAL DECLARED:

"THE CUSTOMS CORDON IS NOT AN ANNEXATION, BUT FRANCE'S POSITION IS CLEAR. WE CLAIM A HISTORIC AND ECONOMIC RIGHT TO THE SAAR."

WALTER EBERHARD, GERMAN EDITOR OF THE SAARBRUCKER ZEITUNG, WHICH HE CLAIMS IS NON-PARTISAN, SAID:

"AN OVERWHELMING NUMBER OF THE SAARLANDERS HOPE THAT THE NEW ECONOMIC FRONTIER IS THE FIRST STEP TOWARD ECONOMIC UNION WITH FRANCE."

CUSTODY OF THE INDUSTRIAL 738-SQUARE MILE TERRITORY OF THE SAAR WAS AWARDED TO FRANCE FOR 15 YEARS AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR. IN 1935 THE PREDOMINANTLY GERMAN POPULATION VOTED 477,119 TO 48,637 TO RETURN TO NAZI GERMANY.

FRENCH OFFICIALS OF THE BIG MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF THE SAAR, A SEPARATE ADMINISTRATION FROM THE REMAINDER OF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH OCCUPATION ZONE, BASED THEIR BELIEF THAT THE GERMAN POPULATION WISHES TO RETURN TO FRANCE ON THESE POINTS:

TWO OF THE SAAR'S THREE LEADING POLITICAL PARTIES CAMPAIGNED IN RECENT MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS WITH THE SLOGAN "REUNION WITH FRANCE." ONE OF THESE, THE LARGELY CATHOLIC "CHRISTIAN PEOPLES PARTY," WON A 53 PER CENT MANDATE FROM THE MINERS. THE SECOND, THE "SOCIAL DEMOCRATS," GAINED 25 PER CENT OF THE VOTES WITH RETURN TO FRANCE AS AN AVOWED AIM.

THE ONLY PARTY OPPOSING ECONOMIC UNION WITH FRANCE WAS THE COMMUNIST, WHICH OBTAINED A MERE EIGHT PER CENT OF THE VOTE.

A RECENTLY ORGANIZED MOVEMENT FOR THE REUNION OF THE SAAR HAS ASSERTEDLY OBTAINED 140,000 MEMBERS FROM THE SAAR'S 863,000 POPULATION AND CLAIMS THE SUPPORT OF THE MINERS, MINE OWNERS AND LOCAL INDUSTRIAL AND FARMING POPULATIONS.

FM413PES

FRENCH COLONIES ARE SPREAD OVER ASIA, AFRICA, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA, THE PACIFIC AND ANTARCTICA. IN ALL THE POPULOUS ONES--MOROCCO, ALGERIA, TUNISIA, MADAGASCAR, INDOCHINA--, LOCAL POPULATIONS HAVE DEMANDED INCREASED FREEDOM.

FRANCE WANTS TO NEGOTIATE AFTER HER PERMANENT GOVERNMENT TAKES POWER IN MID-JANUARY. MEANWHILE, SHE EVIDENTLY PLANS TO MEET FORCE WITH FORCE. ADD PARIS (DAY-INDO-CHINA) XXX COLONIES (JAMES)

WB344AES

FRANKFURT,GERMANY, DEC.28-(AP)-SCORES OF FORMER HIGH OFFICERS OF THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF ARE VISITING THEIR FAMILIES DURING THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE SURRENDER UNDER A NEW PAROLE SYSTEM ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY BY U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

THE STAFF OFFICERS WERE AMONG RECIPIENTS OF 120 TEMPORARY PAROLES GIVEN PRISONERS OF WAR "WHOSE RETENTION BEYOND THEIR NORMAL DISCHARGE DATES HAS BEEN DUE TO THEIR SPECIAL SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE" WHICH THEY CONTRIBUTED TO THE U. S. ARMY, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

ALTHOUGH THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF WAS ACQUITTED, ALONG WITH THE S. A. AND THE REICH CABINET, BY THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL AT NUERNBERG, THE ARMY STILL IS AWAITING ORDERS FROM WASHINGTON TO RELEASE ABOUT 235 STAFF OFFICERS FROM CUSTODY.

MANY ARE BEING USED BY THE ARMY'S HISTORICAL DIVISION TO HELP COMPILE HISTORIES OF THE WAR'S MILITARY OPERATIONS.

SIMILAR PAROLES, USUALLY OF TWO WEEKS, WILL BE GRANTED HUNDREDS OF OTHER ELIGIBLES AMONG THE 34,000 PRISONERS OF WAR STILL IN U.S. CUSTODY WHO ARE NOT IN AUTOMATIC ARREST CATEGORIES.

HP1039PES

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, DEC. 28-(AP)-THE U.S. ARMY'S FATALITY REPORT FOR 1946 SHOWED TODAY 1,202 DEATHS AMONG AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS IN EUROPE, WITH ONLY 162 (OR 15 PERCENT) FROM NATURAL CAUSES.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS TOOK THE HEAVIEST TOLL, 453.

THERE WERE 28 SUICIDES, 26 HOMICIDES, 154 FATAL "SHOOTING INCIDENTS", MOSTLY ACCIDENTAL, 45 KILLED IN AIRPLANE CRASHES, 95 DROWNINGS, 27 FATAL CASES OF ALCOHOLISM, 25 OF POISONING, 49 OF BURNS, 39 DEATHS IN FALLS, 67 MISCELLANEOUS CASES OF VIOLENCE AND 32 DEATHS OF UNDETERMINED CAUSE.

RP732PES 1946

MEANWHILE, IT WAS DISCLOSED HERE THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD GIVEN NOTICE THAT THEY WOULD BE READY TO ADMIT FOUR-POWER INSPECTION TEAMS INTO SOVIET-OCCUPIED GERMANY ON JAN.6 TO CHECK ON THE PROGRESS OF LIQUIDATION OF THE GERMAN ARMAMENTS POTENTIAL.

THIS IS AN INDICATION THAT THE SOVIET'S ZONAL TROOP DEMOBILIZATION IS NEARING COMPLETION. ALLIED INSPECTION TEAMS WERE SCHEDULED TO ENTER ALL FOUR ZONES ON NOV.25, BUT THE RUSSIANS ASKED POSTPONEMENT, SAYING THAT TRANSPORT IN THEIR ZONE WOULD BE STRAINED BY REDEPLOYMENT

MK355AES ADD BERLIN (PRUSSIAN LIQUIDATION) XXX BOMBING

(DeLuce)

30.24-7127

SOFIA, BULGARIA, DEC 28-(AP)-DIMO KAZASOV, MINISTER OF INFORMATION, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT WELCOMED THE INVESTIGATION OF THE GREEK-BULGARIAN BORDER SITUATION AND WOULD "GIVE FULL ASSISTANCE" TO THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION BEING SENT TO MAKE THE INQUIRY.

1946

HE SAID NEWS CORRESPONDENTS WOULD BE "GIVEN ALL FACILITIES" TO ACCOMPANY THE COMMISSION TO THE BORDER AND THAT ARRANGEMENTS WOULD BE MADE FOR THEM TO SEND DISPATCHES FROM THE BORDER.

DA537PES

BY GEORGE BRIA

ROME, DEC.28-(AP)-HEADLINES IN THE ITALIAN PRESS TODAY GAVE THE PICTURE OF A RAINBOW IN PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI'S FORTHCOMING TRIP TO WASHINGTON AND THE HOPE THAT A POT OF GOLD MAY BE AT THE END OF IT.

WHILE THERE HAS BEEN NO OFFICIAL INDICATION THAT DE GASPERI'S MISSION WOULD RESULT IN ANYTHING MORE CONCRETE THAN AN EXCHANGE OF VIEWS ON FUTURE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS, THE ROSY PICTURE OF A SANTA CLAUS WAITING FOR HIM ACROSS THE ATLANTIC HAS GAINED STEADILY.

THIS HAS BEEN DUE LARGELY TO ITALIAN PRESS COMMENT IN HEADLINES. FOR INSTANCE A CROSS-SECTION TODAY SHOWED: IL MESSAGERO: "THE UNITED STATES PREPARES ITALY WEEK". IL TEMPO: "AMERICAN MINISTRIES AT WORK FOR ITALY." IL GIORNALE D'ITALIA: "WASHINGTON TO REEXAMINE COMPLETELY OUR ECONOMIC NEEDS."

ITALIANS GENERALLY ADVANCED THESE REASONS FOR THEIR OPTIMISM, DESPITE FOREIGN MINISTER PIETRO NENNI'S DEFINITION OF THE TRIP AS "EXPLORATORY AND INTRODUCTORY:"

1. THE UNITED STATES WOULD HARDLY INVITE THE PREMIER TO WASHINGTON UNLESS THERE WAS SOMETHING CONCRETE IN THE WIND, POSSIBLY A LARGE LONG TERM LOAN AND ENOUGH GRAIN TO CARRY ITALY OVER UNTIL THE NEXT HARVEST.

2. IT IS TO THE ADVANTAGE OF THE U.S. TO REINFORCE ITALY'S ECONOMY TO PREVENT HER FROM TOPPLING TO THE EXTREME LEFT OR RIGHT. RECENT ELECTIONS HAVE SHOWN A DRIFT TOWARDS EXTREMES AND A WEAKENING OF DE GASPERI'S CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS. HENCE, IN THE OPINION OF THESE ITALIANS, THE U.S. WILL ATTEMPT TO STRENGTHEN DE GASPERI WITH SOME CONCRETE GESTURE.

DE GASPERI PLANNED TO ADDRESS THE FOUR-PARTY CABINET MONDAY ABOUT HIS MISSION. HE WAS EXPECTED TO RECEIVE A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE FROM HIS GOVERNMENT.

FH500PES

B52 (EG)

ROME-FIRST ADD BARI GENERAL STRIKE (A67) X X X IN PROTEST.

LEFTIST NEWSPAPERS OPENLY ACCUSED BARI AUTHORITIES OF "UNJUSTIFIED" USE OF ARMS ON THE MOB. THEY MAINTAINED THAT THE BARI CHAMBER OF LABOR DID NOT CALL THE GENERAL STRIKE UNTIL AFTER A CROWD DEMONSTRATING BEFORE THE PREFECTURE FOR FOOD, WORK, LOWER PRICES AND A DOLE HAD BEEN FIRED UPON WITH HEAVY MACHINE GUNS FROM AN ARMORED CAR CALLED FROM THE LOCAL CARABINIERI GARRISON TO QUEEL THE DISORDER.

DISPATCHES SAID THE FIRING CAME AFTER THE CROWD IN FRONT OF THE PREFECTURE HAD BEEN TOLD TO DISPERSE AND, INSTEAD, TIRED TO BREAK THROUGH A POLICE CORDON.

OTHER NEWSPAPERS DESCRIBED THE CROWD, WHICH HAD ALREADY CLOSED NEARLY ALL BUSINESSES IN BARI, AS A DISORDERLY MOB WHICH SACKED FOOD STORES, TRIED TO FORCE ITS WAY INTO THE PREFECTURE, BLOCKED STREETS WITH TRUCKS AND CARS, AND HALTED PUBLIC CONVEYANCES TO HASTEN CAPITULATION OF ITS DEMANDS.

AT THE END OF THE DAY THE CHAMBER OF LABOR, BY THEN FORMALLY IN CHARGE OF THE GENERAL STRIKE, PRESENTED AN EIGHT-POINT BILL OF DEMANDS. THEY WERE:

(1) AN IMMEDIATE DOLE. (2) SETTING UP OF A RELIEF FUND. (3) PUBLIC WORKS FOR UNEMPLOYED. (4) FOOD CONSUMPTION CONTROL AND POPULARLY PRICED RESTAURANTS. (5) DISTRIBUTION OF RATIONS NOT RECEIVED FOR THREE MONTHS. (6) TURNING OVER THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE TO THE CHAMBER OF LABOR. (7) LAND AND FARM LABOR REFORMS. (8) DISMISSAL AND PUNISHMENT OF THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE "SLAUGHTER" YESTERDAY.

1946

BARI IS REPORTED TO HAVE 14,00 UNEMPLOYED. SOME PAPERS PUT THE NUMBER OF DEMONSTRATORS AS HIGH AS 50,000.

ALTHOUGH THE GOVERNMENT IN ROME ISSUED AN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE DURING THE EVENING ROUNDING UP INFORMATION THEN AVAILABLE, THERE HAS YET BEEN NO INDICATION OF NATIONAL ACTION TO END THE STRIKE. THE GOVERNMENT ENDED A SIMILAR BUT RELATIVELY PEACEABLE STRIKE AT NAPLES BEFORE CHRISTMAS BY SPECIAL FOOD SHIPMENTS AND A DOLE.

WB734AES

JERUSALEM, DEC.28-(AP)-THE PALESTINE POST, ZIONIST ENGLISH LANGUAGE DAILY NEWSPAPER, TODAY RECEIVED A CABLE FROM U.S. REP. JOSEPH CLARK BALDWIN (R-N.Y.) ASKING THAT IT RELAY A MESSAGE URGING MENACHEM BEIGIN, NAMED AS CHIEF OF THE JEWISH UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATION IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI, TO "HALT OPERATIONS IN THE HOLY LAND UNTIL I HAVE ACQUAINTED THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE WITH YOUR FIGHT AND THE FIGHT OF JEWRY AT LARGE."

BALDWIN SAID IN HIS CABLE THAT HE HAD CONFERRED WITH BEIGIN DURING A RECENT VISIT TO PALESTINE AND THAT HE WAS "NOW PREPARING A REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AND TO THE POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE FOR PALESTINE, OF WHICH I AM ADMINISTRATIVE CHAIRMAN."

THE MESSAGE ASKED BEIGIN TO "REMEMBER MY PERSONAL ASSURANCES THAT I WOULD PRESENT YOUR POINT OF VIEW AND THAT OF OTHER JEWISH LEADERS IN AN EFFORT TO EXPEDITE ACTION AND AVOID FURTHER BLOODSHED."

EDITORS OF THE POST SAIDITHEY DID NOT KNOW HOW THEY COULD RELAY THE MESSAGE, IN VIEW OF THE FACT THE INTERNAL CENSOR LIKELY WOULD BAR PUBLICATION OF THE STORY HERE.

FH520PES

BY SPENCER MOOSA

SHANGHAI, DEC. 28-(AP)-THEY CALL WONG DEE-DEE "THE MIRACLE BOY" BECAUSE THE 4-YEAR-OLD CHINESE CAME THROUGH ONE OF SHANGHAI'S THREE TRAGIC AIRLINER CRASHES CHRISTMAS NIGHT WITHOUT A SCRATCH.

IT MAY TAKE SOMETHING OF A MIRACLE IF AUTHORITIES FIND HIS KITH OR KIN AMONG CHINA'S MILLIONS.

THE CHILD WAS FOUND ASLEEP IN THE WRECKAGE 19 HOURS AFTER THE PLANE CRASHED, KILLING 28 OF THE 33 OCCUPANTS.

WONG IS ONE OF CHINA'S MOST COMMON NAMES. DEE-DEE MEANS "LITTLE BROTHER" AND IS A COMMON PET NAME.

THE CHILD ASKED ONLY FOR HIS MOTHER, AND OFFICIALS THEORIZED THAT THE MOTHER DIED IN THE PLANE.

MEANWHILE, DEE-DEE SITS SAD-EYED AND SILENT IN CHUNGSHAN HOSPITAL, HALF-FRIGHTENED BY THE CROWDS OF FRIENDLY STRANGERS COMING TO SEE HIM AND BY THE FLASH OF PHOTOGRAPHERS' BULBS.

A CHINESE WOMAN WHOSE FOUR CHILDREN PERISHED IN DEE-DEE'S PLANE

DIED TODAY, BRINGING TO 72 THE TOTAL DEATHS IN THE THREE CRASHES.
TWO GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS INVESTIGATING THE CRASHES ATTRIBUTED THEM PARTLY TO INADEQUATE FACILITIES FOR LANDING PLANES IN BAD WEATHER. THEY SAID SAFETY AIDS WOULD BE INSTALLED SOON AT SHANGHAI'S ONLY COMMERCIAL FIELD.

X511APS

~~PEIPING, DEC.28-(AP)-PUBLICATION IN CHINESE NEWSPAPERS OF A STORY THAT~~ UNITED STATES MARINE HAD RAPED A 20-YEAR-OLD CHINESE GIRL RESULTED TODAY IN A DISORDERLY PROTEST MEETING OF NATIONAL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

BOTH THE CHINESE POLICE AND THE MARINE CORPS WITHHELD DETAILS OF THE CASE WHILE CONDUCTING AN INQUIRY, BUT AMERICAN AUTHORITIES EXPRESSED FEAR THAT, REGARDLESS OF ITS TRUTH, THE INCIDENT WOULD BE USED AS THE PRETEXT FOR AN ANTI-AMERICAN DEMONSTRATION ON MONDAY.

A MARINE CORPS STATEMENT SAID TWO MARINES "ALLEGEDLY INVOLVED" WERE BEING HELD AND THAT ONE ADMITTED RELATIONS WITH THE GIRL ON A PROFESSIONAL BASIS.

AT THE STUDENT MEETING TODAY, SOME SPEAKERS DEMANDED CAPITAL PUNISHMENT FOR THE MARINES AND WITHDRAWAL OF THE MARINE FORCE FROM CHINA, BUT THE GATHERING BROKE UP WHEN OTHERS SHOUTED, "WHY DON'T YOU PROTEST AGAINST THE RAPE OF CHINESE WOMEN BY SOVIET TROOPS IN MANCHURIA?"

CG144PCS

~~BANGKOK, SIAM, DEC. 28-(AP)-~~THE SIAMESE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE DAILY RICE RATION WOULD BE 300 GRAMS (ABOUT 11 OUNCES) EFFECTIVE JAN. 1.

THE GOVERNMENT SAID IT ORIGINALLY PLANNED TO ALLOW A RATION OF 500 GRAMS (ABOUT 18 OUNCES), BUT THAT A CENSUS CONDUCTED BY POLICE DISCLOSED A LARGE POPULATION INCREASE.

RQ317PES

TOKYO, DEC.28-(AP)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TODAY ANNOUNCED THE CREWS OF TWO SMALL RUSSIAN VESSELS FOR WHICH U.S.PLANES HAD CONDUCTED SEARCHES ARE SAFE.

ONE CRAFT, ADRIFT 12 DAYS WITHOUT WATER, WAS TOWED INTO OTARU, HOKKAIDO, THURSDAY BY THE JAPANESE BOAT NICHU MARU. THE CREW OF SEVEN MEN AND TWO WOMEN, ALL RUSSIAN CIV

1946

HOKKAIDO, THURSDAY BY THE JAPANESE BOAT NICHU MARU. O

ONE CRAFT, ADRIFT 12 DAYS WITHOUT WATER, WAS TOWED INTO OTARU, HOKKAIDO, THURSDAY BY THE JAPANESE BOAT NICHU MARU. THE CREW OF SEVEN MEN AND TWO WOMEN, ALL RUSSIAN CIVILIANS, WERE REPORTED IN POOR PHYSICAL CONDITION. THEY WERE GIVEN MEDICAL ATTENTION BY THE U.S. 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION. THE VESSEL HAD LEFT VLADIVOSTOK FOR HONTO, SAKHALIN.

THE OTHER RUSSIAN CRAFT, A 70-TON VESSEL WITH A CREW OF SIX RUSSIANS AND TWO JAPANESE, DRIFTED ASHORE AT UTORO, HOKKAIDO, DEC.21. ALLIED TROOPS TRIED UNSUCCESSFULLY TO REACH THE CRAFT BY BOAT, BUT FINALLY COMPLETED THE TRIP TO UTORO BY DOGSLED THURSDAY. THE CREW WAS SENT BY SPECIAL TRAIN TO SAPPORO.

FR616ACS NM ASKT

TOKYO, DEC.28-(AP)-RICE MAKES UP 67 PERCENT OF ALL THE FOOD PRODUCED IN JAPAN THIS YEAR, DAVID BAU, AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST AT OCCUPATION HEADQUARTERS, SAID TODAY, BUT STILL WILL BE INSUFFICIENT TO MEET DEMANDS.

TOTAL PRODUCTION OF 9,150,000 TONS FOR 1946 IS REGARDED AS A BUMPER CROP, THOUGH NOT A RECORD.

SD703PCS

MANILA, SUNDAY, DEC.29-(AP)-THE PHILIPPINES WILL CELEBRATE TOMORROW FOR THE FIRST TIME AS AN INDEPENDENT NATION THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF THEIR GREATEST HERO, PHYSICIAN-AUTHOR JOSE RIZAL.

RIZAL, ONE OF THE FIRST TO RAISE HIS VOICE AGAINST COLONIAL POWERS, WAS SHOT 50 YEARS AGO WHEN SPAIN RULED THESE ISLANDS.

AT THE SAME WATERFRONT PARK WHERE RIZAL WAS SHOT, PRESIDENT ROXAS AND U.S.AMBASSADOR PAUL V.MCNUTT WILL REVIEW TROOPS FROM THE ARMIES OF THE PHILIPPINES AND THE UNITED STATES.

SD1141PCS

~~SANTIAGO, CHILE, DEC. 28-(AP)-~~GEN. OSCAR HERRERAS WALKER, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE CHILEAN AIR FORCE, SAID TODAY THE CHILEAN GOVERNMENT WAS CONSIDERING A BRITISH OFFER TO HELP BUILD MILITARY AIR FIELDS IN CHILE.

THE NEWSPAPER LA HORA DECLARED DETAILS OF A PLAN FOR THE BRITISH TO SEND EQUIPMENT AND TECHNICIANS TO AID IN AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION WOULD BE DISCUSSED NEXT WEEK.

A UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCE MISSION CURRENTLY IS AIDING IN THE INSTRUCTION OF CHILEAN MILITARY PILOTS.

RP737PES 1946

~~DAIREN~~

BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER

~~WASHINGTON, DEC 28-(AP)-~~DIPLOMATIC AUTHORITIES INDICATED TODAY THAT IF THE UNITED STATES TAKES ANY ACTION OVER SOVIET CONDUCT IN THE CHINESE PORT OF DAIREN IT PROBABLY WILL FOLLOW THESE LINES:

1. AN EFFORT TO IMPROVE WORKING RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES CONTROLLING THE PORT AND AMERICAN CONSUL GENERAL H. MERRELL BENNINGHOFF.

2. EENCOURAGEMENT OF PROSPECTIVE RUSSO-CHINESE NEGOTIATIONS FOR ENDING SOVIET CONTROL OF DAIREN AND TURNING IT OVER TO CHINESE ADMINISTRATION.

THIS WAS THE STATE DEPARTMENT REACTION TO THE INCIDENT LAST WEEK WHEN THE RUSSIANS REFUSED ENTRY TO AN AMERICAN BUSINESS MAN AND TWO NEWSPAPERMEN AND ORDERED A U.S.NAVAL SHIP TO LEAVE THE PORT.

DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS SAY THE EVENTS SHOWED MAINLY THAT RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES HAVE NOT ACCORDED BENNINGHOFF THE CONSIDERATION TO WHICH HIS DIPLOMATIC STATUS ENTITLES HIM.

BENNINGHOFF, SEEKING TO ARRANGE FOR THE AMERICAN CIVILIANS TO ENTER DAIREN WITHOUT PRIOR CLEARANCE FROM MOSCOW, IS SAID TO HAVE MET WITH VARIOUS DELAYS AND REBUFFS IN SEEING THE PROPER AUTHORITIES.

HIS POSITION IN DAIREN HAS BEEN DIFFICULT SINCE HE FIRST ENTERED THE SOVIET CONTROLLED CITY MANY MONTHS AGO. HIS TROUBLES INCLUDE RESTRICTIONS ON HIS COMMUNICATIONS WITH WASHINGTON SO THAT ALL REPORTS HE SENDS OUT ARE ROUTED THROUGH MOSCOW.

UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT WILL TAKE NO FINAL POSITION ON THE

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DAIREN AFFAIR UNTIL IT HAS RECEIVED A FULL ACCOUNT FROM BENNINGHOFF.

ACHESON DECLINED TO SAY WHETHER HE AGREED WITH LINCOLN WHITE, STATE DEPARTMENT PRESS OFFICER, THAT THE SOVIET ORDER FOR THE AMERICAN SHIP TO LEAVE DID NOT AMOUNT TO AN ULTIMATUM.

HOWEVER, OFFICIALS SAW LITTLE POSSIBILITY THAT ANY PROTEST WOULD BE MADE TO MOSCOW OVER THIS POINT.

THE DEPARTMENT HAS ALREADY TAKEN THE POSITION THAT THE RUSSIANS ACTED WITHIN THEIR LEGAL RIGHTS. RUSSIA AND CHINA HAVE AN ARRANGEMENT UNDER WHICH THE SOVIET MILITARY AUTHORITIES CONTROL THE CITY UNTIL IT IS TURNED OVER TO THE CHINESE TO OPERATE AS A FREE PORT.

SU621AES

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, DEC.28-(AP)-A BRITISH-AMERICAN AGREEMENT FOR EXCHANGE OF GERMAN TECHNICAL INFORMATION ACQUIRED BY THE TWO NATIONS SINCE V-E DAY WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE IN A JOINT STATEMENT BY SECRETARY OF COMMERCE HARRIMAN AND SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, PRESIDENT OF GREAT BRITAIN'S BOARD OF TRADE.

1946

BRITISH AND AMERICAN INVESTIGATORS, WORKING IN THEIR RESPECTIVE ZONES, HAVE FOUND HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF IMPORTANT GERMAN SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS, AND MADE PHOTOGRAPHIC COPIES.

THERE HAS BEEN EXCHANGE IN THE PAST, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, BUT IT HAS BEEN "IMPERFECT." UNDER THE NEW AGREEMENT, "REPRESENTATIVES OF EACH NATION WILL BE ABLE TO SELECT FROM THE OTHER'S STORE OF REPORTS THE ITEMS WHICH THEY FIND VALUABLE." #

(ADVANCE)--WASHINGTON, DEC 28-(AP)-THE RECLAMATION PROJECTS OF THE WEST TURNED OUT NEARLY A HALF BILLION DOLLARS IN FOOD WEALTH FOR THE NATION DURING 1946.

THE FIGURE WAS GIVEN TODAY BY WILLIAM E. WARNE, ASSISTANT RECLAMATION COMMISSIONER, WHO ADDED THAT POWER REVENUES FROM THE PROJECTS NETTED THE GOVERNMENT AN ADDITIONAL $21,000,000 DURING THE YEAR.

WARNE SAID THAT THE VALUE OF CROPS GROWN ON THE IRRIGATED PROJECT LANDS -- MOST OF THEM ONCE ARID AND VIRTUALLY WORTHLESS FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES -- WOULD TOTAL APPROXIMATELY $450,000,000.

THAT IS AN AMOUNT PRACTICALLY EQUAL TO THE ENTIRE COST OF THE IRRIGATION FEATURES OF THE PROJECTS CONCERNED, HE STATED.

WARNE'S FIGURES SUPPORTED CLAIMS OF WESTERN SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN THAT FUNDS APPROPRIATED FOR RECLAMATION PROJECTS ARE A DIRECT INVESTMENT IN WEALTH PRODUCING FACILITIES.

A RECENT POLL OF THESE WESTERNERS FOUND THEM ALMOST UNANIMOUSLY IN FAVOR OF CONTINUED CONSTRUCTION OF FEASIBLE PROJECTS, AND AGAINST ANY DRASTIC CURTAILMENT OF THE PROGRAM.

TYPICAL WAS THE REPLY OF SENATOR ROBERTSON, WHO SAID:

"I DON'T THINK THE EXPANSION OF RECLAMATION SHOULD BE LIMITED. RECLAMATION IS DIFFERENT TO MOST OTHER GOVERNMENT PROJECTS IN THAT IT IS SELF-LIQUIDATING AND THE WATER IS SOLD TO THE SETTLERS ON THE LAND ON A BASIS WHICH WILL PAY OFF THE WHOLE PROJECT IN USUALLY SOME 40 YEARS. IN REALITY IT IS A LOAN BY THE GOVERNMENT WHICH IS REPAID BY THE SETTLERS. I THINK WITH OUR INCREASED POPULATION OVER THE NEXT 10 YEARS OR MORE, DEVELOPMENT OF FOOD PRODUCING AREAS IS IMPORTANT AND THE OPPORTUNITY THAT RECLAMATION PRESENTS TO OUR EX-SERVICE MEN AND OTHERS FOR THE SETTLEMENT ON IRRIGATED FARMS IN THE WEST IS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR."

AS 1946 CLOSED, WARNE REPORTED THAT THE ACTUAL RECLAMATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM WAS BOOMING ALONG, DESPITE WINTER WEATHER AND ECONOMY-ORDERS WHICH HALTED THE INITIATION OF NEW PROJECTS.

1946

B57WX

DURING NOVEMBER THE WORK REACHED AN $8,000,000-A-MONTH CLIP, AND IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT DECEMBER CONSTRUCTION WOULD BE AT APPROXIMATELY THE SAME RATE, WARNE TOLD A REPORTER.

"DESPITE RESTRICTIONS, WE HAVE THE BIGGEST PROGRAM UNDER WAY WE EVER HAD," HE SAID. "IT HAS BEEN HARD TO GET SOME JOBS GOING, BUT IN GENERAL THINGS ARE GOING PRETTY WELL."

THE LAST CONGRESS APPROPRIATED $115,000,000 FOR THE RECLAMATION BUREAU DURING THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1. IN ADDITION TO THAT THE BUREAU HAD AN UNEXPENDED BALANCE ON THAT DATE OF ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT FROM PREVIOUSLY APPROPRIATED FUNDS.

PRESIDENTIAL ORDERS LATER LIMITED THE AMOUNT THAT CAN BE EXPENDED BY THE BUREAU TO $110,000,000 DURING THE YEAR. THE ORDER LIMITED CONSTRUCTION TO PROJECTS THAT WERE ALREADY UNDER WAY AT THE TIME IT WAS ISSUED. #

WASHINGTON,DEC 28-(AP)-THE ARMY IS "MAKING VERY GOOD PROGRESS" IN REVAMPING ALL ITS WEAPONS AND VEHICLES FOR USE BY AIR TRANSPORTABLE DIVISIONS, MAJ.GEN.HENRY B.SAYLER SAID TONIGHT.

VIRTUALLY ALL WEAPONS USED IN THE RECENT WAR, INCLUDING SUCH BIG ITEMS AS TANKS, ARE BEING MODIFIED AND DRASTICALLY LIGHTENED IN WEIGHT, HE TOLD REPORTERS.

TANKS WILL RETAIN THEIR TOUGH STEEL ARMOR, SAYLER EXPLAINED, BUT WILL BE STRIPPED OF MUCH OF THEIR WEIGHT BY SUBSTITUTION OF LIGHT METALS SUCH AS MAGNESIUM AND ALUMINUM ALLOYS IN WORKING PARTS AND OTHER GEAR NOT EXPOSED TO GUNFIRE.

IN THE FIELD OF ARTILLERY, THE RECOILLESS GUN DESIGNS OF WORLD WAR II ARE BEING ADAPTED TO NEW AND FAIRLY LARGE CALIBERED ORDNANCE. DURING THE WAR, RECOILLESS GUNS (WHICH BECAUSE OF THEIR LACK OF "KICK" REQUIRE NO MASSIVE RECOIL MECHANISM) WERE USED IN 57 AND 75 CALIBER SIZE AND WERE SHOT FROM LIGHT TRIPODS OR IN TEST EXPERIMENTS FROM THE SHOULDERS OF MEN.

THE PROGRAM TO FEATHERWEIGHT ALL TYPES OF WEAPONS AND MAKE THEM EASILY DEMOUNTABLE, SAYLER SAID, HAS BEEN GIVEN IMPETUS BY THE ARMY'S RECENTLY ANNOUNCED GOAL OF MAKING ALL STANDARD INFANTRY DIVISIONS AIR TRANSPORTABLE.

HY801PES

FOREIGN POLICY (150)

WASHINGTON, DEC 28-(AP)-CONGRESS MAY ASSUME DIRECT CONTROL OF U.S.SPENDING FOR INTERNATIONAL RELIEF AS A PRELUDE TO CLOSER SUPERVISIN OVERDOREIGN POLICY, REP.

PRELUDE TO CLOSER SUPERVISION OVER FOREIGN POLICY, REP.CHIPERFIELD (R-ILL) PREDICTED TODAY.

CHIPERFIELD, A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT THERE IS "A DISTINCT POSSIBILITY" THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY WILL INSIST ON PELLING OUT WHO SHOULD GET AMERICAN AID AND HOW MUCH, AND WHO SHOULD GET NONE.

HE MENTIONED YUGOSLAVIA SPECIFICALLY AS AMONG THE COUNTRIES AGAINST WHOM CONGRESS MIGHT DRAW THE PURSESTRINGS, SAYING THAT THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT RELIEF FOOD THERE WENT ONLY TO PERSONS WHO HELD RATION CARDS AND THAT THOSE WERE LIMITED TO COMMUNISTS.

CHIPPERFIELD EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT FOREIGN POLICY SHOULD BE PLACED INCREASINGLY ON A COUNTRY-BY-COUNTRY, RECIPROCAL BASIS.

HE SAID RECIPROCITY SHOULD COVER SUCH THINGS AS TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS, FREEDOM TO OBTAIN AND TRANSMIT NEWS, AND EQUALITY IN THE NUMBER OF DIPLOMATIC ATTACHES AND CONSULATES.

SU645AES

1946

UNAMERICAN (190)

WASHINGTON, DEC 28-(AP)-REP. J.PARNELL THOMAS (R-NJ) AND ERNIE ADAMSON AGREED ON ONE THING TODAY--THAT ADAMSON WON'T BE COUNSEL FOR THE HOUSE UNAMERICAN COMMITTEE AFTER JAN. 3.

THOMAS, IRRITATED BECAUSE A REPORT ADAMSON PREPARED HIT THE HEADLINES BEFORE BEING APPROVED BY THE COMMITTEE, SAID THAT WHEN HE BECOMES COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN IN THE NEW CONGRESS HIS FIRST ACT WILL BE TO FIRE ADAMSON.

ADAMSON, IN PITTSBURGH, SAID THAT WOULDN'T BE NECESSARY SINCE "UNDER THE REORGANIZATION BILL WHICH BECOMES EFFECTIVE JAN. 3 NO PROVISION HAS BEEN MADE FOR COUNSEL FOR THE COMMITTEE."

IN THE REPORT ADAMSON FORECAST A "RED REVOLUTION," CRITICIZED THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS AS A "HAVEN FOR ALIENS" AND DECLARED 17 IMPORTANT LABOR UNIONS ARE COMMUNIST CONTROLLED. IT REACHED NEWSPAPERS BEFORE ALL NINE COMMITTEE MEMBERS RECEIVED COPIES.

"ADAMSON WILL NOT DRAW ONE MORE DAY'S PAY IF I BECOME CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE," VOWED THOMAS, WHO IS SLATED FOR THE CHAIRMANSHIP.

"I HAVE NO BITTER FEELING OR ANIMOSITY TOWARD REP. THOMAS," RETURNED ADAMSON. "BUT I CAN'T HOLD THE JOB UNLESS CONGRESS AMENDS THE REORGANIZATION BILL AND I AM NOT IN FAVOR OF THAT. THE COMMITTEE DEFINITELY HAS A GOOD PURPOSE AND THE ONLY SUGGESTION I HAVE IS THAT IT SHOULD BE PROPERLY RUN." #

WASHINGTON, DEC 28-(AP)-SENATOR JOHNSTON (D-SC) PREDICTED TODAY THAT "CASH INSTEAD OF BONDS FOR VETERANS" WILL BE ONE OF THE FIRST ACTS OF THE 80TH CONGRESS.

TTTTHHHHHHHHHHHHHM

THE SOUTH CAROLINIAN TOLD A REPORTER HE WILL PROPOSE REVISION OF THE TERMINAL PAY LAW OF 1946 "ON THE VERY FIRST DAY OF THE NEW CONGRESS--JANUARY 3."

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT, FORMER ENLISTED-MEN OF THE U.S. ARMY, NAVY, MARINE CORPS OR COAST GUARD ARE ENTITLED TO TERMINAL LEAVE PAY IN THE FORM OF BONDS RATHER THAN IN CASH.

"ALL VETERANS SHOULD HAVE THE SAME CONSIDERATION," JOHNSON SAID. "IT IS UNFAIR TO REQUIRE THE SOLDIER OR SAILOR TO TAKE TERMINAL PAY IN BONDS MATURING IN FIVE YEARS WHEN THE OFFICERS WITH WHOM HE SERVED IN WORLD WAR TWO GET THEIRS IN CASH."

WHEN THE 79TH CONGRESS WAS CONSIDERING THE ACT, THE SENATE MILITARY COMMITTEE SAID PAYMENT IN CASH "WOULD TEND TO HAVE AN INFLATIONARY EFFECT UPON OUR ALREADY INFLATED ECONOMY."

THE COMMITTEE ESTIMATED THE TOTAL OF TERMINAL PAY LEAVE AT ABOUT $3,000,000,000.

SU652AES

SAN FRANCISCO,DEC.28-(AP)-GEN.SALVADOR CESAR OBINO, COMMANDING GENERAL OF BRAZIL'S ARMED FORCES, TOLD NEWSMEN AT A PRESS CONFERENCE HERE TONIGHT THAT "ALL THE THINGS I HAVE OBSERVED AND ADMIRED (IN THE U.S.) WILL PROMPT ME TO ATTAIN THE SAME RESULTS IN THE MILITARY WHEN I RETURN TO BRAZIL."

THE GENERAL IS INSPECTING MILITARY OPERATIONS THROUGHOUT THIS COUNTRY AS THE GUEST OF THE U.S.WAR DEPARTMENT.

1946

HE ARRIVED TODAY FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, WHERE HE VISITED AN AIRPLANE PLANT AND MOVING PICTURE STUDIOS, AND LATER VISITED THE SAN FRANCISCO PRESIDIO AND COAST ARTILLERY SCHOOL IN THIS AREA. HE IS SCHEDULED TO TOUR THE SAN FRANCISCO PORT OF EMBARKATION MONDAY, AFTER WHICH HE WILL VISIT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN THE SEATTLE AREA.

GEN.OBINO IS BEING ACCOMPANIED ON HIS U.S.TOUR BY COL.PAUL L. FREEMAN, USA, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE U.S.-BRAZIL JOINT MILITARY COMMISSION, AND AIDES FROM THE ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCES OF BRAZIL.

SD1116PES

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NEW YORK, DEC.28-(AP)-FIORELLO LAGUARDIA TODAY TOLD PROGRESSIVES THEY MUST MERGE AND RECONCILE THEIR DIFFERENCES AND "THE TIME TO DO IT IS IN 1948."

SPEAKING AT THE OPENING OF A JOINT CONVENTION OF THE INDEPENDENT CITIZENS COMMITTEE OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS AND THE NATIONAL CITIZENS POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE, THE RETIRING DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF UNRRA AND FORMER NEW YORK MAYOR SAID LIBERAL GROUPS NEED "MUCH MORE ACCURATE INFORMATION" AND MUST "FACE THE FACTS REALISTICALLY."

"WE NEED A MERGER OF PROGRESSIVE GROUPS TO ENGAGE IN A BROADER ECONOMIC PICTURE," LAGUARDIA SAID, "AND TO LEAVE SPECIFIC INTERESTS TO SPECIFIC GROUPS. WE MUST RECONCILE CONFLICTS BETWEEN GROUPS.

"THE COUNTRY CANNOT AFFORD ANOTHER BUST, BUT A BUST CANNOT BE PREVENTED BY OPTIMISTIC STATEMENTS FROM WASHINGTON," HE ADDED.

THE FORMER MAYOR SAID HE SAW LITTLE HOPE IN TWO MAJOR PARTIES ALTHOUGH PROGRESSIVES IN BOTH "GO ALONG IN THE SINCERE BELIEF THAT THINGS WILL WORK OUT IN THE LONG RUN."

"ALL HAVE THE SAME FAULT," HE SAID. "WE'RE ALL A BUNCH OF POLITICAL PRIMA DONNAS.

"AND," HEH

"ALL HAVE THE SAME FAULT," HE SAID. "WE'RE ALL A BUNCH OF POLITICAL PRIMA DONNAS.

"AND," HE ADDED, "I AM TALKING ABOUT MYSELF."

ARCHIBALD MACLEISH, AMERICAN DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION, TOLD THE GROUP THAT INTELLECTUALS NOW HAVE A RESPONSIBILITY TO BECOME POLITICALLY ACTIVE BECAUSE "THERE IS A CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF THE COUNTRY'S POLITICS."

HE SAID THAT IN HIS WORK WITH THE U.N. HE FOUND A NEED FOR THE IDEALISTIC AND PHILOSOPHICAL APPROACH AND ADDED:

"THE MOST POLITICALLY NAIVE IN THE U.N. ARE THE PRACTICAL POLITICIANS." #

30.24 - 7131

NEW YORK, DEC.28-(AP)-FRANCIS CARDINAL SPELLMAN, ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK, SAID TODAY THAT THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE WAR RELIEF SERVICES HAD RECEIVED "WELL OVER 5,000,000 POUNDS" OF CLOTHING FOR NEEDY PEOPLE OVERSEAS.

RECEIPTS IN THE CAMPAIGN WHICH BEGAN DEC.1 HAVE EXCEEDED THE QUOTA BY MORE THAN A MILLION POUNDS, HE SAID.

THE CARDINAL MADE HIS ANNOUNCEMENT FOLLOWING AN INSPECTION OF 460,000 POUNDS OF CLOTHING COLLECTED FROM THE NEW YORK ARCHDIOCESE, NEW ENGLAND AND SEABOARD POINTS WHICH IS STORED IN A MANHATTAN WAREHOUSE FOR DISTRIBUTION IN POLAND AND ITALY.

DIOCESAN OFFICIALS SAID THAT A SHIPMENT OF MORE THAN 300,000 POUNDS ALREADY HAD BEEN DISTRIBUTED LARGELY IN AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

JP1157AES

NIGHT LEAD GEOGRAPHERS (350)

COLUMBUS,O., DEC 28-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN WCLL WITHDRAW FROM ALL HER PRESENT MIDDLE EAST BASES AND PROTECT HER LIFELINES FROM MID-AFRICA, A NEW HAMPSHIRE GEOGRAPHER PREDICTED TONIGHT. 1946

"THE FUTURE PROTECTION OF HER--AND THE UNITED STATES'--VAST INTERESTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST WILL BE UNDERTAKEN BY A NEW DEFENSE-IN-DEPTH SYSTEM," DECLARED HANS W.WEIGERT OF HANCOCK, N.H., IN A PREPARED ADDRESS TO THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN GEOGRAPHERS.

"BRITAIN CONSIDERS A TRANSFER OF HER MAJOR BASES FROM THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN TO THE HEART OF AFRICA, WITH MAIN PILLARS IN KENYA AND NIGERIA.

"IT IS PLANNED TO CONNECT THESE PILLARS BY A 3,000 MILE ROAD THROUGH EQUATORIAL AFRICA, WHICH WOULD MAKE FRANCE A PARTNER OF THE NEW CONTINENTAL DEFENSE SYSTEM.

"IT (GREAT BRITAIN) WOULD WATCH, AND, IF POSSIBLE, CONTROL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE TROUBLED MIDDLE EAST ZONES FROM POSITIONS LESS EXPOSED THAN ARE THE PRESENT BASES IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN."

THESE PROPOSED STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENTS, WEIGERT EXPLAINED, ARE YET IN THE BLUEPRINT STAGE AND HAVE BEEN OVERSHADOWED IN THE PUBLIC MIND BY THE RADICAL REVISIONS IN NATIONAL SECURITY CONTEMPLATED BY THE UNITED STATES.

"ALMOST 50 YEARS AGO," HE SAID, "HALFORD J.MACKINDER ENVISAGED THE END OF THE VICTORIAN SEAPOWER AGE AND STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE OF CONTINENTAL LAND MASSES AND OF LAND POWER IN THE FUTURE.

"BRITISH EMPIRE STRATEGY SEEMS TO BE ACCEPTING THIS THESIS NOW. IT HAS BECOME CONVINCED THAT, IN THE EVENT OF A THIRD WORLD WAR, THE MEDITERRANEAN WOULD BE TOO VULNERABLE AND IT IS PREPARED TO DRAW RADICAL CONCLUSIONS.

"BRITAIN PLANS ON WITHDRAWING ALL HER FORCES FROM EGYPT. CONSEQUENTLY, SHE INTENDS GRADUALLY TO LIQUIDATE HER STRATEGIC BASES IN PALESTINE, TRANSJORDAN AND EVEN IN IRAQ."

MOST STATE PLANNING IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE 1930'S SEEMS MERE SURVEYS IN COMPARISON WITH RUSSIAN PLANNING, ASSERTED FRED K.SCHAEFER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA IN ANOTHER PREPARED SPEECH.

"PLANNING IN THE RUSSIAN TECHNICAL SENSE OF THE TERM," HE SAID, "IS A CONSCIOUS EFFORT TO DIRECT SOCIAL FORCES TOWARDS A RATIONALLY DESIRABLE END. PLANNING WITHOUT A DEFINITE GOAL IS NOT PLANNING."

ALL PROBLEMS IN THE WORLD MAY BE IN PART PROBLEMS OF POPULATION, SAID CLARENCE B.ODELL OF THE ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA. HE POINTED OUT THAT POPULATION RESEARCHES SERVED AS BACKGROUND FOR POLICY DECISIONS ON INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

DR208PES NM

(ADVANCE) CHICAGO, DEC. 28-(AP)-THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF LUMBER FROM OREGON VIA THE PANAMA CANAL AND MISSISSIPPI RIVER IS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE IN CHICAGO JANUARY 25, THE NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY SAID TODAY.

CHARLES J.HORAN, REGIONAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATOR, SAID THE FIRST SHIPLOAD OF LUMBER--1,500,000 BOARD FEET--ROUTED BY WATER FROM THE WEST COAST TO OVERCOME LIMITATIONS OF THE FREIGHT CAR SHORTAGE, WAS ON THE WATER AND DUE IN NEW ORLEANS JANUARY 15TH.

THE LUMBER WILL BE MOVED UP THE MISSISSIPPI BY WAY OF FEDERAL BARGE LINES. HORAN SAID THE SHIPMENTS, TO CONTINUE THROUGH THE WINTER, WOULD BENEFIT MILLWORK CONCERNS AND LUMBER DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE MIDWEST, AND ENABLE THEM TO BUILD UP INVENTORIES AGAINST AN EXPECTED HEAVY LUMBER DEMAND FOR SPRING HOME BUILDING.

POLITICAL SCIENTISTS (200)

CLEVELAND,DEC 28-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS MAKES "NO ATTEMPT TO CONTROL THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMY," LEON H.KEYSERLING, CEA VICE CHAIRMAN, TODAY TOLD THE 42ND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION. 1946

IN A REPORT ON THE FUNCTIONS OF THE AGENCY AT THE SECOND DAY OF THE CONVENTION, KEYSERLING SAID THE COUNCIL'S DUTIES WERE SIMILAR TO THOSE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU.

"THE WEATHER BUREAU MAY PREDICT RAIN, BUT IT DOESN'T ORDER YOU TO PUT ON A RAINCOAT," SAID THE PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER.

"WE MAKE NO ATTEMPT TO CONTROL THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMY. WE STUDY THE PICTURE, FIT THE PIECES TOGETHER AND CALL THE SIGNALS FOR BUSINESS, LABOR, THE FARMERS AND THE CONSUMERS."

ASSERTING THAT LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS WILL BE THE NO.1 POLITICAL ISSUE IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE, KEYSERLING SAID THERE WAS EVIDENCE OF "AN INCLINATION ON BOTH SIDES TO BE MORE TEMPERATE."

DECLINING TO PREDICT ANOTHER ECONOMIC RECESSION, KEYSERLING ASSERTED THAT IF ANOTHER DEPRESSION COMES, "IT WILL BE AS MUCH BIGGER THAN THE LAST ONE AS WORLD WAR II WAS BIGGER THAN WORLD WAR I," AND ADDED THAT AMERICANS SHOULD REALIZE THAT IT IS "EASIER TO HOLD ON TO PROSPERITY WHILE THEY HAVE IT THAN TO TRY TO REGAIN IT AFTER IT HAS BEEN LOST."

DR356PES NM

BOSTON DEC 28-(AP)-A FEDERAL GRAND JURY INVESTIGATING CHARGES OF TREASON AGAINST TWO FORMER AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMEN ADJOURNED FOR THE WEEKEND AFTER HEARING 11 WITNESSES--ONE OF THEM A GERMAN WOMAN.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BEGAN PRESENTATION OF EVIDENCE AGAINST ROBERT BEST AND DOUGLAS CHANDLER AMID UNUSUAL SECRECY YESTERDAY WITH ARMED DEPUTY MARSHALS GUARDING CORRIDORS LEADING TO THE JURY CHAMBERS.

KEEPING SECRET THE NAMES OF THOSE SUMMONED, THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THAT SEVERAL MORE WOULD BE CALLED ON MONDAY BEFORE THE 23-MAN JURY SITTING IN NEW ENGLAND'S FIRST TREASON CASE SINCE THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

THE BOSTON-BRED CHANDLER, 54, AND SOUTH CAROLINA-BORN BEST, 51, ARE ACCUSED OF SELLING OUT TO THE NAZIS DURING THE WAR BY BROADCASTING PROPAGANDA OVER BERLIN RADIO DESIGNED TO UNDERMINE THE AMERICAN WAR EFFORT.

THE GOVERNMENT ALLEGATION CHARGES CHANDLER WAS KNOWN ON THE AIR AS "PAUL REVERE" AND BEST AS "BERLIN'S BEST."

ALTHOUGH THE PAIR WERE ORIGINALLY INDICTED IN WASHINGTON THREE YEARS AGO, NEW INDICTMENTS WERE SOUGHT IN THE BOSTON COURT TO PLUG A LEGAL LOOPHOLE. A 150-YEAR-OLD STATUTE SPECIFIES THEY MUST BE TRIED IN THE COURT NEAREST WHERE THEY FIRST TOUCHED AMERICAN SOIL. WEATHER FORCED DOWN IN MASSACHUSETTS A PLANE CARRYING CHANDLER AND BEST HERE FROM EUROPE.

AJ405AES

BOSTON, DEC. 28-(AP)-IN ITALY IN 1945 "ONLY EVERY OTHER CHILD BORN HAD A CHANCE TO LIVE," DR. FRANK GOLLAN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA REPORTED TODAY.

HE TOLD THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE THAT IN THAT YEAR "ONLY 56.4 PERCENT OF ALL CHILDREN WERE BORN ALIVE" BECAUSE OF "HIGH INCIDENCE OF SYPHILIS AS WELL AS THE PHYSICAL STRAIN AND EXHAUSTION OF THE MOTHERS AND THE POOR FACILITIES IN THE BOMBED HOSPITALS."

"THE WEIGHT OF THREE-YEAR-OLD ITALIAN CHILDREN AFTER THE WAR," DR. GOLLAN SAID, "CORRESPONDS TO THE WEIGHT OF THE ONE-YEAR-OLD PRE-WAR ITALIAN OR STANDARD AMERICAN CHILDREN."

ASSERTING THAT THE SUMMER DIARRHEA IS THE MAIN KILLING DISEASE ACCOUNTING FOR ALMOST 40 PERCENT OF ITALIAN INFANT MORTALITY, DR. GOLLAN SAID:

"IN SOUTHERN ITALY ALL CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS CHANGE INTO EMERGENCY WARDS DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS."

"THESE CONDITIONS," HE ADDED, "OCCUR ONLY 18 FLYING HOURS FROM BOSTON X X X AND IF THE MODERN WEAPONS OF WAR SHOULD EVER BE EMPLOYED X X X X THERE WILL RESULT THE SAME CONDITION IN OUR OWN CHILDREN AS WE HAVE SEEN IT IN THE UNFORTUNATE CHILDREN ABROAD."

MQ638PES

GROMYKO NAMED AIDE TO MOLOTOV, RETAINS UN POST

Deputy Foreign Minister Works on Soviet Declaration on Atomic Controls.

VETO AGAIN IS ISSUE

Baruch Is Backed by Vandenberg in Demanding Automatic Penalties.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—(AP) Andrei A. Gromyko, newly-appointed deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union, put the finishing touches tonight on a policy declaration which is expected to have a vital bearing on the course of the United Nations Atomic Energy commission.

Gromyko, in fact, may make two major speeches in as many days, for he undoubtedly will speak to the UN Security council Tuesday in support of his government's demand for speed in arms limitation.

Assistant to Molotov

The Russian representative to the Atomic Energy commission and to the Security Council received a promotion just as he was going into the critical phases of the atomic and arms debates. The Moscow radio announced today his appointment as a deputy to Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov. He joins four other deputies, of whom Andrei Y. Vishinsky, 62, is the eldest.

The Atomic Energy commission is faced with a decision on whether its report to the Security Council, due Tuesday, will mention the word "veto" in its section dealing with punishment of atomic code violators.

Bernard M. Baruch, United States representative on the commission, has warned that the United States could not yield atomic bomb secrets unless the veto was ruled out of any international control plan. Baruch yesterday received the support of U. S. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R-Mich), who is slated to become chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations committee. This was added to the backing given him by President Truman and Secretary of States James F. Byrnes.

The Canadian and French delegations have combined in a proposal which would steer clear of the word "veto" and would provide for automatic world action against any nation guilty of major violations of atomic pacts.

Silent on Atom Plan

Gromyko has maintained silence in all commission discussions since Dec. 20, when he said he needed time to study the Baruch plan.

His speech tomorrow is expected to give Russia's answer on the atomic plan.

Gromyko asked the UN yesterday to put on the Security Council's agenda for Tuesday a Soviet resolution calling for a commission to prepare proposals within three months for carrying out the purposes of the arms resolution adopted by the UN assembly Dec. 14.

Russia was a prime mover of such a resolution in the assembly and Gromyko thus is following his government's apparent intention to keep the arms question alive until some decision is reached.

Gromyko Becomes Molotov's Deputy

London, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Moscow radio announced today that Andrei A. Gromyko, Russian representative on the United Nations Security Council, had been appointed "a deputy minister for foreign affairs."

The appointment of Gromyko, who was formerly Ambassador to Washington before being assigned full time to the Security Council, raises to five the number of deputies to the foreign minister, Vyacheslav M. Molotov.

Russia-Norway Pact Signed

London, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Moscow radio said tonight the Soviet Union had signed a two-year trade agreement with Norway. Under terms of the agreement, signed last Friday, "the Soviet Union will send Norway raw materials for her industry and other necessary goods in exchange for Norwegian goods needed for Soviet economy," the radio said.

Soldiers' Families Grounded

Fog Halts Germany-Bound Flights; 'Stay-in Strikes' Staged

LONDON, Dec. 29 (AP).—Fog-shrouded British and continental airports today, grounding thirty-one mothers and forty-five children who had hoped to pass the holidays here with their American soldier husbands and fathers in Germany.

Some of the mothers, who left New York by plane Dec. 24 and 25, staged "stay-in strikes" at the Pan-American air line offices, demanding flights to Frankfurt an Main. An air line spokesman said they finally were pacified when one was allowed to telephone to her husband and he confirmed that the weather over Germany was murky.

BLUM MAKES BID FOR PEACE IN ASIA

Offers Plan to Viet Nam Chief to End Indochina Disorders.

PARIS, Dec. 29. — (AP) French dispatches from embattled Indochina quoted the secret radio of the Viet Nam government tonight as saying that Premier Leon Blum of France had offered "to reestablish the situation in Indochina on a basis of Franco-Viet Nam agreements."

The radio said that Blum made his proposal today in a telegram to Ho Chi Minh, president of the Viet Nam republic, and that Ho replied with a "cease fire" proposal. Ho also proposed that French forces withdraw to the positions they held before the clash between French and Viet Nam troops began on Dec. 17.

Envoy to Seek Pact

According to the dispatches, the radio said Blum announced in his telegram that Marius Moutet, French colonial minister, had left for Indochina in an effort to seek an agreement with the Viet Nam republic.

In reply, Ho was said to have welcomed Moutet's mission, but charged that French troops had provoked armed strife in Hanoi, French administrative capital of Indochina, "by massacring Viet

30. 24 - 7133

Namese women and children."

Reports of Blum's attempt to end the Indochinese disorders arrived in Paris shortly after other dispatches said a French relief column reached the isolated French garrisons at Bac Ninh and Thu Lang Phuong, on the railroad from Hanoi to the Chinese border, today, while south of Hanoi on the same rail line large Viet Nam forces were attacking Nam Dinh.

Attack Communications Route

French reports said these engagements were a part of the insurgent Viet Namese effort to capture the main communications route in the province of Tonkin.

In Hanoi itself, where the Viet Namese still held parts of the town despite earlier optimistic French reports, there were increased indications of French hopes of a compromise—at least until reinforcements could be brought from Europe.

The Viet Nam radio today reiterated its demands for Cochin China's incorporation into the Viet Nam republic, along with Tonkin and Annam and for the recall of the French high commissioner in Indochina, Admiral Georges Thierry D'Argenlieu, and French commander, Gen. Philippe Le Clerc, who arrived in Saigon last week.

The current strife in Indochina stems from the creation in Cochin China, the southern province with Saigon as its capital, of an autonomous government by the administration of Admiral D'Argenlieu. The Viet Nam government claims Cochin China should become a part of the independent republic.

ZIONISTS SHUN LONDON TALKS

E. FISCHER

Agency Executive Joins With World Congress In Move

Basel, Switerland, Dec. 29 (AP)—Dr. Moshe Sneh, Palestine Zionist leader, said tonight the Jewish Agency Executive would act in accordance with a resolution of the World Zionist Congress to shun the Palestine conference in London "under existing conditions."

Following the final meeting here of the agency's revamped executive, Sneh said no meeting of the full executive was contemplated within the next few weeks. The London conference is scheduled to open January 14.

David Ben-Gurion of Jerusalem was re-elected chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive. Virtually all members of the old executive were re-elected. The executive is a coalition composed of nineteen members representing, Zionists, Orthodox and labor Jews.

Cleveland Man Chairman

Rabbi A. H. Silver, of Cleveland, was named chairman of the executive for the United States. He will be joined there by Moshe Shertok, formerly in charge of the political department in Jerusalem. Dr. Nahum Goldman and Berl Locker will handle Zionist political problems in London.

Ben Gurion has advocated continued negotiations with Great Britain for settlement of the Zionist claims for establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine, while Silver has fought against participation in the conference.

Rabbi Wise To Presidium

A newcomer to the executive was Emanuel Neumann, of New York, who aided Silver in the fight against continued negotiations. Dr. Chaim Weizmann, former president of the World Zionist Organization and advocate of continued negotiations, was dropped from the executive.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of New York, was dropped from the new executive after years of membership on the old body, but was elected senior member of the presidium of the general council—the interim authority of the World Zionist Congress.

LAND BOUGHT FOR GERMANY

1946

U.S. Expected To Ask Return Of Agricultural Areas

GALLAGHER

Berlin, Dec. 29 (AP)—Reliable sources said today that during the coming peace talks in Moscow, the United States will propose that a large part of the former Reich's agricultural areas in the East, now occupied by Poland, be returned to Germany.

The American position will be that Germany cannot be self-sustaining with the loss of 25 per cent of her best agricultural land and that this loss will only provide a talking point for a new war, these sources said.

Anticipated proposals by the United States, expected to receive support from Britain, are that Poland retain the rich former German industrial area of Silesia, the half of East Prussia the Poles now occupy and the once free city of Danzig.

Pomerania And Brandenburg

The agricultural areas of Pomerania and Brandenburg, now occupied by Polish troops, once again would become part of postwar Germany, according to the present United States position as reported here.

The American viewpoint, as reflected here, is that Poland, a predominantly agricultural country, has enough farm lands for her needs, and that Silesia gives her a rich industrial area.

Loss of Pomeranian and Brandenburg farm lands is estimated to have cut 25 per cent from Germany's food production. Always a food deficit country, Germany is now worse off than ever before, with the western occupation powers having to make huge expenditures to import food for a defeated foe.

Hinted At By Byrnes

James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, strongly hinted at the American position in his Stuttgart policy speech of September 6. He said that while America would support Poland's claims for revised northern and western frontiers, "the extent of the area to be ceded to Poland must be determined when the final settlement is agreed upon."

The United States has recognized Polish territorial claims at both Yalta and Potsdam but both times made clear its feeling that final settlements could be made only at a peace conference on Germany.

The United States, in presenting its position to the Foreign Ministers council, is expected to point out that the loss of Silesia will remove a German war potential but that no such justification can be made for ceding the agricultural lands in Pomerania and Brandenburg.

A further contention expected to be voiced is that these lands were predominantly German and that Secretary Byrnes outlined the American position as being opposed to cession of any land which is "indisputably German or any division of Germany which is not genuinely desired by the people concerned."

Britain, like the United States, burdened with huge occupation costs, is said to be sympathetic to the American view. France, seeking widespread territorial changes in the West, is expected to side with Poland against any change in the present situation.

The position of Russia has not been made entirely clear. However, V. M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, said at Paris September 16, after Byrnes's Stuttgart speech, that "the historical decision of the Berlin conference concerning the western frontiers of Poland cannot be reversed, for the facts prove it is impossible now to do so."

Protection of Parolees Denied

BERLIN, Dec. 29 (AP).—An official American spokesman today denied a report [published Sunday in the New York Herald Tribune] that members of the German General Staff, Nazi cabinet, and S. A. (Storm Troopers) acquitted at Nuernberg were being released on parole in the American occupation zone to prevent their arrest by German officials under de-Nazification laws.

The American spokesman described the report as "quite incorrect," and said the paroles "did not protect any one from anything."

DELUCE

"The status of these General Staff officers is exactly the same as Franz von Papen, Hjalmar Schacht and Hans Fritzsche, who were acquitted at Nuernberg and have since been rearrested by a de-Nazification tribunal," the spokesman added.

Under the broad charter of de-Nazification courts, trials can be held not only of known Nazis but for crimes against the peace and for militarism within specific categories.

The spokesman said the reason the Germans were paroled instead of being released outright was that American authorities wanted to "keep an eye on them for possible [illegible] action." Parolees are required to report to occupation authorities at intervals.

GEN. CLAY AGAINST BAN ON CIGARETTES

KASCHKE

BERLIN, Dec. 29. — (AP) Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, who himself uses 60 cigarettes a day, said today he would not favor banning the private importation of American cigarettes by U. S. occupation personnel, unless such a ban "seems practicable and enforceable."

"I would not make such a recommendation (to the theater commander) merely as a guesture for the record and to silence critics at home of the trading of cigarettes by Americans here," the American deputy military governor said.

American cigarettes have been an important black market item in Germany since the start of the occupation. At present, a package of 20 U. S. cigarettes brings at least $14 worth of marks.

An embargo against the importation of any smokes—except those sold under ration in the army's post exchanges—was suggested to Clay last week by a special military government committee.

Poland Frees 500 Germans

Berlin, Dec. 29 (AP)—Berlin newspapers reported today the return of 500 German army veterans, most of them invalids, from eastern Germany in the first release of German war prisoners by Poland. The prisoners said they had worked in coal mines in upper Silesia and complained of inadequate food rations.

FRENCH RESTRICT MOVEMENT IN AND OUT OF SAARLAND

O'REGAN

SAARBRUECKEN, Dec. 29. — (AP) French military authorities today restricted the movement of all persons in and out of the disputed coal-rich Saar and freed approximately 10,000 German Saarland prisoners of war and civilian internees.

In a series of measures following establishment of an "economic frontier" separating the Saar from the remainder of Germany, the military authorities also lifted the midnight curfew for Germans in this great industrial basin.

The new measures were taken as French occupation authorities pressed claims for a customs union between France and the Saar.

The orders were issued by Gen. Pierre Koenig, whose recent action in throwing a 1,200-man customs cordon around the Saar was described as "unilateral" by high United States military government officials.

NIGHT

Movement Curbed

Customs officials at all road entries into the 738-square mile Saar, which France claims "historically and economically," were ordered to prohibit Germans from leaving or entering the territory without special passes after midnight tonight.

Other nationals were required to possess passports with a special visa in three languages. Germans were forbidden to take more than 100 marks out of the Saar under threat of confiscation and arrest.

German political party leaders declared that the ban on movements of all persons, particularly Germans, was designed to stabilize the Saar population.

At the same time, Koenig's military government of the Saar announced that between 7,000 and10,000 natives of the Saar in French prisoner of war camps would be freed and would be asked to return to the Saar to work in mines which already are producing 70 per cent of their peak pre-war production.

An amnesty for persons convicted of misdemeanors throughout the French zone also was announced.

While French officials denied that last week's frontier cordon constituted an "annexation" of the Saar, these facts were revealed today by both French and German authorities:

Food Brought In

1946

The French are importing quantities of food into the Saar and it is going mostly to miners, increasing their daily ration up to 4,000 calories. The average ration for a German in the French zone is 1,380 calories.

The customs cordon was established ostensibly to prevent additional food from flowing through black market channels into the rest of the French zone. French officials, however, said most of the extra food is consumed at the pitheads.

Censorship of newspapers and the radio is enforced, in contrast to the United States occupational zone, where censorship takes the form of post-publication reprimand.

Democratic elections in the Saar have been restricted to municipalities, where, as throughout the remainder of the French zone, the population already has elected democratic district governments.

Probably the strongest agency of French policy is "the movement for the reunion of the Saar," headed by Saarlanders who left the territory after it was returned to Germany in 1935 by an overwhelming vote of the population.

Jew Shot Fleeing Roman Jail For Sanctuary In The Vatican

McKnight

Rome, Dec. 29 (AP)—A young Polish-born Jew died last night after being shot while trying to flee from a Roman jail. An American Jewish leader said today the prisoner declared on his deathbed that he was trying to gain sanctuary in the Vatican from feared British deportation to Eritrea.

The dead man was 32-year-old Zew Epstein, one of five Jews arrested for questioning in the bombing of the British Embassy here October 31.

NIGHT

Dr. Johan J. Smertenko, vice president of the American League for a Free Palestine, said that Epstein, who had lived in Palestine many years and had acquired Palestine citizenship, was in dire fear of being sent to Eritrea.

Declared Cleared Of Complicity

"He himself told me just before he died that he tried to escape because he wanted to take sanctuary in the Vatican," Smertenko said.

Smertenko declared also that Italian police investigation had cleared Epstein of any complicity in the embassy bombing. He said he was told by Dr. Carmine Bottino, Italian political police chief, that Epstein and the four other Jews were being detained only because British authorities had indicated they might want to have them deported from Italy.

Smertenko added that while his own inquiries failed to substantiate such intentions on the part of the British, he did not have time to get word to Epstein and the other prisoners.

Appealed To Admiral Stone

Smertenko said he went to Rear Admiral Ellery L. Stone, USN, chief Allied commissioner for Italy, to seek information on the reported deportation plans. British officials, questioned by Stone, denied they had any such intention and Stone wrote him yesterday confirming that.

Police said a guard discovered Epstein letting himself out of a second-floor window on a piece of

rope yesterday. The guard fired one shot in the air and then when the prisoner continued his escape attempt, fired again, wounding him in the abdomen.

Pope Receives U.S. Envoy

Rome, Dec. 29 (AP)—Pope Pius today received Franklin C. Gowen, assistant to Myron Taylor, President Truman's representative at the Vatican, and envoys of several other countries who called to extend New Year's greeting to the Pontiff.

Finland Getting Airport Back

HELSINKI, Dec. 29 (AP).—The Allied Control Commission for Finland announced today that Malm, Helsinki's main airport, which has been in Russian hands since the armistice, would be returned tomorrow to the Finnish authorities. The armistice agreement between Finland and Russia placed the field at Russia's disposal.

PRAVDA ATTACKS FRENCH ON SAAR

MOSCOW, Dec. 29. — (AP) Pravda, in a preliminary discussion of the forthcoming Moscow meeting of foreign ministers, today coupled an appeal for great-power accord with a protest against France's action in establishing a customs frontier in the Saar.

Cooperation among the Big Four is not only "the accomplishment of 1946, but a lesson for 1947," Pravda said.

The Communist party organ asserted that France, in throwing up the 1,200-man customs barrier between the industrial Saar and the remainder of Germany, had moved toward annexation of the territory.

Any decision on the Saar, Pravda declared, must be reached by great-power agreement, and not by "unilateral" action.

3 BRITONS LASHED BY JEWISH GANG

Major, Two Sergeants Flogged in Retaliation for Sentencing of Bank Robber.

JERUSALEM, Dec. 29—(AP) A British army major and two sergeants were kidnaped tonight and each given 18 lashes in what police described as a blow-for-blow retaliation by Jewish terrorists for a flogging administered by authorities Friday to a Jew convicted of bank robbery.

The major was whisked away from his wife in the lounge of the Hotel Metropol in Nathanya, 40 miles north of the all Jewish city of Tel Aviv. An official government announcement said he was blindfolded, tied to a rack and whipped with a cane.

Seized By Armed Men

The two sergeants were taken by eight men, armed with submachine guns, from in front of the Armon hotel on Tel Aviv's waterfront and were forced into an automobile. The men took them to the outskirts of Tel Aviv, tied them to trees, "took down their pants and administered 18 strokes apiece."

British army authorities and Palestine police began an immediate hunt for the floggers, while the army recalled all military personnel on the coastal area to their camps. Notices summoning the men were flashed in motion picture houses, and military police carried the announcement into saloons.

The flogging of the sergeants was done in the presence of a small group of onlookers, held at bay by the tommy gunners. The soldiers then were driven to a nearby zoological garden, again trussed to trees and left there as their attackers fled. The sergeants freed themselves and walked to the police station.

The major, taken from the lounge in an automobile by five men, limped back an hour later, clad only in his underwear.

Police said that the Nathanya office of the Haaretz Hebrew language newspaper received an anonymous telephone call in Hebrew that the Jewish underground organization Irgun Zvai Leumi was responsible for the floggings.

New security measures were reliably reported to have been instituted in most Palestine cities to prevent other lashing of British officers.

It also was learned that new warnings of floggings had been posted throughout the Holy Land by underground organizations.

The broadcast warning last week by Irgun said that British soldiers would be whipped if authorities carried out a sentence of 18 lashes and 18 years imprisonment, on 16-year-old Benjamin Kimkhin, convicted of participating in the Jaffa bank robbery Sept. 13. The whipping was carried out Friday in Jerusalem prison.

NO LARGE-SCALE CHINA FIGHTING IN '47, EXPERTS SAY

NANKING, Dec. 29—(AP) Widespread and intensified guerrilla attacks but few if any major campaigns are China's unpleasant prospects for the New Year, government military observers predicted tonight.

The current Communist raids around Peiping and Tientsin and the concerted assaults at such vital pionts as Paoting along the north-south Peiping-Hankow Railway were pointed out as indications of this burgeoning Red strategy.

Latest government dispatches from Peiping said the Communists, who only yesterday were threatening Paoting from three sides had melted away in the face of determined government defense but had renewed their blows at Wangtu, on the railway 21 miles southwest of Paoting.

Heavy Shantung Fighting

The heaviest fighting at the moment was reported at Liaocheng, in western Shantung province southeast of Peiping. The Communists were making a strong attack, now five days old, and some government quarters expressed fears they might capture the town.

Peiping dispatches also reported the Communists were throwing 4,000 militiamen against the government city of Yulin, 115 miles north of Yenan, Communist capital in Shensi Province.

The Peace Daily in Nanking noted that the government once before warned the Communists that continued attacks on Yulin would bring a retaliatory drive against Yenan itself.

Cool military heads in Nanking, however, remarked that for more than a month past there had been no truly large-scale fighting and expressed belief the Communists were seeking simply to tire and worry the national armies with repeated hit-skip attacks.

They described this as particularly suitable to the needs of many Communist "troops," who are either small roving bands or are neighborhood farmers who go raiding at night.

It was acknowledged, however, that by these tactics they might well pick off an isolated city now and then and force the government to expend men and supplies in pursuit and in repairs to communications lines.

(The situation in Manchuria remained obscure. The Hsin Sheng Pao, newspaper of Gen. Tu Li-ming, government commandant for Manchuria, said that Tu had been replaced by his rival, Gen. Hsiung Shi-hui, director of Chiang Kai-shek's branch headquarters for Manchuria. No explanation was given.)

Japanese Cabinet Upset Predicted

Tokyo, Monday, Dec. 30 (AP)—The anti-government newspaper Yomiuri predicted today resignation of the Japanese Cabinet as the aftermath of economic discussions scheduled to begin among party leaders Tuesday.

The paper said two ministers have expressed a determination to resign: Agriculture Minister Hiroo Wada and Education Minister Kotaro Tanaka. Commerce Minister [illegible]shijima also was reported considering withdrawal in acceptance of "responsibility" for an anticipated industrial crisis next March. A shortage of raw materials and breakdown of industrial equipment is expected to slow production at that time.

Several other ministers, including Finance Minister Tanzan Ishibashi, have been under fire for the Cabinet's "failure" to solve economic and livelihood problems. One basic problem currently is the coal shortage, felt in virtually every activity in Japan.

Yomiuri said the leaders of political parties wil discuss tomorrow a reorganization—expected to reflect the extent of support the Government can expect from the next Diet session January 2.

Dixie Tighe Still In Coma

Tokyo, Dec. 29 (AP)—Dixie Tighe, New York Post correspondent, who was stricken by a cerebral hemorrhage Friday, was reported by the 49th General Hospital tonight to be in "slightly hopeful condition but still critical." She remained in a coma but physicians said she was "resting easily."

Site Of Philippine Capitol Selected

Manila, Monday, Dec. 30 (AP)—Quezon City, an outlying suburb of Manila, has been selected as site of a new national capitol of the Philippines by a committee of congressmen appointed by President Manuel A. Roxas, Juan C. Orendain, presidential secretary said today.

If Roxas approves the selection, he will ask Congress in its coming he will ask Congress to pass necessary legislation.

With most national buildings in Manila destroyed during the war, the Administration felt that the time had arrived to carry out its $50,000,000 program for reconstruction of capitol structures, Orendain said. Of this amount, some $20,000,000 would be taken from the $120,000,000 set aside by the Tydings War Damage Act in compensation for devastation of public buildings.

Roxas recently reported that more then 7,000 public buildings in the Philippines were destroyed or damaged beyond repair during the war.

All Government offices would be moved to the new capitol site if the present plan materializes, and historic Malacanan Palace, once the home of Spanish and American governors general and now the official residence and offices of the President, would be converted to a museum.

Report Accuses Russia Of Failing to Keep Pacts

House Group Aroused by Hint Soviet Is Rearming.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—(AP) A House committee declared tonight that reports of Russia rearming with German war plants, if true, call for scrapping the entire Potsdam agreement and a demand by "the western allies" that Russia "evacuate Germany completely."

The committee also recommended that the United States restrict exports of "know-how" and goods of "special military and economic character" to Russia until it "meets its political obligations and accepts full international control of atomic energy."

Committee Accuses Russia

The special House committee, on postwar economic policy and planning, created at the last session, bluntly and unanimously accused Russia of "failures to keep Potsdam and other agreements" and said Moscow's agreement "in principle" to broad outlines of international atomic inspection "does not guarantee performance."

"Most serious of all violations of the Potsdam agreement," said the report filed with the House, "is the alleged rearming of Russia by German plants in the Russian-controlled zones, including the rocket-making plants and testing grounds at Peenemunde, which were to have been scrapped.

"If this allegation is established as a fact by the joint inspection teams which have been agreed to but not yet permitted to operate in Russian zones, this act would call for denunciation of the entire Potsdam agreement.

"The western allies would have every just ground for a demand on Russia to evacuate Germany completely and redraw the boundaries in order to create a Germany capable of democratic progress and one that would be subject to control over arms."

War Industry Built Up

Moreover, the committee declared that Russia's new five-year plan emphasizes not consumers goods but "industries that are basically for armaments."

Turning to the question of exports, the committee said:

"The mere unwillingness on our part to make a loan to Russia is not effective if Russia is permitted to acquire by use of its gold reserves, for credit, American know-how and some of the most secret processes in the fields of radar, electronics, communications, catalytic chemistry, etc., basic in the superiority of American defense.

"The committee does not believe this country should permit the building up through private contracts with American firms of an enormously extended electrical industry in Russia, as well as military armaments and a navy, until that country has accepted the actual and effective international control of atomic energy along the lines proposed by the United States to the United Nations and generally supported by other countries."

Specifically, the committee recommended that:

1. Congress empower the State department to require registration of all contracts for the sale of American finished products and technical know-how to countries operating through monopolistic state trading organizations which have not fulfilled conditions of Lend-Lease agreements or become members of the International Bank and Fund.

Asks Curbs On Exports

2. The export of American processes, technical know-how and products to these countries be subject to licensing control by the Commerce department under conditions set by the State department "after the development of appropriate and carefully studied safeguards and policy guides."

3. In the case of countries which refuse free entry to missions of technical inquiry and to businessmen and reporters accredited by the State department, "a strict reciprocity shall be enjoined upon the State department in the issuance of visas for the nationals of such countries."

4. The appropriate committee of Congress hold immediate hearings to determine what materials, products and technical information should not be exported to state trading countries which have not carried out the principles of trade enjoined in the Lend-Lease agreements and the political agreements on which the war settlements with these countries rested.

"In particular, it is the recommendation of the committee that especial attention should be given to the control of exports of those factors of American production which could facilitate the development of weapons of mass destruction, including atomic weapons," the report added.

The committee criticized conditions in Russian-occupied territory.

"Along with economic enslavement and political terrorism have gone authenticated repression of religions, including 'liquidation' of priests and widespread imprisonment, the expulsion of utterly reliable correspondents, and the riveting of the whole range of totalitarian controls on these countries," it declared.

Iran Situation Recalled

"Opening up of trade and waterways is being blocked by Russia by monopoly controls and administrative obstruction. The tactics pursued in Iran of penetration and enforcement, by every method of political terror, of control by puppets of the Russian regime must now be fairly clear to the outside world.

"The committee believes that the carrying out of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements has now been effectively brought to a stop in the many fields by Russia.

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"No willingness to operate eastern Europe in accordance with the terms of these agreements and to permit free elections in areas like Poland, Bulgaria, Rumania and Yugoslavia exists. Russian behavior in Austria in the arrest of deputies who oppose Russian positions in the removal of Austrian property and in its sequestration for Russian use (on the pretext that all Nazi-controlled property was to be classed as reparations) amounts to a terror campaign in a zone that is supposed to be one of joint allied control.

"Sequestrations of large food areas for Russian army use and stopping the flow of food into the western zones of Austria from the Russian-controlled surplus food areas of that country are characteristic. The continuation of terror in Poland renders the possibility of free elections there farcical and should preclude, in the judgment of the committee, all loans until the Polish government lives up to its obligations.

Unification Blocked

"The same type of procedures has been applied in eastern Europe and in the Russian-occupied territory in Austria and Germany effectively preventing any unification of these countries unless they fall once and for all under a Communist-dominated government for the whole."

In recommending that Russian diplomats and "technicians" be admitted to this country and the U. S. occupation areas only on a strict reciprocal basis, the committee said "there are understood to be more than 1,200 Russian representatives in this country compared with less than 200 Americans in the U.S.S.R."

The report called upon the United States to assert "positive leadership" in European economic reconstruction, admonishing that America "cannot rest content with merely occupying its present zones and distributing relief."

While critical in some details, the committee wholeheartedly backed "the strong and vigorous leadership that the State department has given in carrying out the protection of American interests in many areas."

Recognizing that "hopeful signs have appeared in the past weeks of a change in the Russian attitude," the committee said this apparently has resulted from a "stiffening resistance" to previous Russian policies. The report added: "A policy of watchful waiting is indicated."

U.S. Broadcasts To Russians Set To Begin Jan. 15

New Munich Radio to Relay Information Programs of News, Music, Culture

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP).—The official radio voice of the United States will begin speaking Russian about Jan. 15, officials disclosed today, under State Department plans for a far-reaching information program designed to avoid Soviet censorship and go directly to the Russian people.

United States entry into the field of Russian broadcasts after several months' delay is regarded by some top American officials as possibly one of the important international developments of the new year. James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, has felt that a major problem of the Western powers in dealing with Moscow has been the difficulty of getting their side of any issue across to the Russian people.

A carefully balanced policy has been worked out to deliver to the Soviet Union—with the aid of a powerful new relay station at Munich, Germany — a sustained program of news, music and discussions of cultural subjects. It is designed from the outset to be so fair and factual that it will give the Soviet government no cause to take offense.

If the undertaking succeeds politically, as State Department leaders appear confident it will, some controversial issues may be introduced later through the technique of broadcast debates supposed to present both sides fairly.

The timing of the start of the Russian broadcasts has been determined chiefly by the completion of the Munich relay station, which replaces the former Reichspost radio station there.

Work on this installation was made necessary after the French government declined to make available in a manner satisfactory to the United States the war-time American relay facilities at Algiers. Actually the Algiers station is still available for American use despite earlier indications that it would have to be closed and dismantled, but it does not figure in the Russian broadcast plans.

The work at Munich was delayed, according to diplomatic informants here, largely because of objections by General Joseph McNarney, Americal military commander in Germany. He thought such use of the Munich plant might violate the four-power agreement for employment of various German facilities. William Benton, Assistant Secretary of State, charged by Mr. Byrnes with getting the Soviet program going, prevailed on General McNarney to accept his plans.

The station, which includes three 85,000-watt transmitters, was opened Dec. 15 as a unit in the world-circling "Voice of the United States of America" network. Programs originating at State Department radio offices in New York are relayed daily through Munich from 11 A. M. to 4:30 P. M., E. S. T., which the State Department considers the best evening listening time in Czechoslovagia, Yugoslavia, Romania, Poland, France, Bulgaria, Hungary and Austria.

The Russian-language programs have been difficult to arrange because of a scarcity of persons qualified in the language and in ideas and concepts acceptable both to the United States and the Russian Governments.

The British have been broadcasting in Russian for about a year. According to information here, they have had no adverse reaction from the Kremlin, and believe they have received good listener response. American officials estimate there are 70,000 or more radio sets in Russia capable of picking up the Munich short-wave broadcasts.

American information at present is designed to reach the Russian people through State Department sponsorship mainly in two ways.

The Moscow government permits distribution of 50,000 copies a month of the official magazine "America."

For a second channel, the American government has had to rely on a United States Information Service library at the embassy in Moscow. That is considered a bad location because not many ordinary Soviet citizens care to be seen frequenting embassy premises.

ALASKAN DEFENSE TO REST LARGELY ON AIR TRANSPORT

1946

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29. — (AP) The defense of Alaska, the nation's vitally strategic northern rampart, will rest almost entirely on the efficiency of the troop air transport system and the mobility of the air fleet, military planners disclosed today.

Only a comparative handful of ground combat troops—two battalions probably numbering less than 2,000 men in all—will compose the interim garrison for the airfields and other army installations spotted across the sprawling 586,000 square miles of the "fortress" at the northern approaches to the United States.

Mobile Defense

The planners explained the Alaskan defense blueprint is in accordance with the current concept for protecting offshore bases—quick reinforcement by air from strategic units within the United States.

As outlined officially, the troop deployment program by next July (the time at which the Alaska troop strength figures will be effective) calls for a force of about four combat divisions and 31 air groups in the United States, with one of those divisions on the west coast. Initial reinforcement of the tiny Alaska garrison in event of emergency presumably would come from the home forces of the regular army.

The army installations built and building in Alaska will be kept in a ready condition with airstrips, repair facilities and supply systems in shape for immediate use. For this purpose a sizeable but so far undisclosed number of service and technical troops will be kept in Alaska.

Transport airplanes could land the first reinforcement troops and their personal equipment in Alaska almost in a matter of hours. With airfields in condition and fuel and ammunition dumps at hand, bombers and fighters, with transports carrying maintenance personnel, can be rushed to the area. For an ensuing flow of large masses of men and supplies the sea route and the Alcan highway can be used.

The army ground forces plans eventually to make all infantry divisions completely transportable by air—18,000 men together with their artillery, tanks and other equipment. With the types of transports now available, it is estimated this would require up to 1,500 airplanes. With new and large types, just being built experimentally, about 400 might do.

Long Defense Line

The army's installations are scattered from spots on the Bering Sea, such as Naknek, to Anchorage in southern Alaska with the army and navy sharing bases along the Aleutian chain where it juts out toward the Asiatic mainland. The major army airbase is Ladd Field, from which about 1,700 men are testing tactics and equipment in "operation Frigid."

While army officials are reluctant to discuss details, it is presumed normal peacetime reconnaissance is maintained by aircraft operating on routine weather and photographic missions, with technicians manning radar and other detecting apparatus. All major fields in Alaska are being modernized to make possible the operation of very heavy bombers—the B-29s and their atom-bomb carrying successors.

Primarily, the advantage cited for the system of maintaining only light forces at overseas outposts is that it is more efficient, easier and cheaper to house and train large units at home, ready for rapid deployment to threatened areas.

A second, diplomatic advantage would accrue if foreign powers were relieved of anxiety over the presence of a large standing force of United States troops in an advanced position.

Storm Stirred When Savant Advocates Killing Geniuses

1946

Boston, Dec. 29 (AP)—Dr. Harlow Shapley, Harvard astronomer, innocently started a minor tempest tonight by wisecracking that the only way to save the human species might be to kill off all young men of promising genius.

Before his words had stopped echoing in Harvard's Sanders Theater, Shapley began getting queries from persons who had not heard the whole speech. They wanted to know how he would accomplish the destruction and how soon he proposed to begin.

In the end, to halt a growing misconception, he was forced to explain that his remark about killing off geniuses was "merely a wisecrack," one of "all sorts of witticisms" woven in to brighten "very heavy treatment of a very grim subject—survival of the species."

Grim Possibility Noted

Shapley, saddened that his remark had been lifted out of context and misunderstood, said his scientific audience appreciated the humor and laughed happily.

The astronomer made his remark about geniuses after noting that geniuses may invent means of world-wide destruction that would be used because of the lag in social controls.

"Civilization," said Dr. Shapley, "needs friends and planning and thoughtful action or it will recede from under those animals it has helped make glorious, leaving their cultures wrecked, perhaps even leaving the species headed for savagery, weaklings, and the fossil-loving rocks.

"I think the most potent of all the human germicides is a combination of lunacy and war techniques. When one of our inevitable supergeniuses of the future discovers some new mankind-annihilating device, and this genius is insane, perhaps undetectably insane, he will willingly perish as he murders the rest. There will be no survivors, the job is done.

Listings In Order Made

"In the order of deadlines I list the instruments of human destruction as follows: (1) Pandemic super-plague. (2) World warfare with super-gas, disease, and atomic equipment. (3) Boredom arising through standardization, or through discovering in a prolonged world culture the answers to all questions. (4) Dope that kills the desire or ability to reproduce. (5) And, most potent, the genius-maniac.

"There is defense. The control of the genius who might take the species to the grave with him is all too easy. All you need to do is to kill off, while young, all primates that show any evidence of promise of genius. Heroic measures, to be sure, but because of the tricks in that abominable cortex, it may be your only way to save the species for a hundred thousand years."

Civilzation, Dr. Shapley continued, is endangered by strong physics and weak sociology.

"Emphasis," he said, "has been placed on atomic explosions. Let's remind ourselves again and again that the control of the atomic bomb is a futile gesture if the controllers do not recognize the fact that radar-guided projectiles, robot operators of all kinds, mass bombings, supra-stratospheric rocketry, and similar engines of good and evil must all be intelligently controlled or urban cultures will not continue.

Surprised By Stability

"To some of us it has been surprising that urban property values have not fallen and that rustication of those who think of the safety of their own persons has not been more pronounced."

An antidote, he suggested, is the use of technology and of pure science to make survival of culture and civilization irresistibly desirable. These improvements might tempt people, he declared, to minimize the importance of localized sovereignties, and to control national pride when it obstructs maintenance of world civilization. In a new world of that sort many so-called sovereign rights are really wrongs, in Shapley's view.

World Co-Operation Sought

"Can we not," he asked, "set up many organizations, institutions, and programs that are truly owned by the citizens of the whole world, supported by their good will and their tax money? Can we not tackle with worldwide methods the worldwide problems, such as weather, health, food products, oceanography, radio communications, and fundamental education?"

Dr. Shapley suggested that the United Nations educational, scientific cultural organization can make a start.

Hitler Aides Still at Large Offer Their Services to Other Nations

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 — (AP) A cryptic disclosure that some of Hitler's militarists and propagandists who escaped the Allied dragnet are offering their skills to other powers was made tonight in an official Army document.

The statement further noted that "foreign military staffs now have accurate data on which to calculate with accuracy the time required to bring our military strength into action." This followed a remark that "nations are seldom attacked by aggressors when there is substantial doubt in the minds of the aggressor that its victim could be quickly overcome."

References appeared in a War Department pamphlet presenting its reasons for urging a universal military training system. Emphasis was given to the military aspects in the face of President Truman's view that other phases come first.

"Hitler miscalculated," said the pamphlet in discussing the need for a trained reserve to be used in event of attack.

"But he developed and educated thousands of experts in military, political, propaganda, and economic fields who are now seeking other employers and other opportunities to put their talents to work."

The reference was not to scientists, a number of whom have been employed by the United States and other nations for research.

Although the Allies presumably accounted for virtually all major Nazi leaders through arrest, trial, imprisonment, execution or by confirmed reports of their suicide, it has been assumed some lesser known individuals left Germany or succeeded in hiding from Allied military police and security forces. One major figure in the Nuernberg trial indictment, Martin Borman, has never been found. He was a Schutzstaffel general and organizer of the Volkssturm. Initial reports suggested his suicide, but rumors that he remains alive have continued.

HOPES BOLSTERED FOR MERGER BILL

1946

Democrats Believe New Congress Will Approve Unification Plan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 — (AP) Three Democratic senators today reported "chances good" that the new Congress with Republican majorities will approve President Truman's request for unification of the armed forces.

Senators Hill (D.-Ala.), Democratic whip, Elbert Thomas (D.-Utah), outgoing chairman of the military committee, and Edwin C. Johnson (D.-Colo.) predicted the congressional reorganization which companies the formerly separate naval and military committees of both the Senate and House will produce the support for unification.

Sees Public Support

"I find that public sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of unification," Hill told a reporter. "Unless you hunt up a man who is steeped in navy ideology, he is for it. The new combined committees make a more favorable situation for passage of this bill."

Mr. Truman, with the support of army and air force leaders, tried repeatedly to get legislation last session that would combine the War and Navy departments into a single cabinet department with equal land, sea and air forces. He has said he plans to renew the recommendation to the new Congress.

Thomas, who helped draft the legislation, agreed that the single new armed forces committee makes "chances very good for passage."

"If it does not come at this session of Congress it will during the next," Thomas added. "Anything this vital and important is a result of education and a process of evolution."

Sees Hopes Bright

Johnson, who presided at many of the committe hearings on unification last session, similarly commented that "chances for passage are greatly improved because the Congress has consolidated the two committees."

"Most our war leaders now know that we do not fight a naval war or a land war," Johnson said. "Any future conflict will be an all-out war in which civilians and industry as well as the several branches of the armed forces must participate and suffer together."

Senator Gurney (R.-S. D.) probably will become chairman of the new armed forces committee He voted for the unification plan at the last session and is expected to lead the new fight for it.

Welles Sees Peril In Greek Situation

Says It May Cause Spark for Major Conflagration

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP).—Sumner Welles, former Under Secretary of State, declared tonight the Greek political situation could explode into a "conflagration" that ultimately would involve the world's major powers.

Mr. Welles devoted his regular weekly radio broadcast to a discussion of international tension in the Balkans.

If today's political conditions are permitted to continue without remedy, Mr. Welles said, "some spark will eventually light a major conflagration."

And, he added, in the "present state of world affairs, such a conflagration might well spread and ultimately involve all of the great powers."

He said no trouble spot in the world today is more critical than Greece, adding that if conditions do not improve the Greek people are in danger of losing their "sovereign independence."

"There can be no real political conciliation in Greece, and no true democratic stability in Greece," Mr. Welles said, "until the British forces now in Greece have been withdrawn.

"But it is equally obvious that the British forces of occupation cannot be withdrawn until all danger of Soviet intervention in Greece is past.

"The Greek people have become involved in a vicious circle."

He said "impartial observers" consider the Greek vote for a monarchy more a defensive measure against Communism than an indication of devotion to a monarchical government.

"So long as Greece continues to stand as an independent and sovereign nation, democracy in our sense of the term will continue to be a vital force in the Eastern Mediterranean.

"The decision now reached by the Security Council (to send an investigating body to Greece) makes it more probable that the Greek people will preserve their freedom.

"Public opinion in the United States should see to it that, once the Greek people have been afforded safety by the United Nations, our government should also offer them such material assistance as may be needed to speed them on the road to economic reconstruction and political stability."

TROOPSHIP ARRIVALS

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Two transports are scheduled to bring 2,452 troops into San Francisco today.

They are the Cape Mendocino with 1,189 army personnel from Manila, and the Marine Devil from Korea with 1,263 troops, and are the only transports due to reach the U. S. today.

Yesterday the John Ericsson arrived in New York with 196 war brides and children from Southampton.

A164 (249)

LONDON, TUESDAY, DEC 30-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO QUOTED TASS TODAY AS SAYING THAT REPORTS THAT AN AMERICAN NAVAL VESSEL HAD BEEN GIVEN AN "ULTIMATUM" TO LEAVE DAIREN ON DEC.21 WERE "TENDENTIOUS" AND BASED ON "A WRONG INTERPRETATION OF THE FACTS."

THE BROADCAST REFERRED TO A STORY WRITTEN LAST WEEK FOR THE COMBINED WORLD PRESS BY WILLIAM H. NEWTON, WHO SAID THE COMMANDER OF THE CRAFT--THE LCIL (LANDING CRAFT INFANTRY LAR

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COMBINED WORLD PRESS BY WILLIAM H. NEWTON, WHO SAID THE COMMANDER OF THE CRAFT--THE LCIL (LANDING CRAFT INFANTRY LARGE) 1090--HAD BEEN ADVISED BY THE RUSSIAN COMMANDANT AT DAIREN THAT "UNLESS YOU LEAVE WITHIN 20 MINUTES WE WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONSEQUENCES."

"NEWTON'S REPORT OF AN 'ULTIMATUM' ALLEGEDLY PRESENTED TO THIS VESSEL WITH A DEMAND TO LEAVE THE PORT, AND NEWTON'S OTHER WRITINGS--ALL THIS IS INVENTION AND IS REGARDED AS A CORRESPONDENT'S TRICK INTENDED TO MAKE HIS REPORT SENSATIONAL," TASS SAID.

THE NEWS AGENCY SAID THE CRAFT ACTUALLY REMAINED IN PORT SEVERAL HOURS LATER THAN THE 48 HOURS ITS COMMANDER HAD REQUESTED, "WITHOUT ANY HINDRANCE" BECAUSE HE WAS LATE IN RETURNING FROM A SHORE VISIT.

WITH REFERENCE TO NEWTON'S STATEMENT THAT HE HAD BEEN PREVENTED FROM GOING ASHORE, ALONG WITH ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT AND AN AMERICAN BUSINESSMAN, TASS SAID THAT THE SOVIET COMMANDER HAD NOT BEEN TOLD THAT THEY WERE ABOARD THE VESSEL UNTIL THE CRAFT--WHICH WAS CARRYING A DIPLOMATIC COURIER TO DARIEN--ARRIVED IN PORT.

"THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SOVIET COMMAND STATED THAT SINCE HE HAD NEVER BEEN NOTIFIED CONCERNING THE SUPPOSED ARRIVAL OF THE ABOVE PERSONS IN DAIREN, THESE PERSONS COULD NOT REMAIN IN THE PORT," TASS DECLARED.

THE NEWS AGENCY ACCOUNT WAS IN THE FORM OF A DAIREN DISPATCH DATED DEC.26.

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LONDON, DEC 29-(AP)-INFORMED SOURCES REPORTED A STRONG PROBABILITY TODAY THAT GREAT BRITAIN WOULD ASK UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION AGAINST ALBANIA IN THE DAMAGING OF TWO BRITISH DESTROYERS BY FLOATING MINES, WITH A LOSS OF 42 LIVES, OFF THE ALBANIAN COAST LAST OCT.22.

BRITAIN THREATENED EARLY THIS MONTH TO BRING THE MATTER BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL UNLESS ALBANIA, WITHIN TWO WEEKS, MADE A "SATISFACTORY" REPLY TO THE BRITISH DEMAND FOR AN APOLOGY AND COMPENSATION.

ALBANIA REPLIED WITH A NOTE. WHILE THE CONTENTS HAVE NOT BEEN DISCLOSED, THEY ARE UNDERSTOOD IN DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS NOT TO MEET BRITISH REQUIREMENTS.

A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID THE GOVERNMENT PROBABLY WOULD DECIDE TOMORROW OR TUESDAY WHAT COURSE TO TAKE.

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OBSERVERS HERE BELIEVED THE REPLY DENIED THAT THE MINES WERE LAID BY ALBANIA AND ALSO CHALLENGED BRITAIN'S RIGHT TO SEND WARSHIPS INTO "ALBANIAN WATERS."

THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE HAS STATED EMPHATICALLY ITS VIEW THAT CORFU CHANNEL; WHERE THE INCIDENT OCCURRED, IS AN INTERNATIONAL WATER-WAY.

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LONDON, DEC. 29-(AP)-THE BRITISH CABINET WILL MEET NEXT TUESDAY WITH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN IN ATTENDANCE FOR THE FIRST TIME IN TWO MONTHS.

THE SESSION WAS EXPECTED TO BE DEVOTED ALMOST ENTIRELY TO FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND PREPARATIONS FOR THE MOSCOW FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING WHICH OPENS MARCH 10.

THE CABINET ALSO WAS EXPECTED TO DECIDE ITS NEXT STEP AGAINST ALBANIA IN CONNECTION WITH THE MINING OF TWO BRITISH DESTROYERS IN CORFU CHANNEL LAST OCTOBER, IN WHICH 42 OFFICERS AND MEN WERE KILLED.

THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION SAID ALBANIA'S ANSWER TO BRITISH DEMANDS FOR REPARATIONS WAS "GENERALLY EXPECTED TO BE REGARDED AS UNSATISFACTORY."

"IF THE CABINET DECIDES THAT THE MATTER HAS ALREADY BEEN TOO LONG DRAWN OUT, IT MAY REFER IT IMMEDIATELY TO SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN (BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL) WITH INSTRUCTIONS TO BRING ALL THE FACTS BEFORE" THE COUNCIL, THE PRESS ASSOCIATION SAID.

BRITAIN THREATENED EARLY THIS MONTH TO BRING THE MATTER BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS UNLESS ALBANIA MADE A "SATISFACTORY" REPLY TO THE BRITISH DEMAND FOR AN APOLOGY AND COMPENSATION. ALBANIA REPLIED WITH A NOTE WHICH IS UNDERSTOOD IN DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS NOT TO MEET BRITISH REQUIREMENTS.

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lo..on, dec. 29-(ap)-gen. sir william slim, who commanded britain's 14th army in burma, said tonight, "I doubt if any nation, however bad its international manners or uncouth its ambitions, would now provoke a major war."

in a talk prepared for delivery over the british broadcasting company, sir william said that if any nation did start a war, "no possible aggressor would be anything like as relatively formidable as germany was in 1939."

there is now, he said, "an opportunity at last for the nations to ~~bar~~ banish war x x x and they may hope for a few years in which to turn that opportunity into achievement."

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mp/AP1017A5/1813

BERLIN, DEC. 29-(AP)-GEN. JOSEPH T.MCNARNEY PREDICTS A $136,100,000 DEFICIT FOR THE THREE STATES IN THE U.S. OCCUPATION ZONE DURING THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR.

IN HIS MONTHLY REPORT FOR OCTOBER, MADE AVAILABLE TO NEWSMEN TODAY, THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNOR ESTIMATED THAT REVENUES OF THE STATE GOVERNMENTS ESTABLISHED WITH U.S. APPROVAL WOULD APPROXIMATE ONLY 77 PERCENT OF THEIR BUDGETED EXPENDITURES.

HE DESCRIBED THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK AS "CLOUDED" AND NOTED THAT PRODUCTION HAD REACHED ABOUT 44 PERCENT OF THE AVERAGE MONTHLY OUTPUT DURING THE PREWAR YEAR OF 1936.

MCNARNEY PREDICTED, HOWEVER, THAT 1947 WOULD BRING NEW INDUSTRIAL GAINS AND THAT AMERICAN MILITARY PROCUREMENT, WHICH NOW TAKES UP TO 50 PERCENT OF ALL NEW OPTICAL GOODS AND VARIOUS OTHER ITEMS WOULD BE REDUCED.

MCNARNEY DISCLOSED ALSO THAT ALLIED MILITARY MARKS--THE "INVASION CURRENCY" BY WHICH OCCUPATION FORCES FINANCED THEMSELVES--AMOUNTED TO $291,500,000 IN THE THREE WESTERN ZONES. FIGURES ON THIS TYPE OF MONEY IN THE SOVIET ZONE WERE NOT MADE AVAILABLE TO AMERICAN AUTHORITIES.

ALTHOUGH THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT HAS NOT ENCOURAGED SOCIALIZATION OF PROPERTY, THE REPORT SHOWED THAT IT NOW CONTROLS DIRECTLY 74,427 PROPERTIES WITH AN ESTIMATED VALUE OF $200,000 IN THE U.S. ZONE.

TA616PES

LISBON, DEC 29-(AP)-THE PORTUGU..E GOVERNMENT, DECLARING "A GRAVE INTERNAL CRISIS" EXISTS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PORTUGUESE RED CROSS, DISMISSED ITS BOARD OF DIRECTORS TODAY AND EMPOWERED THE WAR MINISTER TO NAME A COMMITTEE TO DIRECT THE WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION UNTIL A NEW BOARD IS ELECTED.

GEN.FERREIRA MARTINS, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE RED CROSS, TOLD NEWSMEN, HOWEVER:

"THE ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT WAS AS NORMAL AS EVER. IT WAS A SURPRISE DECISION FOR MOST OF US, WHO EXPECTED THE RED CROSS WOULD REMAIN A PRIVATE, INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATION AS IT HAS ALWAYS BEEN."

(NO PICKUP)

DY912PES

...ACTION. 400 Moscow xxx action

THE NEWSPAPER DENIED THAT THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS, MEETING RECENTLY IN NEW YORK, HAD GIVEN TACIT APPROVAL TO THE CUSTOMS FRONTIER, ESTABLISHED A WEEK AGO.

REPORTS THAT MAURICE COUVE DE MURVILLE, FRENCH REPRESENTATIVE, HAD INFORMED THE COUNCIL IN ADVANCE OF FRANCE'S TARIFF ACTION, AND HAD ENCOUNTERED NO OBJECTIONS, SIMPLY "DO NOT CORRESPOND TO REALITY," PRAVDA ASSERTED.

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS DID NOT EVEN DISCUSS THE GERMAN PROBLEM "IN SUBSTANCE" DURING THEIR NEW YORK MEETING, THE NEWSPAPER ADDED.

PRAVDA REPORTED COUVE DE MURVILLE HAD SAID A FEW WORDS IN PASSING ABOUT THE SAAR FOOD SITUATION, BUT ADDED THAT NONE OF THE OTHER COUNCIL MEMBERS "REACTED IN ANY WAY", AND THAT NO DECISION WAS TAKEN.

(A BRITISH SPOKESMAN SAID LAST MONDAY THAT COUVE DE MURVILLE HAD INFORMED THE FOREIGN MINISTERS THAT FRANCE INTENDED TO ESTABLISH THE CUSTOMS FRONTEIR AS AN "ANTI-BLACK MARKET OPERATION," AND THAT NO MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL HAD OBJECTED. U.S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN GERMANY HAVE OBJECTED TO FRENCH ACTIONS IN THE SAAR, AND HAVE ASKED AN EXPLANATION FROM FRENCH OFFICIALS.

(GERMAN NEWSPAPERS AND POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE SOVIET ZONE LINED UP SOLIDLY SUNDAY IN ATTACKING THE CUSTOMS BARRIER. THEY EXPRESSED FEAR THE FRENCH MOVE WOULD STRENGTHEN DUTV, BELGIAN AND DANISH DEMANDS

1946

FEAR THE FRENCH MOVE WOULD STRENGTHEN DUTCH, BELGIAN AND DANISH DEMANDS FOR REICH TERRITORY).

THE SAAR WAS AWARDED TO FRANCE FOR 15 YEARS AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR. RESIDENTS OF THE TERRITORY VOTED 10 TO 1 IN 1935 TO RETURN TO GERMANY.

IN CALLING FOR A CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT-POWER ACCORD WHICH IT SAID PREVAILED IN NEW YORK, PRAVDA SAID:

"IN SPITE OF DIFFERENCES, THE GREAT POWERS PROVED CAPABLE OF FINDING A COMMON LEANGUAGE AND BRINGING ABOUT CONCERTED DECISIONS ON MANY DISPUTED PROBLEMS. THIS NOT ONLY IS THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF 1946, BUT A LESSON FOR 1947."

ON OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO FOREIGN AFFAIRS, SOVIET PUBLICATIONS CALLED FOR NEW ELECTIONS IN AUSTRIA, ACCUSED TURKEY OF "NEW ATTACKS" ON LABOR UNIONS AND CHARGED TEHRAN "REACTIONARY" NEWSPAPERS WITH RESORTING TO "GEOBBELS METHODS" IN ATTACKING LEFTISTS IN IRAN'S AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE.

FS/FS108PES

FOURTH LEAD FLOGGING

BY CARTER L.DAVIDSON

JERUSALEM, DEC 29-(AP)-THREE BRITISH ARMY SERGEANTS AND A MAJOR WERE KIDNAPED AND GIVEN 18 LASHES EACH TONIGHT IN WHAT OFFICIAL REPORTS SAID WAS APPARENT BLOW-BY-BLOW RETALIATION BY JEWISH TERRORISTS FOR A FLOGGING ADMINISTERED FRIDAY TO A JEW CONVICTED OF BANK ROBBERY.

SHORTLY BEFORE MIDNIGHT, FOUR JEWS WERE ARRESTED AND ONE WAS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED BY GUNFIRE WHEN THEY TRIED TO RUSH A ROADBLOCK NEAR LYDDA, EAST OF TEL AVIV.

POLICE SAID THEY FOUND TWO FIVE-FOOT RAWHIDE WHIPS, A TOMMYGUN, TWO REVOLVERS, A QUANTITY OF AMUNITION AND THREE GRENADES IN THE CAR IN WHICH THE ARRESTED MEN WERE RIDING.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT STATED THAT THE QUARTET OPENED FIRE ON THE ROADBLOCK AND WOUNDED ONE SOLDIER SLIGHTLY BEFORE THEY WERE ARRESTED.

A172

THE MAJOR WAS TAKEN FROM THE LOUNGE OF THE HOTEL METROPOL IN NATHANYA, 40 MILES NORTH OF TEL AVIV. HIS WIFE, WHO WAS WITH HIM IN THE HOTEL, WAS NOT MOLESTED. THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THAT HE WAS BLINDFOLDED, TIED TO A RACK AND WHIPPED WITH A CANE.

ONE OF THE SERGEANTS WAS FLOGGED AT RISHON LE ZION, THE HISTORIC JEWISH SETTLEMENT FOUNDED BY BARON ROTHSCHILD, 20 MILES SOUTH OF TEL AVIV. TIED TO A TREE AND WHIPPED, HE WAS REPORTED IN A SERIOUS CONDITION IN A MILITARY HOSPITAL.

THE TWO OTHER SERGEANTS, ETC X X X THIRD GRAF THIRD LEAD.

DY1203AES

HANOI, INDOCHINA, DEC. 28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FRENCH ENGINEERS, TAKING ADVANTAGE OF A LULL IN FIGHTING, REESTABLISHED ELECTRIC POWER TODAY IN SEVERAL FRENCH-CONTROLLED SECTIONS OF BATTERED HANOI. THE CENTRAL POWER STATION WAS PUT OUT OF COMMISSION RECENTLY BY VIET-NAMESE FORCES.

FRENCH TROOPS CONTINUED MOPPING UP OPERATIONS IN THIS NORTHERN INDOCHINESE CITY, NOMINAL CAPITAL OF THE VIET-NAM REPUBLIC, AND THE VIET-NAMESE CONTINUED THEIR SPORADIC SHELLING AFTER DARK.

HAIDUONG, 30 MILES EAST OF HERE, WAS REPORTED ENTIRELY IN FRENCH HANDS, AND PATROL ACTIVITY CONTINUED IN OTHER NORTHERN TOWNS.

FIERCE FIGHTING WAS SAID TO HAVE OCCURRED YESTERDAY AT NAMDINH, 50 MILES SOUTH OF HANOI, WITH THE FRENCH CAPTURING SOME WEAPONS INCLUDING TWO LIGHT MACHINE GUNS.

EJ443PES

1946

PEIPING,DEC.29-(AP)-CHINESE PAPERS GAVE MUCH SPACE AND MANY ANGRY WORDS TODAY TO THE ALLEGED RAPE OF A CHINESE GIRL BY A U.S. MARINE, WHICH HAS BEEN WHIPPED INTO AN ANTI-AMERICAN CAUSE.

THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT DEMANDED PUNISHMENT OF THE MARINE, AN APOLOGY, AND MONEY PAYMENT TO THE GIRL. THE ACCUSED MARINE SAID THE GIRL WAS A PROSTITUTE WHOM HE HAD ALREADY PAID.

IN HIS SUPPORT, MAYOR HO SZE-YUAN ANNOUNCED THAT BOTH CHINESE AND AMERICAN DOCTORS HAD EXAMINED THE GIRL AND FOUND NO INDICATIONS OF RAPE.

NEWSPAPERS PUT CAUSTIC HEADLINES ON THE MAYOR'S STATEMENT AND UNITED IN DEMANDING COMPENSATION FOR THE GIRL.

PEIPING UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, WHO ALREADY HAD HELD A NOISY PROTEST MEETING, PLANNED A MASS DEMONSTRATION MONDAY.

LIU TSING-YUAN, PROMINENT WOMAN MEMBER OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE--WHICH FREQUENTLY HAS DEMANDED WITHDRAWAL OF THE MARINES FROM CHINA--SAID SHE WAS "MOBILIZING ALL WOMEN'S CIRCLES TO LAUNCH A STRONG PROTEST AGAINST THE BRUTALITY OF AMERICAN SERVICE MEN."

A MARINE INVESTIGATION DISCLOSED THAT THE INCIDENT OCCURRED ON CHRISTMAS EVE IN THE HEART OF THE CITY; THAT A CHINESE CONSTABLE ARRESTED THE COUPLE ON MISCONDUCT CHARGES, AND THAT THE GIRL DID NOT MAKE HER COMPLAINT UNTIL NEXT MORNING.

THE MARINE CORPS ANNOUNCED THAT THE ACCUSED MARINE AND ANOTHER WHO HAD BEEN WITH HIM EARLIER IN THE EVENING WERE BEING HELD WITHOUT CHARGE PENDING A CHINESE POLICE REPORT.

30. 24- 7139

ALL MARINES WERE MUSTERED THIS MORNING AND LECTURED BY THEIR OFFICERS ON THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE SITUATION. AFTER A WARNING TO DO THEIR UTMOST TO AVOID INVOLVEMENT IN ANY INCIDENT, THEY WERE GIVEN THEIR USUAL SUNDAY LIBERTY.

CK109PPS

HONGKONG, DEC. 29-(AP)-FOR THE SECOND TIME THIS YEAR, A FAKED ASSOCIATED PRESS STORY WAS ISSUED TODAY IN AN APPARENT ATTEMPT TO FORCE CURRENCY FLUCTUATIONS ON THE HONGKONG MONEY MARKET, BUT WAS DETECTED BEFORE PUBLICATION.

TYPED ON PAPER SIMILAR TO THAT USED BY THE AP, THE STORY SAID THAT TERRORISTS HAD SEIZED ALL BANKS AND TRANSPORTATION IN INDOCHINA, IN A MOVE "EVIDENTLY INSPIRED BY MOSCOW." THE DISPATCH WAS DATELINED SAIGON AND WAS DELIVERED WITH THREE OTHER STORIES WHICH PURPORTED TO EMANATE FROM WARSAW AND WASHINGTON.

THE HOAX WAS DETECTED BY FOUR CHINESE LANGUAGE PAPERS HERE WHICH BECAME SUSPICIOUS OF THE IRREGULAR METHOD BY WHICH THE STORIES WERE DELIVERED. THE AP WAS NOTIFIED IN TIME TO DISCLAIM THE FORGERY AND THEREBY PREVENT PUBLICATION. POLICE BEGAN AN INVESTIGATION.

ONE THEORY, NOT DEFINITELY ESTABLISHED, WAS THAT THE SCHEME WAS AN ATTEMPT TO INDUCE HOLDERS OF INDOCHINESE CURRENCY TO CONVERT ON THE LOCAL MONEY MARKET, THUS ALLOWING THE PERPETRATORS TO PROFIT FROM THE RESULTING TREND.

1946

ON FEB. 11 CHINESE CURRENCY TOOK ITS SHARPEST TEMPORARY DROP SINCE THE END OF THE WAR (APPROXIMATELY 25 PER CENT) WHEN A FAKED STORY BEARING THE AP LOGOTYPE AND CLAIMING THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE HAD ANNOUNCED THE FIXING OF CHINESE CURRENCY AT THE RATE OF 2,000 CHINESE DOLLARS TO ONE AMERICAN DOLLAR WAS DELIVERED TO LEADING CHINESE PAPERS. EQUILIBRIUM WAS RESTORED IN THE MARKET SEVERAL HOURS LATER AFTER THE FALSE STORY HAD BEEN DISCOVERED AND DENOUNCED BY THE AP.

TA620PES

NANKING, DEC.29-(AP)-CHINESE COMMUNISTS BASED IN THE YENAN AREA WERE REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE RENEWED THEIR ATTACKS AGAINST YULIN, A GOVERNMENT GARRISONED TOWN 115 MILES NORTH OF THE COMMUNIST CAPITAL.

A CHINESE DISPATCH FROM PEIPING SAID MORE THAN 4,000 MILITIAMEN AND TWO REGIMENTS OF REGULARS UNDER THE VETERAN COMMUNIST GENERAL, HU LUNG, HAD MOVED AGAINST YULIN DESPITE EARLIER GOVERNMENT WARNINGS THAT SUCH ATTACKS COULD PROVOKE A NATIONALIST DRIVE ON YENAN ITSELF.

THERE WAS NO FURTHER WORD ON THE MILITARY SITUATION AT PAOTING, CAPITAL OF HOPEH PROVINCE, WHICH LAST WAS REPORTED UNDER FIERCE COMMUNIST ATTACK FROM THREE SIDES.

FIGHTING HAS BEEN IN A COMPARATIVE LULL DURING THE MEETING HERE OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. MILITARY OBSERVERS PREDICTED WIDESPREAD COMMUNIST GUERRILLA ACTIVITY DURING THE NEXT YEAR BUT SAID THEY EXPECTED NO CONCERTED EFFORT BY THE REDS TO CAPTURE MAJOR CITIES SUCH AS TIENTSIN AND PEIPING.

DS735APS NM

...) ADD NANKING ... GIVEN

ON THE QUESTION OF SUPPLIES, THE COMMUNIST OFFICES IN NANKING RELEASED A STATEMENT BY GEN.CHOU EN-LAI CHARGING THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD ON DEPOSIT IN THE UNITED STATES MORE THAN $300,000,000 (U.S.) AND WAS TRYING TO USE IT TO BUY MUNITIONS.

THE LONG STATEMENT BY CHINA'S NO.2 COMMUNIST AND CHIEF DIPLOMATIC FIGURE, WAS BROADCAST IN TWO SECTIONS FROM YENAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY, BUT WAS POORLY RECEIVED, SO EXCERPTS WERE ISSUED BY THE PARTY HEADQUARTERS STILL PARADOXICALLY MAINTAINED IN THIS GOVERNMENT CAPITAL. THE MUNITIONS-BUYING CHARGE WAS NOT ELABORATED.

IN THE FORM OF A QUESTION-AND-ANSWER INTERVIEW WITH THE COMMUNIST NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, THE CHOU STATEMENT CHARGED THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD GIVEN THE CHIANG GOVERNMENT MORE THAN $3,600,000,000 (U.S.) WORTH OF AID AND THAT ALL OF IT WAS "DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY USED IN THE CIVIL WAR.

"IF ANOTHER NEW LOAN OF $500,000,000 IS MADE, AND THE CHIANG GOVERNMENT RECEIVES THIS ENCOURAGEMENT, CIVIL WAR WILL UNDOUBTEDLY CONTINUE FOR A LONG TIME," CHOU SAID.

CHOU SAID PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S RECENT REAFFIRMATION OF CHINA POLICY "DOES NOT REPRESENT TRUE AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION."

TRUMAN, HE SAID, "TALKS OF AVOIDING INVOLVEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA'S CIVIL STRIFE BUT THE FACT REMAINS THAT HE IS THE MAKER AND INSPIRER OF THIS STRIFE."

CK103PPS

WAR CRIMES (300)
BY DUANE HENNESSY

1946

TOKYO,MONDAY,DEC.30-(AP)-THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES PROSECUTION EXPECTS TO FINISH ITS CASE AGAINST JAPAN'S ACCUSED WAR LEADERS THE WEEK OF JAN. 13. CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WILLIAM WEBB SAID THE COURT WOULD RECESS THEREUPON FOR TWO WEEKS.

THE DECISION TO RECESS FOLLOWED PROTESTS BY DEFENSE ATTORNEYS THAT WOULD HAVE INSUFFICIENT TIME TO PROPERLY PREPARE THEIR CASE.

PRESENTATION OF THE NETHERLANDS ATROCITIES EVIDENNE CONTINUED TODAY WITH INTRODUCTION OF AN AFFIDAVIT BY LT.CMDR. PALGRAVE EBDEN CAR, OF THE AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE, WHO SAID JAPANESE HAD REFUSED MEDICAL TREATMENT TO PRISONERS IN THE NETHERLANDS INDIES WHO DECLINED TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.

HE SAID HE SAW A FLIGHT OFFICER, WITH A LEG ALMOST SEVERED, REFUSED MORPHINE BECAUSE HE WOULD NOT TELL THE LOCATION OF HIS SQUADRON.

CAR'S STATEMENT SAID THE FLIGHT OFFICER, WHOM HE IDENTIFIED ONLY AS MCDIARMED, PLEADED WITH JAPANESE TO SHOOT HIM AND END HIS PAIN.

"HE WAS GIVEN NO ANAESTHETIC," THE AFFIDAVIT ADDED, AS THE LEG WAS AMPUTATED. "I COULD PLAINLY HEAR THE BONE BEING SAWED, AND THE WHOLE PROCEEDINGS CAUSED MUCH LAUGHTER AMONG ONLOOKERS AND NURSES, WHO APPEARED TO ENJOY IT.

"FINALLY THEY BROUGHT HIM BACK TO THE VERANDA, COVERED WITH A BLANKET. HE WAS STILL DELIRIOUS WITH PAIN AND BEGGING TO BE KILLED. THE MEN SLEEPING IN THE BUILDING OBJECTED TO HIS CRIES, AND THE STRETCHER WAS CARRIED OUT INTO THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD."

THERE IT WAS LEFT, CAR'S STATEMENT CONCLUDED--IN A DOWNPOUR OF RAIN.

LRWPPS NM

TOKYO,MONDAY,DEC.30-(AP)-EMPEROR HIROHITO'S RENUNCIATION OF DIVINITY WAS THE TOP NEWS STORY IN JAPAN THIS YEAR, KYODO NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY IN LISTING 1946'S TEN BIGGEST.

THE EMPEROR, STILL WORSHIPPED BY THOUSANDS OF HIS SUBJECTS, SAID IN AN IMPERIAL RESCRIPT JAN.1, 1946, THAT IT WAS IMPROPER FOR JAPANESE TO REGARD HIM AS A SUPERNATURAL BEING.

NUMBER TWO ON KYODO'S LIST WAS THE PURGE DIRECTIVE FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, BANNING MILITARISTS AND ULTRANATIONALISTS FROM TOP GOVERNMENT, ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL AND PUBLISHING POSITIONS. THE TRIAL OF WARTIME PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO AND OTHER ONETIME LEADERS AS WAR CRIMINALS RANKED AS THE SIXTH BEST STORY OF THE YEAR.

THE LIST:

1. THE EMPEROR'S RENUNCIATION OF DIVINITY.
2. ALLIED HEADQUARTERS' PURGE DIRECTIVE.
3. ISSUANCE OF NEW YEN CURRENCY.
4. THE NATIONWIDE GENERAL ELECTIONS.
5. PREMIER YOSHIDA'S CABINET REPLACES THE SHIDEHARA GOVERNMENT.
6. OPENING OF THE TRIAL OF TOJO AND OTHER TOP DEFENDANTS.
7. DEMONSTRATIONS LAST MAY DAY.
8. PROMULGATION OF THE NEW, NO-WAR CONSTITUTION.
9. THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE.
10. INCREASED RICE RATIONS.

PY727PPS

MANILA,DEC.29-(AP)-A WELL-INFORMED SOURCE CLOSE TO THE FRENCH LEGATION TONIGHT DESCRIBED THE VIET NAM CAMPAIGN IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA AS "A COMPLETE FAILURE" AND PREDICTED THAT FRENCH CONTROL WOULD SHOW "DEFINITE IMPROVEMENT WITHIN THE NEXT EIGHT DAYS."

THE SOURCE, WHICH DECLINED TO PERMIT CLOSER IDENTIFICATION, GAVE NO EXPLANATION FOR THE EIGHT-DAY FORECAST.

CK110PPS

MANILA,MONDAY,DEC.30-(AP)-A CONTROVERSY BETWEEN AN AMERICAN ARMY GENERAL AND THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT OVER PURCHASE OF THE BUENA VISTA ESTATE IN CENTRAL LUZON REACHED THE REPUBLIC'S SUPREME COURT TODAY.

ATTORNEYS FOR BRIG.GEN.ERNEST H.BURT ASKED THE COURT TO DISMISS THE GOVERNMENT'S PETITION FOR VALIDATION OF ITS LEASE WITH OPTION TO BUY THE ESTATE FROM THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

BURT LAST SUMMER ATTEMPTED TO PURCHASE THE ESTATE--SCENE OF FREQUEN DISPUTES BETWEEN FILIPINO TENANTS AND THE CHURCH--BUT THE GOVERNMENT WANTED TO SUBDIVIDE THE LANDS AMONG TENANTS AS PART OF PRESIDENT ROXAS' AGRARIAN REFORMS PROGRAM.

BURT'S ATTORNEYS CONTENDED THE GOVERNMENT'S LEASE AND OPTION ARE INVALID BECAUSE, THEY SAY, NECESSARY LEGAL FORMALITIES WERE NEVER COMPLETED.

PY734PPS

MANILA,DEC.29-(AP)-THE PHILIPPINES CONGRESS IS DUE TO ASSEMBLE JAN. 27 AT THE CALL OF PRESIDENT MANUEL A.ROXAS WITH TAX PROBLEMS UPPERMOST AMONG EFFORTS TO STRAIGHTEN OUT THE NEW REPUBLIC'S WAR-RAVAGED ECONOMY.

THERE WAS CONTINUING SPECULATION THAT THE CONGRESS ALSO WOULD BE ASKED TO LEGISLATE AMNESTY FOR FILIPINOS ACCUSED OF COLLABORATING WITH THE JAPANESE.

A SPOKESMAN FOR ROXAS TONIGHT DENIED KNOWLEDGE OF A SPECIFIC AMNESTY PLAN WHICH EXCELLENT SOURCES SAID YESTERDAY WAS BEING PREPARED BY THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT, BUT ACKNOWLEDGED THAT NUMEROUS AMNESTY PROPOSALS HAD BEEN RECEIVED IN THE PAST FROM LAWMAKERS AND PROVINCIAL COUNCILS.

FACED BY DIFFICULT MONEY-RAISING PROBLEMS, THE ADMINISTRATION HAS ANNOUNCED A DEFINITE POLICY OPPOSING FURTHER NATIONAL SUBSIDIES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

AS A RESULT, PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL UNITS WILL SEEK LEGISLATION WIDENING THEIR TAXING POWERS.

UM510PPS

Port De France, Martinique, Dec. [redacted] 28-(delayed)-(ap)-Marchant Marine cadets John d. weaver of camp hill, pa., and John l. Barbaro, jr. of drexel hill, pa., injured [redacted]here several weeks ago, are improving satisfactorily and are slated to leave by plane monday for the united states.

The u.s.consul has asked that the plane be equipped with beds, so that [redacted] may travel without aggravating their [redacted] hurts.

The cadets, who came here aboard the merchant marine training ship KEYSTONE STATE, both suffered broken legs when a wave crashed their small boat against the side of the ship.

fbg217pes parry ap

30.24-7141

LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, DEC. 29-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES HAS INFORMED THE BOLIVIAN FOREIGN EFICE THAT IT WOULD BE UNABLE TO SUPPLY "AN APPRECIABLE PERCENTAGE OF OUR NECESSITIES OF FLOUR, OIL AND FATS" DURING BOLIVIA'S CURRENT FOOD SHORTAGE, JULIO ALVARADO, UNDERSECRETARY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, REPORTED TODAY.

ALVARDO SAID THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS CONTINUING NEGOTIATIONS WITH PERU AND URUGUAY TO OBTAIN FROZEN MEAT, AND THAT CATTLE ON THE HOOF AND CATTLE IMPORTS FROM ARGENTINA WERE INCREASING.

DY1156PES

(220) (WX) LA PAZ--1ST ADD BOLIVIA XXX INCREASING.

BOLIVIAN OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON SAID THAT FOR SOME MONTHS THE NATION HAS BEEN UNABLE TO GET NORMAL SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT, MEAT AND OTHER FOODSTUFFS FROM ARGENTINA. THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT HAS STATED THAT FOOD SHIPMENTS WERE HELD UP BECAUSE OF A TRANSPORTATION SHORTAGE.

DURING THAT TIME THE BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT HAS PETITIONED THE UNITED STATES FOR ALLOCATION OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR AND MADE AN INQUIRY ON HOW IT COULD PURCHASE VARIOUS OTHER FOODSTUFFS.

THE INTERNATIONAL FOOD BOARD HAS GIVEN BOLIVIA QUARTERLY ALLOCATIONS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR. A SHIPMENT OF 8500 TONS REPRESENTING THE FIGURE FOR THE FINAL QUARTER OF THIS YEAR, IS NOW ON ITS WAY TO BOLIVIA, BOLIVIAN OFFICIALS STATED.

ABOUT A MONTH AGO THE STATE DEPARTMENT INFORMED THE BOLIVIAN EMBASSY HERE THAT PURCHASES OF FOODS NOT UNDER EXPORT CONTROLS COULD BE MADE THROUGH NORMAL COMMERCIAL CHANNELS.

THE DEPARTMENT ALSO SAID THAT AS TO WHEAT, FATS AND OILS AND OTHER SCARCE COMMODITIES THE UNITED STATES WOULD DO EVERYTHING THAT IT COULD CONSISTENT WITH WORLDWIDE DEMANDS FOR THESE SCARCE PRODUCTS.

AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS HAVE POINTED OUT REPEATEDLY THAT THE UNITED STATES IS UNABLE TO MEET THE DEMANDS OF ALL CLAIMANT COUNTRIES FOR WHEAT AND FATS AND OILS.

AVAILABLE OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON SAID THEY KNEW NOTHING OF ANY NEWLY STRINGENT ARGENTINE PRESSURE ON BOLIVIA TO SIGN A TRADE AGREEMENT WITH THAT COUNTRY.

MD1220AES

TORONTO, DEC 29-(AP)-LT.W.E.BATEMAN OF THE U.S.MARINE CORPS SAID TODAY A GROUP OF MARINE VETERANS WOULD GO ON AN AIRBORNE EXPEDITION NEXT SUMMER INTO THE FAMED NAHANNI VALLEY IN NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA TO EXPLORE THE AREA AND TO SEEK A MISSING GOLD MINER.

THE VALLEY, WHICH HAS CLAIMED THE LIVES OF MANY WHO SOUGHT TO EXPLORE IT, AND IS BELIEVED BY SOME PERSONS TO CONTAIN A DEADLY DISEASE, HAS BEEN REPORTED WITHOUT CONFIRMATION TO CONTAIN TROPICAL VEGETATION AND A WATERFALL TWICE AS HIGH AS NIAGARA.

BATEMAN SAID HE WOULD HEAD A COMPANY OF ADVENTURERS FORMED WHILE ALL ITS MEMBERS WERE SERVING IN THE PACIFIC DURING THE WAR. THEY WILL PARACHUTE INTO THE VALLEY, HE SAID.

THE GROUP, BATEMAN ADDED, ALSO WILL SEEK JOHN PATTERSON, GOLD MINER WHO ENTERED THE VALLEY IN JUNE AND HAS NOT EMERGED.

DY1136PES

UN Commission Approves U.S. Atomic Control Plan; Reds, Poland Fail to Vote

PROPOSAL FACES POSSIBLE VETO IN SECURITY COUNCIL

Soviet Delegate Gromyko Delivers Slashing Attack Against Report.

VOTE IS 10-0

Russia Expected to Delay Consideration of Plan by Council

D. Harrison

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Dec. 30—(AP) After more than six months of debate, the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission today approved the United States atomic control plan and sent it to the Security Council where it faced a possible veto by Soviet Russia.

The U. S. plan, in its final form, was contained in an interim report which was adopted by a vote of 10 to 0, with Russia and Poland abstaining. Although Russia did not vote against the report, Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko delivered a slashing attack against it.

NIGHT

Gromyko's declaration was interpreted as an indication he might invoke the big power veto right to kill the report, or at least a section providing that the five big powers would surrender their right to veto punishment of nations who violate atomic control agreements.

This fear was voiced openly by Polish Delegate Oscar Lange, who said he was abstaining from voting because he felt the report contained provisions which would not be accepted by all the five permanent members of the Security Council.

Would Liquidate Bombs

The American Plan calls for the creation of an international authority to control the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, with power to make inspections to detect and prevent the illicit use of atomic energy. Under this plan, the present American stockpile of atomic bombs would be liquidated only after airtight controls were set up.

The most controversial section provides that no nation has any legal rights, by veto or otherwise, which would enable it to nullify punishment for a violation of the agreement, once the proposed atomic treaty had become effective.

In abstaining, Gromyko departed from the practice of "non-participation" he initiated 10 days ago. At that time, he asked that he be recorded as not participating rather than merely abstaining from voting.

The final vote came after a change suggested that those who could not accept the report completely should be permitted to submit written reservations to the commission chairman, Dr. Manuel Vallarta of Mexico, who would send them to the Security Council in a letter of transmittal.

The suggestion was accepted and Vallarta immediately called for a roll call vote. In explaining the voting procedure, Vallarta asked that those abstaining say "I abstain." He brought a smile from Gromyko when he added "and those not participating should so signify."

Russia "Abstains"

When the chairman called for Russia's vote, Gromyko's response was a barely audible "abstain."

There were no immediate indications which members, if any, would submit reservations to be transmitted to the Security Council. Such reservations, however, must be in by tomorrow to meet the Dec. 31 deadline for the submission of the report to the council.

Informed quarters said there was little likelihood that the report would be taken up at tomorrow's meet[illegible] the co[illegible]e delegates [illegible]d Gromy[illegible]ek to sidetrack the atomic re[illegible]n the council when he proposes immediate action on a Soviet resolution providing that work be begun immediately on the whole question of general arms reduction.

The final vote was taken in a one-hour afternoon session which ended at 4:11 p.m. (E.S.T.).

The high spot in the three-hour morning session was the long-expected declaration by Gromyko,

newly elevated to the rank of deputy foreign minister, since disclosure of the Soviet position would indicate whether the U. S. plan would win unanimous approval.

Gromyko Gives Stand

Gromyko immediately dispelled any hopes for unanimity by asserting:

1. That he could not accept the U. S. recommendations for the surrender of the veto on punishment, since in his opinion this provision violated both the UN charter and the terms of the general arms reduction resolution approved by the General Assembly Dec. 14.

2. That the commission should take up immediately Russia's proposal of last June 19 for an international convention outlawing the production and use of atomic weapons, without waiting for controls to be created.

Although his declaration was in line with previously announced Soviet policy, it came as a surprise to some delegates who had hoped for a more conciliatory attitude in view of concessions made by Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov during the recent assembly session.

Molotov agreed at that time that there should be a system of international control and inspection to detect violations and that the veto should not apply. Russia has stood firm, however, against any limitation of the veto in the security council, where punishment would be voted.

Calls For Substitute Draft

Speaking of the veto question, Gromyko said:

"The Soviet Government considers it necessary that the above mentioned and other defects in the American draft be removed and that the substituted draft be brought into conformity with the decision of the General Assembly and with the Charter of the United Nations."

He then proposed that the whole report be opened up for item-by-item amendments, including the original Soviet proposal that nothing be done on controls until atomic weapons had been banned.

"It is necessary," Gromyko said, "to distinguish the question concerning the prohibition of atomic and all other weapons adaptable to mass destruction, in order to take an urgent decision on it, since atomic energy is still being used exclusively for the production of armaments, which, by their nature, are the weapons of aggression, and which by their very nature are destined for an attack mainly on large cities with numerous civil population."

Bernard M. Baruch, United States representative, however, insisted on an immediate vote on the United States plan. He was supported by Great Britain, Australia, Brazil, Egypt, the Netherlands and Canada. France also agreed to support the proposal after expressing the view that one clause on the veto should be omitted. Mexico did not speak, but joined in the affirmative vote.

Lange made a lengthy plea for unanimity and expressed the view that agreement could be reached if the delegates continued to work in a spirit of co-operation and conciliation. He proposed that the commission approve the interim report, with the understanding that the phraseology was not final. This, however, met immediate opposition.

Atomic Group Voices U.S. Plan Approval Despite Russians

F. Carpenter

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 30 (AP)—A majority of the United Nations Atomic-Energy Commission, overriding Soviet Russian objections, expressed approval today of the United States plan for harnessing atomic energy, but a formal vote remained to be taken.

The commission recessed at 2 P.M. for an hour.

Andrei A. Gromyko, of Russia, charged bluntly that atomic energy is still being used exclusively for the production of aggressive arms and called for urgent action to outlaw atomic weapons.

Veto Waiver Rejected

Simultaneously, Gromyko flatly rejected the United States proposal that the veto be waived on atomic punishments, attacking that suggestion as actually a revision of the United Nations Charter.

The United States had proposed that any treaty setting up an atomic control authority would state specifically that the veto would not apply on punishments.

Russia thus served notice that it would not permit any tempering with the right of veto in the United Nations Security Council.

Agreed On One Feature

Russia has agreed, however, that the veto would not apply in special organizations to be established for the inspection and regulation of arms limitations under an arms resolution adopted by the United Nations Assembly earlier this month.

Eight delegates of the twelve-member commission; the United States, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Egypt, the United Kingdom, China and The Netherlands, were definitely committed to the United States plan, which was included in a report slated for the United Nations Security Council.

In the Security Council, Russia would have an opportunity to veto the plan and press for reconsideration of its own plan of atomic control or for including an atomic control plan in a general arms limitation scheme.

No Change In Policy

The Russian stand today does not represent a change in Soviet policy from the declaration made by V. M. Molotov, Russian Foreign Minister, to the United Nations General Assembly earlier this month.

In debates on the arms resolution later approved by the Assembly, Molotov agreed that there should be no veto on the workings of inspection and control organizations to be set up under an international regulation of armaments.

Russia has stood firmly, however, for the veto right in the Security Council and has made it clear that these inspection and control bodies would come within the framework of the Security Council.

Council Gets Final Say

In that way the Security Council would have the last word on the matter of punishment of atomic violations as well as on sanction of all types.

Thus both Russia and the Untied States are in agreement of no veto in the inspection and control bodies but are far apart on the final use of the veto in the Security Council.

Bernard M. Baruch, United States delegate, immediately after Gromyko had spoken, formally moved that the United States plan be adopted as the commission's report and sent to the United Nations Security Council.

Must Make Distinction

"It is necessary," Gromyko said, "to distinguish the question concerning the prohibition of atomic and all other weapons adaptable to mass destruction in order to take an urgent decision on it, since the atomic energy is still being used exclusively for the production of armaments, which, by their nature, are the weapons of aggression, and which by their very nature are destined for an attack mainly on large cities with numerous civil population."

Gromyko also declared that the United States proposals were in conflict with the arms limitation resolution adopted unanimously by the United States General Assembly on December 14.

Item-By-Item Debate

He called for an item-by-item discussion of the United States plan in order to make "absolutely necessary corrections and to proceed without delay with preparation of the international convention on the prohibition of the production and use of atomic and other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction, having in mind the draft convention, submitted by the Soviet Government on July 19, 1946 (this was the Russian plan for atomic control)."

Paul Hasluck, of Australia; Capt. Alvaro Alberto, of Brazil; Gen. A. G. L. McNoughton, of Canada; Col. Mohammed Bey Khalifa, of Egypt; Sir Alexander Cadogan, of Great Britain; Dr. Quo Tai-chi, of China, and Dr. G. Beelaerts van Blokland, of the Netherlands, quickly expressed full approval of the Baruch plan.

Use Of "Veto" Opposed

Alexandre Parodi, of France, told the commission he agreed with the substance of the plan, but would prefer that the actual word "veto" be left out of the punishment section without changing the intent of that part.

Hasluck and Capt. Alberto both stated that the United States plan conformed fully with the General Assembly resolution.

Gromyko spoke first when the commission convened. He delivered his talk in English, a rare thing for him.

Would Delay Decision

His proposal for a detailed consideration of the United States plan would have the effect of postponing the final decision by the commission, for which the United States delegation has been pressing.

After attacking the United States proposals that the veto be removed from atomic punishments as a revision of the Charter, Gromyko said the Soviet Government had no objection to discussing the United States proposals "in detail."

"The Soviet Government considers is necessary that the above-mentioned and other defects in the American draft be removed and that the submitted draft be brought into conformity with the decision of the General Assembly and with the Charter of the United Nations," he said.

89-Page Report

The problem was put squarely before the full United Nations Atomic Energy Commission in the shape of an 89-page report which laid the groundwork for a complete system of international control and inspection advocated by the United States.

Every section of the report was approved by at least ten delegates of the twelve-member commission except the bitterly contested provisions on the veto.

The long document was completed Friday by commission delegates sitting as a working committee. Russia did not participate in the final work on the report and the Soviet position was left in doubt as the commission met today.

Poles Hope For Unity

Poland abstained in the hope that the five great powers could achieve unanimity before the showdown came.

In the main, the report followed the lines of the plan proposed by Baruch, when the commission first met, June 14, for an international system of control and inspection established by treaty among the nations.

This treaty would set up an international authority having broad powers to handle atomic energy and any new developments that might arise in that field. (AOD)

the consideration of those questions which are set forth in Section 5 of the General Assembly resolution of Jan. 24, 1946, concerning the establishment of the Commission for Control of Atomic Energy, and also that the Security Council should expedite "consideration of a draft convention or conventions for the creation of an international system of control and inspection, these conventions to include the prohibition of atomic and all other major weapons adaptable now and in future to mass destruction and the control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to insure its use only for peaceful purposes."

Calls for Speedy Report

From the decision of the Assembly on the necessity to expedite the consideration of the above mentioned questions follows that the Atomic Energy Commission should submit without delay to the Security Council its proposals on the prohibition of atomic and all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction, and its proposals of atomic energy and other indicated kinds of weapons.

raised any objection to this right decision. This is understandable. International atomic energy control can be effective only when it is established within the system of the body of the United Nations, which is charged with the supreme task of the maintainance of international peace and security, that is, within the system of the Security Council.

In spite of the decision of the General Assembly, which leaves no obscurity whatsoever concerning the question, within the framework of which of the organs of the United Nations international control system should be set up, the representative of the United States submitted to the Atomic Energy Commission for its consideration the proposal which is in contradiction with the decision of the General Assembly. I don't think that there is any necessity to speak extensively that the findings and the recommendations of the Atomic Energy Commission on this question must not be in contradiction with the decision of the General Assembly on Dec. 14, and must fully conform with this decision.

The proposals of the representative of the U. S. A. are also in contradiction with the principles of the United Nations organization.

On one hand, these proposals provide for the creation of the basis of a special treaty of "international authority" with the broad powers for atomic energy control. However, this "international authority" is not granted real possibilities to exercise these powers. On the other hand, the basis of effective activities of the Security Council bearing the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace in undermined by these proposals, since they provide that the principle of unanimity of the five great powers (the principle of "veto") should not be applicable when the Security Council takes decision on sanctions in cases when it is determined that the treaty is violated, to speak nothing of the fact that the above proposals in this respect are in contradiction with the Charter of the United Nations.

The question concerning sanctions in connection with the realization of international control of atomic energy can be solved only in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, which, as is well known, provides that the Security

Gromyko's Statement on Atomic Policy

Special to the Herald Tribune

LAKE SUCCESS, L. I., Dec. 30.—Following is the complete text of the statement made yesterday by Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate, at today's meeting of the Atomic Energy Commission:

By the decision of the General Assembly on Dec. 14 on "principles governing the general regulation and reduction of armaments," it was recognized as necessary that the Security Council proceed without delay with formulation of practical measures for the general regulation and reduction of armaments. By the same decision, the prohibition and elimination from national armaments of atomic and all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction are recognized as the urgent objective.

In accordance with this, the Atomic Energy Commission must apply the above mentioned decision of the Assembly as a basis for its work. This decision of the Assembly provides that the Security Council should expedite

The proposals of the United States representative, submitted on Dec. 5, which were worked out before the decision adopted by the General Assembly in December, do not altogether conform with this decision. This can be seen from the following. While the establishment of international control of atomic energy had been provided by these proposals "within the framework of the United Nations organization," the international system of control of atomic energy was provided by the decision of the General Assembly of Dec. 14 " within the framework of the Security Council." This creates a contradiction between the above proposals of the representative of the United States and the decision adopted by the General Assembly in December, and requires correction. The decision on the establishment of international control within the framework of the Security Council, as well as the resolution of the General Assembly of Dec. 14, as a whole, was adopted unanimously. No one of fifty-four delegations

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Council takes decision on sanctions under the condition of unanimity of the five powers—the permanent members of the Security Council. The Charter makes no exceptions from this rule. Such exceptions would be inconsistent with the letter and spirit of the Charter and with those principles which are laid down as the basis of the activities of the United Nations, and which are not only the condition for the existence of this organization, but also was condition of its establishment. In this connection I consider it proper to recall that the proposals regarding the revision of the Charter, in general, and its Article 27, in particular, in which the principle of unanimity of the permanent members of the Security Council is stated, were rejected by the General Assembly at its last session.

What the representative of the United States proposes, actually, is a revision of the Charter. The fact that the American proposals provide for a voluntary relinquishment of the so-called "veto" by the permanent members of the Security Council does not change the situation since any changes in the Charter presuppose a voluntary agreement on such changes by all permanent members.

Despite the fact that the proposal on this matter submitted by the representative of the United States to the Atomic Energy Commission is evidently inconsistent with the principles of the United Nations organization, the American represenative in his statement made on Dec. 27 tried to convince us that the American proposal on this question, the American representative principle of unanimity of the great powers or application of the veto as conceived in the Charter" and as if this proposal were directed only against the "excessive" use of the "veto."

Says Contradiction Evident

Thus, on one hand, we are proposed to give up the principle of unanimity of the permanent members of the Security Council, while taking decisions on sanctions, on the other hand, attempts are being made to convince us that the retreat from this principle would not constitute violation of the Charter. The contradiction between these two assertions is evident. The retreat from the principle of unanimity of the great powers in the Security Council cannot be covered up merely by statements that as if proposals of such a kind would not lead to a violation of this principle, as conceived in the Charter.

We are told "either treaty on control of atomic energy or veto." However, the putting of the question itself is incorrect. In reality our task is to reach an agreement on the basis of the principles of the United Nations Charter and of the decision of the General Assembly adopted on Dec. 14.

One can hear also the statements to the effect that only those nations want to protect the principle of unanimity in connection with atomic-energy control which may have an intention of breaking the treaty on the control. Such light-minded statements are a play of words. The fact that some one resorts to statements of such a kind can be explained only by the absence of more convincing arguments.

In the light of what I have said it is possible to understand the concern which was shown by the representatives of some states in the Atomic Energy Commission in relation to the Paragraph 3 (E) of the part "recommendations" of the proposals of the United States representative, in which the recommendation concerning the principle of unanimity of the permanent members of the Security Council is contained. I have in mind in particular the opinion expressed by the representative of France. In this connection, however, I consider it necessary to state that it is insufficient to make only some modifications in the wording of the above-mentioned paragraph of the United States proposals, leaving the basic sense of that paragraph unchanged. It is not only the matter of language and wording, but of the contents of the paragraph.

In spite of the serious defects of the proposals of the United States representative the Soviet government has no objections to discuss these proposals in detail. The Soviet government considers it necessary that the above-mentioned and other defects in the American draft be removed and that the submitted draft be brought into conformity with the decision of the General Assembly and with the Charter of the United Nations.

In accordance with the decision adopted by the General Assembly on Dec. 14, which has recognized the urgent objective of prohibiting and eliminating from national armaments of atomic and other weapons adaptable to mass destruction, the Soviet government deems it necessary to state that the decision of prohibiting atomic and other above mentioned weapons should not be postponed.

It is necessary to distinguish the question concerning the prohibition of atomic and all other weapons adaptable to mass destruction, in order to take an urgent decision on it, since the atomic energy is still being used exclusively for the production of armaments which, by their nature, are the weapons of aggression, and which by their very nature are destined for an attack mainly on large cities with numerous civil population. International prohibition of the use of atomic and all other weapons adaptable to mass destruction responds to the aspiration and conscience of the peoples of the whole world.

An urgent decision on the question of the prohibition of atomic and all other weapons adaptable to mass destruction would constitute the first important and practical step towards the fulfillment of the decision adopted by the General Assembly on Dec. 14. This would contribute to the further strengthening of the authority of the United Nations which faces the decision on the important task of strengthening international peace and security, and would contribute to the strengthening of the mutual confidence among the nations.

The decision of the General Assembly has also recognized as an urgent objective the establishment of international control of atomic energy and other modern scientific discoveries and technical developments to insure their use only for peaceful purposes. It is indisputable that control organs and organs of inspection should carry out their control and inspection functions, acting on the basis of their own rules which should provide for the adoption of decisions by majority in appropriate cases. Besides, the international system of control must insure the fulfillment of obligations concerning the use of atomic energy by all nations only for peaceful purposes.

Following the above stated considerations, the Soviet government proposes to consider the proposals of the United States representative, submitted on Dec. 5, 1946, concerning the control of atomic energy, item by item, in order to include absolutely necessary corrections and to proceed without delay with preparation of the international convention on the prohibition of the production and use of atomic and other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction, having in mind the draft convention, submitted by the Soviet government on June 19, 1946.

TEXT OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Dec. 30—The following are the recommendations of the report of the Atomic Energy Commission to the Security Council:

Based upon the findings of the commission set forth in Part II of this report, the commission makes the following recommendations to the Security Council with respect to certain of the matters covered by the terms of reference of the commission, which recommendations are interdependent and not severable, embodying the fundamental principles and indicating the basic organizational mechanisms necessary to attain the objective set forth in Part II C, general findings, Paragraph 1 (a)-(d) above.

1. There should be a strong and comprehensive international system of control and inspection aimed at attaining the objectives set forth in the commission's terms of reference.

2. Such an international system of control and inspection should be established and its scope and functions defined by a treaty or convention in which all of the nations members of the United Nations should be entitled to participate on fair and equitable terms.

Must Have Necessary Signers

The international system of control and inspection should become operative only when those members of the United Nations necessary to assure its success by signing and ratifying the treaty or convention have bound themselves to accept and support it.

Consideration should be given to the matter of participation by non-members of the United Nations.

3. The treaty or convention should include, among others, provisions:

(A) Establishing, in the United Nations, an International Authority (hereinafter called "The Authority") possessing powers and charged with responsibility necessary and appropriate for the prompt and effective discharge of the duties imposed upon it by the terms of the treaty or convention. Its rights, powers, and responsibilities, as well as its relations to the several organs of the United Nations, should be clearly established and defined by the treaty or convention. Such powers should be sufficiently broad and flexible to enable the authority to deal with new developments that may hereafter arise in the field of atomic energy. The treaty shall provide that the rule of unanimity of the permanent members, which in certain circumstances exists in the Security Council, shall have no relation to the work of The Authority. No Government shall possess any right of veto over the fulfillment by The Authority of the obligations imposed upon it by the treaty nor shall any Government have the power, through the exercise of any right of veto or otherwise, to obstruct the course of control or inspection.

The Authority shall promote among all nations the exchange of basic scientific information on atomic energy for peaceful ends, and shall be responsible for preventing the use of atomic energy for destructive purposes, and for the control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes.

The authority should have positive research and developmental responsibilities in order to remain in the forefront of atomic knowledge so as to render The Authority more effective in promoting the beneficial uses of atomic energy and in eliminating its destructive ones. The exclusive right to carry on atomic research for destructive purposes should be vested in The Authority.

Safeguards in Research

Research in nuclear physics having a direct bearing on the use of atomic energy should be subject to appropriate safeguards established by the international authority in accordance with the treaty or convention. Such safeguards should not interfere with the prosecution of pure scientific research, or the publication of its results, provided no dangerous use or purposes is involved.

Decisions of The Authority pursuant to the powers conferred upon it by the treaty or convention should govern the operations of national agencies for atomic energy. In carrying out its prescribed functions, however, The Authority should interfere as little as necessary with the operations of national agencies for atomic energy, or with the economic plans and the private, corporate, and state relationships in the several countries.

(b) Affording the duly accredited representatives of The Authority unimpeded rights of ingress, egress and access for the performance of their inspections and other duties into, from and within the territory of every participating nation, unhindered by national or local authorities.

(c) Prohibiting the manufacture, possession, and use of atomic weapons by all nations parties thereto and by all persons under their jurisdiction.

(d) Providing for the disposal of any existing stocks of atomic weapons and for the proper use of fissionable materials adaptable for use in weapons.

(e) Specifying the means or methods of determining violations of its terms, setting forth such violations as shall constitute international crimes, and establishing the nature of the measures of enforcement and punishment to be imposed upon persons and upon nations guilty of violating the terms of the treaty or convention.

No Veto Over Punishment

The judicial or other processes for determination of violations of the treaty or convention, and of punishments therefor, should be swift and certain. Serious violations of the treaty shall be reported immediately by The Authority to the nations parties to the treaty to the General Assembly and to the Security Council. Once the violations constituting international crimes have been defined and the measures of enforcement and punishment therefor agreed to in the treaty or convention, there shall be no legal right, by veto or otherwise, whereby a willful violator of the terms of the treaty or convention shall be protected from the consequences of violation of its terms.

The enforcement and punishment provisions of the treaty or convention would be ineffectual if, in any such situations, they could be rendered nugatory by the veto of a state which had voluntarily signed the treaty.

4. In consideration of the problem of violation of the terms of the treaty or convention, it should also be borne in mind that a violation might be of so grave a character as to give rise to the inherent right of self-defense recognized in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

5. The treaty or convention should embrace the entire program for putting the international system of control and inspection into effect and should provide a schedule for the completion of the transitional process over a period of time, step by step, in an orderly and agreed sequence leading to the full and effective establishment of international control of atomic energy. In order th[illegible] may be accomplished as rapidly as possible and with safety and equity to all, this commission should supervise the transitional process, as prescribed in the treaty or convention, and should be empowered to determine when a particular stage or stages have been completed and subsequent ones are to commence.

FIRE STARTED IN SYNAGOGUE

Sacred Scrolls Are Burned By London Vandals

London, Dec. 30 (AP)—Vandals scrawled in chalk the words "You whip—we burn" on the stone pillar of a London synagogue today and set a fire that destroyed twelve sacred scrolls and damaged the Holy Ark in possible retaliation for the flogging of four British soldiers by Jewish extremists in Palestine.

The Board of Deputies of British Jews linked the fire with what it called a "re-emergence" of fascism in Britain. The National Council for Civil Liberties deplored the incident as the "latest manifestation of anti-Semitism" and demanded "a thorough investigation into the activities of the anti-Semitic groups which are known to be active in this country."

"De[illegible] Aroused

The British Press Association said the Palestine floggings aroused "deep feelings" in Britain.

Firemen put out the blaze after it was discovered by early morning worshippers. The building — the Dollis Hill Synagogue — and its equipment with the exception of the scrolls and ark escaped damage.

National Fire Service headquarters said the building was entered through a window. On the theory that the fire was the work of anti-Semites, a special Scotland Yard branch was assigned to investigate. It was the second London synagogue set afire in less than a month.

First Case On Dec. 12

Police said the chalked signature "2nd N6" appeared at the end of the warning, scrawled upon the pillar near the synagogue's entrance. Police said it might have been intended for "NG." Clapton Synagogue was set afire December 12 after a London newspaper received a warning from a man who said he represented the "National Guard."

The statement issued on behalf of the board of deputies for British Jews said "those who watched with concern the re-emergence in the streets of East London of

known prewar Fascist agitators will be shocked, but not so surprised at the hooliganism which has resulted in the breaking of two London synagogues. This type of hooliganism was clearly indicated at recent street-corner meetings organized by former members of the British Union of Fascists."

Threatening Posters Received

Copies of posters signed by "Hairgun Hazvail Haleumi" (apparently meaning the Jewish underground organization in Palestine Irgun Zvai Leumi) threatening flogging of British soldiers in retaliation for floggings decreed by British courts on some convicted Jews were received in the London Bureau of the Associated Press.

Meanwhile, Government sources reported that the London conference on Palestine would reconvene probably on January 20.

Synagogue Fire In London Is Believed Set

London, Dec. 30 (AP)—A London synagogue was damaged by fire today in a possible attempt at retaliation for the flogging of a British officer and several enlisted men in Palestine.

Chalked on a stone pillar outside the Dollis Hill Synagogue—second Jewish place of worship to be damaged by fire in two weeks here—were the words: "You whip—we burn."

Underneath was the unexplained signature, "2d N. 6."

Scotland Yard's political branch, still investigating the earlier synagogue firing, was called into the case.

Investigators said the ark of the covenant had been badly damaged and twelve of the holy scrolls destroyed by vandals who broke into the building.

The first fire, at Clapton Synagogue, was discovered after a London newspaper received a telephone warning from a man who said he represented what he called a "national guard" organization.

Meanwhile, the British Press Association reported that "the deep feeling aroused in Britain by the flogging of British soldiers by Irgun terrorists last night" had strengthened the view that Britain should impose a solution to the Palestine problem rather than continue attempts to negotiate with Arabs and Jews.

London newspapers prominently headlined reports of the floggings, carried out in retaliation for the whipping of a Jew who had been convicted of a bank robbery.

A Jewish Agency spokesman here, deploring last night's whippings, said the perpetrators apparently did not realize the rancor they would let loose "when they attacked the pride of an army."

YOUNG JEW SEIZED BY TERRORIST BAND

Faces Dreaded 'Secret Court' As Informer For British

Jerusalem, Dec. 30 (AP)—A Jewish youth accused of being an informer for the British was abducted today, reportedly for trial before the Stern Gang's dreaded "secret court," in the latest of a series of kidnappings attributed to Jewish extremists in Palestine.

The youth disappeared even as British troops angrily threw a dragnet over the coastal plain district of the Holy Land in search of persons responsible for the kidnapping and flogging last night of a British major and three noncommissioned officers.

Twenty persons were arrested for questioning. Jewish officials and residents of coastal plain towns were urged to co-operate with the searchers.

Tension Is High

The provost marshal's office said that feeling was running high among the Tommies, and fears of retaliation against the Jews were expressed. Jewish communities were placed out of bounds to British soldiers off duty.

The parents of the youth kidnapped today—20-year-old Moshe Saadia—said his abductors informed them that he would be tried by the "secret court" on charges of co-operating with Israel Lewin, another alleged informer. Lewin was kidnapped from Tel Aviv December 24 and killed.

An unverified report, meanwhile, said that British Lieutenant General Sir Evelyn Barker, commander of British forces, had confirmed a second flogging sentence against a convicted bank robber, allegedly a member of Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish underground organization.

The floggings of the British soldiers yesterday were attributed by the Government to Irgun, in reprisal for a whipping sentence carried out Friday against a convicted Irgun bank robber.

Hebrew language newspapers were notified during the day by persons representing themselves as Irgun spokesmen that "if anything happens again which affects our soldiers we will resort not to whippings but to bullets."

Notes signed by Irgun also said that the organization demanded an investigation by the Italian Government into the fatal shooting in Rome of Zew Epstein, Polish-born Jew arrested for questioning in connection with the bombing of the British Embassy there October 31.

Yesterday's floggings, which shattered an informal truce extending through Christmas and the Jewish holidays of Hanukah, were deplored by Jewish Agency sources.

Five of the Jews arrested were captured near Lydda, when they attempted to force their way past a British roadblock under a barrage of machine-gun fire. Police said they found two 5-foot rawhide whips, a machine gun and various other weapons in the car.

British 'Out Of Bounds' Orders For Jewish Areas

Jerusalem, Dec. 30 (AP)—The British military announced today that all Jewish communities along the Palestine coast had been placed out of bounds to the 30,000 British troops on duty in the area, as authorities pressed a search for kidnappers who abducted a British major and three sergeants last night and gave each eighteen lashes in what was described as a retaliatory move.

A military source predicted that authorities, fearing British troops might seek vengeance for the floggings, would keep the ruling in force at least until after New Year's Eve. The provost marshal's office said that "feeling is running high" in the military camps.

Jewish Agency sources expressed regret for the floggings.

Refugees Brought Back

Meanwhile the British ship Ocean Vigour arrived in Haifa harbor, bringing 750 Jewish refugees who were deported to Cyprus when they originally arrived here without immigration certificates.

Search for the perpetrators of last night's floggings continued, with British authorities and Palestine police participating in the manhunt.

Oriental Is Kidnapped

Kidnappers seized Moshe Saadia, 20, an Oriental Jew, whom the abductors accused of being an informer for British police and military authorities. The kidnappers informed Saadia's parents their son would be tried by a "secret court" of the underground Stern Gang.

They also alleged that Saadia co-operated with Israel Lewis, 25, who was kidnapped from his home near Tel Aviv and subsequently killed on December 24.

Police and troops conducted large-scale searches in Tel Aviv and vicinity for perpetrators of the kidnapping and the floggings. About twenty Jews were detained for further questioning.

Authorities said that the major was taken by five armed men from the lounge of the Hotel Metropol, in Nathanya, 40 miles north of Tel Aviv, where he was sitting with his wife. He was said to have been blindfolded, tied to a rack and beaten with a cane.

Sergeants Seized

Meanwhile eight men, armed with submachine guns, abducted two sergeants from in front of the Armon Hotel on Tel Aviv's water front. Forced into an automobile, they were taken to the outskirts of the all-Jewish city, where, police said, their abductors "took down their pants and administered eighteen strokes apiece."

Truman Reconsidering Palestine View, Feisal Says

Cairo, Dec. 30 (AP)—Prince Feisal, Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister who recently talked with President Truman, said today the American Executive had promised to reconsider the Palestine problem.

The Prince said President Truman was eager to establish peace and justice in the world.

"His present support for the Zionists is based on sympathy and kindness," the Prince continued, "because he thought the Jews are persecuted and unjustly treated. At the same time, he desires that peace in the Middle East be maintained.

Point Is Cited

"I explained to him that his present policy does not maintain peace in the Middle East but has the opposite effect and that it may cause more disturbances.

President Truman had advocated the admission of 100,000 Jews to Palestine in the immediate future.

Asked whether the President had changed his attitude after the conference, the Prince said:

"I cannot say, but President Truman promised me to reconsider the matter."

RAF-AAF JOINT TRAINING SEEN

London Paper Says Plan Is Ready For Approval

London, *Tuesday*, Dec. 31 (AP)—The London *Daily Mail* said today that draft plans for joint training of Royal Air Force and American Air Forces personnel, including the technique of atomic bombing, went to Gen. Carl A. Spaatz in Washington today "for signature."

The program comes under the British-American plan for standardization of arms, said the dispatch by James Brough, the *Daily Mail's* correspondent in Washington.

"The first step in this long-term plan is the exchange of British and American flyers, already agreed to in principle by the United States," Brough wrote.

Anglo-American Air Force

The dispatch added that the schooling would be standardized; joint experiments would be carried out in such fields as supersonic flight; and that British fliers would be taught the technique, at least, of atomic bombing.

"An Anglo-American air force . . . is a logical conclusion," Brough declared.

Brough, who did not state where he had obtained his information, wrote that American airmen "in groups of 30" would be sent to every RAF station and that groups of British flyers would be assigned similarly "across the Atlantic for work with the American forces."

"The exchange goes further than any previously announced details for interlocking the two countries' armed forces," the writer declared.

RAF "Will Benefit"

"It means that besides arms and equipment, training and manpower will be standardized."

"The pooling of all details of aeronautical research" may be a subsequent development of the plan, the dispatch said.

Royal Air Force flyers "will benefit," it continued, from the experience of Americans in new high-speed planes now under test in California.

"No information is available here as to whether or not atom bombing will form part of the instruction given to RAF pilots and crews," Brough wrote.

"But it is assumed that they will be taught the technique of atom bombing, even though the bomb secrets will remain an American monopoly."

Coal Crisis Tops Attlee Worries

London, Dec. 30 (AP)—Prime Minister Attlee and his Cabinet, meeting tomorrow for the last time this year, may adopt emergency measures to relieve the nation's worst coal scarcity since the end of the war.

Sources close to No. 10 Downing Street said today that although several other important subjects were on the Cabinet's agenda, priority would probably be given to the acute fuel situation, which threatens to close mills and factories, especially in heavily industrial Lancashire.

Estimates of production and distribution to the areas most greatly in need of fuel will be placed before the Ministers, who frankly acknowledged that the shortage gravely affected production for not only home consumption but the all-important export drive as well.

Most of the big cotton mills in the Rochdale district of Lancashire were operating on a "hand-to-mouth" fueling schedule, and the largest of them may close tonight, the management said, unless coal is received promptly.

Eleven of twelve Blackburn cotton mills closed last week because of the coal shortage resumed work today, but it was indicated that most of them might be idle again before the end of the week.

It is estimated unofficially that the loss in production has already amounted to at least 1,000,000 yards of cloth.

Report Nagy's Death Sentence Commuted

London, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—The Russian news agency Tass, quoting the Budapest radio, reported today that a sentence of death on Tasnadi Nagy, former president of the Hungarian Parliament, has been commuted to life imprisonment because of his advanced age.

"Sentence was reduced," the dispatch said, "in spite of the fact that Tasnadi Nagy's war crimes warranted capital punishment."

Kin Resume Flight To G. I.'s in Reich

London, Dec. 30.—Nineteen mothers and thirty-three children took off today for Frankfurt. They were among two plane loads of women and children who left New York on December 23 to join American soldiers in Germany.

Pan American Airways, host to the group while weather grounded them in London, said that the remaining twelve mothers and twelve children probably would leave tomorrow.

FRENCH READY TO NEGOTIATE

Moutet Says He Would Discuss Indo-China Peace

Paris, Dec. 30 (AP)—Marius Moutet, French Colonial Minister, was quoted today as saying that France stood ready to negotiate a settlement in Indo-China, where dispatches told of new fierce fighting in the north and along the central coast.

Moutet, now making an on-the-spot inspection of the strife-torn empire outpost, reportedly emphasized, however, that France intended to insure the safety of her troops and citizens in Indo-China before discussing details of a political settlement with Viet Nam forces.

Reinforcements Being Rushed

The Paris newspaper *France Soir*, which published the interview with the Colonial Minister, also quoted him as saying that "France has never refused any overture or to make any examination" leading toward a settlement. The newspaper said that his remarks were made in reference to reported efforts by the Viet Nam leaders to negotiate with the French.

Meanwhile France's tank warfare expert, Gen. Jacques Leclerc, asserted at Saigon that troop reinforcements were being rushed to the Southeast Asia colony and that "France has the means to re-establish order."

Leclerc, whose son, a sublieutenant in the colonial forces, was wounded in recent Indo-Chinese fighting, is in personal command of the French forces. Both he and

Moutet flew to Indo-China hurriedly from France following the current outbreak.

NIGHT

Moutet paid an official call on King Sainouk of Cambodia, in Southwest Indo-China, and dispatches said he was received with great ceremony by the ruler of some 3,000,000 persons.

Most of the new fighting centered around the strategic town of Namdinh, 35 miles southeast of Hanoi and dominating the lower River Rouge. French general staff dispatches described attacks on French positions there as "very violent."

A delayed dispatch from Hanoi said the French had regained complete control of Phulangthuong, important town 35 miles northeast of Hanoi.

Other dispatches indicated that reinforced Viet Nam troops were increasing their pressure on the besieged ports of Hue and Tourane, southeast of Hanoi.

Artillery Hammers French

The Viet Nam radio, heard in Siam, said its forces had counter-attacked French positions in southern Hanoi, nominal capital of the Viet Nam Republic, and had recaptured a police station, tea factory and oil compound. Thirty-six half-tracks and jeeps were reported destroyed, and many small arms captured. Viet Nam artillery continued to hammer French positions.

The radio said the French suffered many casualties when Viet Nam guns destroyed a fortress on the top floor of the Bank of Indo-China at Namdinh, and that French planes had machine gunned a Viet Nam hospital there.

The broadcast also declared that Viet Nam President Ho Chi Minh had met with his cabinet somewhere in Hanoi last Thursday and reaffirmed that "resistance" would continue indefinitely.

A report last week said Ho had set up his government at Haidoung, 30 miles east of Hanoi, after having fled from the nominal capital.

east of Hanoi.

At the same time, Viet Namese artillery was reported to be shelling French positions within encircled Hanoi, causing some damage in the center of the city. Patrol clashes were frequent as both sides sought to infiltrate behind the opposing lines.

North of Hanoi, on the main railway line leading to the Chinese border, a French relief column was said to have reached isolated French garrisons at Bac Ninh and Thu Lang.

DAY

Attac[illegible] Vigorous"

At Bac Ninh, French troops holding the town, the citadel an old Chinese fort and the military barracks, were reported to have fanned out into the surrounding countryside without encountering resistance.

A French general staff bulletin said the Viet-Namese attacks at Nan Dinh were "incessant and very violent." Nationalist forces were reported to be pouring heavy mortar fire on the French garrison.

At Pont-des-Rapides, about 5 miles northeast of Hanoi, French troops fought off a Viet-Nam patrol which tried to push through their lines, the bulletin said.

Viet-Namese troops surrounding the coastal towns of Hue and Tourane, midway between Haiphong and Saigon, were reported bolstering their siege with reinforcements.

Moutet Visits King

In southern Indo-China, meanwhile, French Colonial Minister Marius Moutet—who is making an on-the-spot investigation of the situation—visited Pnom-Penh for an official call on the King of Cambodia and his Cabinet.

The French press agency said that Cambodian Premier Ioeuk Keu, welcoming Moutet, had emphasized the need for French economic assistance in the protectorate.

There was no confirmation here of a report broadcast by the secret Viet-Nam radio to the effect that Premier Leon Blum had telegraphed a peace feeler to President Ho Chi Minh of the Viet-Nam republic.

The broadcast said that Ho had replied that he would be willing to negotiate after French forces had withdrawn to the positions they held before the fighting began December 17.

However, sources in Saigon close to Moutet denied knowledge of any telegram from Blum to Ho, the French press agency said.

In Paris, sources close to Blum limited themselves to the statement that "some of the affirmations of the Viet-Nam radio are erroneous."

More Troops On Way

Gen. Philippe LeClerc, in his first public statement since his arrival in Saigon in connection with operations against the Viet-Namese Nationalists, declared that reinforcements were on the way to reassert French authority.

Dispatches from Saigon reported that LeClerc, in replying to greetings from the chief of the Cochin China Republic (a French protectorate) said:

"France has the means to re-establish order. Reinforcements are arriving, and French troops will soon be more numerous to aid you."

China Eyes Situation

Nanking, Dec. 30 (AP)—George Yeh, Foreign Office spokesman, said today that the Chinese Government is in constant contact with both sides in the Indo-Chinese fighting and is arranging for the protection of Chinese nationals in Indo-Chinese cities.

Consuls general there have been given full authority to conclude agreements to keep the fighting away from concentrations of Chinese, he said.

Heavy Viet-Nam Assaults Are Reported

1946

Paris, Dec. 30 (AP)—The French general staff reported today in dispatches from Indo-China that Viet-Nam nationalist troops had launched a series of heavy attacks against French positions at Namdinh, key town controlling the mouth of the River Rouge south-

U.S., Britain Plan Arms Pact, Paper Says

Paris, Dec. 30 (AP)—The slightly right-of-center newspaper *Aurore* reported today that the United States and Britain are preparing a mutual-assistance alliance of far-reaching scope, to be signed in Washington on March 15.

The paper, edited by Radical Socialist Paul Bastid, asserted that the alliance would pledge both nations to pool their economic resources in case of attack by a third power.

DAY

The pact, *Aurore* said, will be open to any other power which can prove it has no imperialist designs.

"No Knowledge In London

London, Dec. 30 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman said today that "there is no knowledge in London" of a projected Anglo-American alliance providing for military and economic co-operation in the event either of the countries should be attacked.

The spokesman said the most recent authentic utterance on the subbject was by Prime Minister Attlee, who said in Parliament on December 11 that his Government "has made it clear that it welcomed an alliance for the preservation of peace with all countries."

STRICT BAN LAID ON GERMAN ARMS

4-Power Law Extends From Atom Bombs To Lances

Berlin, Dec. 30 (AP)—A ban was placed today on the manufacture and possession of war materials, ranging all the way from atomic bombs to lances, under a far-reaching German disarmament law published by the Allied control authority.

NIGHT

The measure was announced as Allied officials worked on recommendations to be submitted to the Council of Foreign Ministers, which will meet in Moscow next March to decide Germany's future.

Under the regulation, listed as council law No. 43, Germans are required to make written declaration of any still-existing war stocks.

Exceptions For Peace Needs

Special exceptions are provided for peacetime requirement, such as arms and ammunition for police and explosives for demolition work.

Violators are subject to death or imprisonment.

The ban also applies to warships, such war chemicals as rocket fuels and all aircraft, including balloons and even kites.

The Control Council already has taken steps to make sure that all four occupying powers are living up to their pledges to liquidate Germany's armaments potential.

Four-power inspection teams, composed of technicians, will set out January 6 to check on former armaments factories in each of the occupation zones. The inspection was decided upon following charges that some of the factories were still turning out war materials.

ALLIES OUTLAW ALL WAR GOODS FOR GERMANY

Control Council Act Covers Everything From Atom Bombs to Kites.

STOCKS MUST BE REPORTED

Possession, Manufacture and Importation of Military Materials Prohibited.

Berlin, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—The Allied Control Council today published a sweeping new law for Germany, prohibiting the manufacture, import and possession of all war materials—from atom bombs to daggers and kites.

The prohibitions are contained in Control Council Law No. 43, which includes many demilitarization provisions previously executed by the four occupation zone commanders in the form of proclamations and directives. The law requires the German to declare to the Allies any existing war stocks, which must be destroyed or converted to essential peacetime uses. It provides penalties of imprisonment and, in serious cases, death.

Dispensations may be made for peacetime requirements—such as arms and ammunition for the police, explosives for demolition work and cryptographic machines for authorized internal security services.

DAY

Outlawed for Germans are "all weapons including atomic means of warfare or apparatus of all caliber and natures capable of projecting lethal or destructive projectiles, liquids and gases." This section also outlaws "all military cutting or piercing weapons," including lances.

Also forbidden are warships of all classes, aircraft of all types—including kites, captive balloons, gliders and model aircraft—and all drawings, specifications, designs, models and reproductions relating to the development, testing or inspection of war materials. The ban on war chemicals includes rocket fuels, such as high concentrates of hydrogen peroxide.

U.S. 'To Oppose' Shifts In Reich's West Border

Berlin, Dec. 30 (AP)—Reliable diplomatic sources predicted today that proposals for the revision of Germany's western frontier, except for the cession of the Saar to France, would be strongly opposed by the United States at the forthcoming German peace treaty negotiations.

It is expected, these sources said, that the United States will not only oppose France's claims to the Rhineland but will reject more modest border changes proposed by Holland and Belgium unless the two countries can prove that the people of the area "genuinely desire" a change.

The position of the United States and others on the German border settlements is being outlined among the four major Allied powers here for presentation to the Foreign Ministers Council when it convenes in Moscow in March.

Byrnes' Stand

DAY

The American position was understood to be essentially the same as that oultined by Secretary of State James F. Byrnes in his Stuttgart policy speech last September, although being prepared in more detail to meet the complex claims against Germany expected to develop.

At Stuttgart, Byrnes declared the United States did not consider the eastern borders of Germany as decided and announced opposition to any claims against Germany in the west, except for the French claim to the Saar. He qualified this by saying that in return for the Saar, France should "readjust her reparations claims."

Russian Aid Seen

There have been strong indications during the past week that Russia will support the United States on Germany's western frontiers. Soviet supervised and sponsored newspapers in Berlin have bitterly attacked the French for their new customs control over the Saar, and have also criticized the Dutch and Belgian claims.

Should Denmark and Czechoslovakia make any territorial claims, the American position would be the same, sources here said.

France is not only expected to support the Dutch and Belgian claims but is also expected to oppose any suggestion by the United States that portions of the former Reich's agricultural areas in the east, now occupied by Poland, be returned to Germany.

Informed sources said yesterday that the United States would probably urge that the agricultural areas of Pomerania and Brandenburg be restored to Germany, leaving to Poland the rich former German industrial region of Silesia, half of East Prussia and the once free city of Danzig.

The American position was said to be that Germany cannot be self-sustaining with the loss of 25 per cent of her best agricultural land, and that such a loss would only provide a talking point for a new war.

Britain is understood to be sympathetic to the American view in the east, but has been noticeably silent concerning the situation in the west.

All-German Courts For British Zone

Berlin, Dec. 30 (AP)—British authorities have disclosed that they will set up 150 all-German tribunals in the British occupation zone with 1,000 German legal personnel at an expense of $1,500,000 to try 27,000 former members of the Nazi party Leadership Corps, Secret Police and SS (Elite Guard).

A British spokesman said the tribunals were to be established because ordinary de-Nazification boards were "incompetent to handle what is a criminal instead of a political matter."

German Agency Changes Name

BERLIN, Dec. 30 (AP)—The German News Agency DANA (Deutsche Allgemeine Nachrichten Agentur) will change its name to DENA (Deutsche Nachrichten Agentur), effective Jan. 1. The agency was founded in 1945 under sponsorship of the United States Army.

REPORT MANY HESSE GEMS STILL MISSING

FRANKFURT, Germany, Dec. 30 —(AP) Many valuable gems among the Hesse family's jewels are still missing, the Countess of Hesse testified today in the trial of Col. Jack W. Durant, United States Army officer accused of their theft.

NIGHT

The black-gowned granddaughter of Queen Victoria identified a glittering array of jewelry as part of the $1,500,000 treasure the Hesse family hid in the basement of Kronberg castle in 1944.

They disappeared last year while the castle was occupied as a U. S. Army officers club. The prosecution charges many of the jewels were recovered in the United States from Durant and his WAC captain wife, who already has been convicted in their theft.

No estimate of the number or value of the missing jewels was given by the 75-year-old countess, sister of the former German Kaiser.

NAZI EUTHANASIA MURDERER TO DIE

Frankfurt, Dec. 30 (AP).—Dr. Friedrich Mennecke, former SS lieutenant-colonel, was sentenced to death, and three of his subordinates were given prison terms today by a German criminal court which convicted them of the euthanasia murder of hundreds of inmates of the Eichberg insane asylum.

It was the first war-crimes trial of Germans by a German court. The victims also were Germans, some of the hundreds of thousands of mental and physical defectives exterminated during the war by the Nazis.

The court found Dr. Mennecke guilty of ordering the slaying of 1,000 asylum inmates as part of his "scientific experiments."

The convictions and sentences may be appealed to a German supreme court at Frankfurt and also are subject to review by the American military government, without whose approval no death sentences may be carried out.

to consider the food shortage.

The black market continued in Rome, although it appeared to have been driven underground somewhat. Housewives complained of police raids that forced food from the stands. Black marketeers adopted a new technique of whispering "bread, oil, spaghetti," instead of "dollars, francs."

Under the new system, the price of spaghetti rose to 500 lire ($2.22) a kilogram (2.2 pounds), compared with the ration price of 30 lire (13 cents).

The black market price last week was 270 lire ($1.18) and was 150 lire (67 cents) a kilo a few weeks ago.

[The lire conversions given are at the legal rate of 225 to $1; the black market has been exchanging lire at up to 800 to the dollar.]

Sweden Sets Up Atom Research Fund

Stockholm, Dec. 30 (AP).—The Swedish Government allotted about $1,748,000 today for atomic research. The money will be used mainly to enlarge the atomic research facilities of Prof. Manne Siegbatn's Nobel Institute at Frescati, outside Stockholm.

Drive On Rome Black Mart Sends Food Up

Rome, Dec. 30 (AP)—Food demonstrations erupted here today while prices climbed steeper than ever in the wake of Government efforts to suppress the black market. Spaghetti sold on the black market at about $1 a pound, if one figures the lira's worth at its legal equivalent.

A throng of unemployed marched to the Viminale Government building shouting: "Enough promises. We want bread and work."

Another demonstration, in which women predominated, occurred at the city food administration office. The group protested the increasing cost of food.

Bari Calm Again

Calm returned to the city of Bari, where one person was killed and a score injured in strikes and demonstrations last week.

More strikes and other trouble were threatened in some parts of southern Italy. Food rations continued short in Reggio Calabria. The Labor Federation called a public meeting tmorrow in Catanzaro

SPAIN VOTES PEAK BUDGET

Taxes Increased 20% — Madrid Envoy Back From London

MADRID, Dec. 30 (AP)—The Spanish Cortes (Parliament) today adopted a record national budget for 1947 of 14,000,000,000 pesetas (about $1,276,000,000). It passed a bill increasing all taxes on an average of 20 per cent.

Jewish Agency To Shun Conference

Basel, Switzerland, Dec. 30 (AP)—Any possibility that the revamped Jewish Agency Executive might participate in the London Palestine conference was ruled out today by Dr. Moshe Sneh, Palestine Zionist leader.

Dr. Sneh declared that the executive, which held its final meeting here yesterday, would act in accordance with a resolution of the World Zionist Congress to shun the London talks "under existing conditions" or as long as Britain adheres to her 1936 White Paper policy on immigration to Palestine.

David Ben-Gurion, of Jerusalem, yesterday was re-elected chairman of the Executive.

Hungarians Claim Purge Censorship

Budapest, Dec. 30 (AP)—Hungarian officials who are anti-Communist said today the Ministry of Interior, Communist-controlled, had clamped on a strict censorship of newspapers, threatening severe measures to prevent publication of news about a "purge" of Hungarians siding with the western democracies.

Meanwhile, additional arrests brought the unofficial count to between 100 and 200.

Albert Bartha, Minister of War, threatened to resign. His political department chief, Maj. Gen. Gyorgy Palffy, a Communist, engineered the arrests without Bartha's knowledge. Bartha said he wanted to call Palffy before a military court of inquiry, and would resign if he was prevented from doing so.

Associates of Prime Minister Fernec Nagy—former peasant who has had endless trouble in maneuvering against his Moscow-educated colleagues in the government—said he would call for an immediate trial of the persons held. These informants said the Premier felt the arrests were aimed at discrediting his Small Landholders party.

POLES ARE EAGER FOR BRITISH NEWS

KRAKOW, Poland—(AP) The British government's weekly newspaper, Voice of Britain—first started by any foreign country in Poland—is selling like hotcakes.

Editor Frank Cox, of London, reported the Voice started publishing news about the United Kingdom here on Nov. 2, with a circulation of 26,800, which soon jumped to 50,000.

Now all copies are sold out within two days. So great is the demand for the paper that it brings 40 zlotys per copy in the "black market." Its regular sale price is 10 zlotys.

Editor Cox has had plenty of difficulties trying to find a workable, efficient press, and enough newsprint. But he envisions a circulation eventually of 150,000 to 200,000 copies. The newspaper is published under auspices of the British embassy in Poland and the British foreign office's information division.

REDS FLATLY DENY ANY ULTIMATUM IN DAIREN 'INCIDENT'

MOSCOW, Dec. 30—(AP) Pravda denied today that any ultimatum had been issued to a U. S. vessel in the port of Dairen two weeks ago, said that Soviet officials had acted perfectly properly and declared that the affair did not constitute an international "incident."

In the first comment published here on the events in Dairen, the Communist Party newspaper said a news story which asserted that the ship was forced to depart was "sensational" and "tendentious."

NIGHT

The Pravda article, in the form of a special dispatch from Dairen, indicated Russian officials feel that the matter is closed.

The newspaper declared that story about the U. S. vessel, written by William H. Newton of the Scripps Howard staff for the Combined World Press, contained "inventions" and could be appraised as the "methods of correspondents" to create a sensation.

Pravda gave this version of events at Dairen:

Port authorities received formal notification Dec. 18 that a U.S. ship, bearing official mail, would arrive in Dairen Dec. 18 and remain 48 hours. This notification was received after the ship actually arrived and made no mention of the fact that two correspondents and a representative of the Standard Oil company also were aboard the vessel.

The captain of the ship subsequently informed Russian officials that the newsmen and businessman were aboard and wanted to come ashore for a stay.

Since the formal notification had not mentioned the three, the Soviet commander decided they could not remain in Dairen.

After the 48-hour deadline had expired—a time limit set by the Americans themselves—the U. S. consul informed the Soviet commander that the ship could not leave immediately because the captain had been detained in the city of Dairen. The Russians issued no ultimatum.

"The ship remained in port several more hours unobstructed," the dispatch said.

Dairen Dispatch 'Tendentious,' Pravda Says

Moscow, Dec. 30 (AP)—A special *Pravda* dispatch from Dairen today branded as "tendentious" and "sensational" reports that an American naval vessel had been given an "ultimatum" to leave the Russian-controlled port on December 21.

The dispatch, the first Soviet press comment on the reports, said that "several days ago Correspondent (William H.) Newton, of the Scripps-Howard staff, reported in the press that an American vessel, which was in Dairen December 18 to December 20, was compelled to leave port through an ultimatum by Soviet military authorities.

"This report," the dispatch continued, "was presented by Newton in a sensational tone as an 'incident in Dairen.' In connection with this, our correspondent learned from an authoritative source that Newton's report does not present correctly the facts of the visit to Dairen by the American war vessel, and is tendentious."

DAY

Other Passengers "Unlisted"

"Notification of the arrival of this vessel (an LCIL—landing craft infantry large) was received by the local port authorities after the vessel had appeared December 18," the *Pravda* dispatch said.

"It reported in its notification that the American Embassy in China had addressed the Soviet Embassy with a request to inform the proper Soviet authorities that an unarmed vessel, which had aboard a Government courier with official mail for the consulate general, would arrive the morning of December 18 and stay for 48 hours.

"The presence of any other passengers on board was not mentioned," the dispatch declared. "Upon the arrival of the vessel a representative of the Soviet command was informed by the captain that besides an American diplomatic courier, two American correspondents and a representative of the Standard Oil Company were aboard and were coming in for a stay in Dairen.

Limit "Set By U.S."

"A representative of the Soviet command said that inasmuch as he had received no notification of the supposed arrival of the persons mentioned, these persons could not remain in port."

The *Pravda* dispatch said that after the 48-hour deadline had expired—a time limit that it said the Americans themselves had established—the United States consul informed the Soviet representative that the vessel could not leave on the appointed date, because the captain had been detained in the city of Dairen.

"In connection with this representation," the dispatch said, "the ship remained in port several more hours unobstructed."

Feel Matter Is Closed

The dispatch concluded by asserting that Newton's report on the ultimatum and demand to leave port were "inventions" and could be appraised as the "methods of correspondents" to create a sensation. Newton's story was written for the combined world press.

Official Challenges Russia's Right In Dairen

Nanking, China, Dec. 30 (AP)—The Chinese Government does not recognize Russia's right to continue occupying Dairen and would take over administration of that important Manchurian port if it were not for obstructions by the Chinese Communists, George Yeh, Foreign Office spokesman, told a news conference today.

However, a Kuomintang (Government party) official told the Associated Press that the Chinese-Russian treaty of 1945—which defines the status of Dairen as a free port—was defended by Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh at a private meeting of the party's National Assembly delegates.

Wang was quoted as telling delegates who questioned the treaty's value that it had saved China millions of dollars by eliminating the need of maintaining a large army on the Manchurian frontier.

Spoke Only At Meeting

Premier T. V. Soong, who called the meeting, was quoted as saying that the postwar political strife in China was blocking smooth implementation of a well-planned reconversion program.

Yeh, the Foreign Office spokesman, said that Russia surrendered her right to control Dairen under the war-with-Japan clause of the treaty when she notified China last May 3 that all Soviet troops had withdrawn from the northwest provinces "of which Dairen is certainly an integral part."

Asked if the recent Dairen incident involving the hasty departure of an American naval courier vessel from Dairen did not disprove the Soviet report of May 3, Yeh replied "our Government has not yet received official reports. We must study information from our own people."

China Denies Russ Rights Over Dairen

Nanking, Dec. 30 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman said today the Chinese Government did not recognize Russia's right to the continued occupation of Dairen, chief port of Manchuria.

He said the Government would take over the city's administration immediately but for obstructions by Chinese Communists.

The spokesman, George Yeh, said the Soviets surrendered their right to continued control of Dairen last May 23 when the Soviet Embassy formally notified China that all Soviet troops had been withdrawn as of May 3 from the northeast provinces, "of which Dairen is certainly an integral part."

Claimed Under Treaty

Russia has contended the Sino-Soviet Treaty of August, 1945, gave her control of Dairen as long as the war with Japan exists, and no peace treaty has yet been signed with the Japanese.

"We do not think a state of war exists at the present time between China and the Soviets on one side and Japan on the other," Yeh said, adding that legally China had every right to take over the big warm-water port.

Silent On U.S. Incident

He said Government armies drove to within a few miles of Dairen some weeks ago and then halted their offensive, apparently more in fear of a clash with Soviet garrisons than with Chinese Communists remaining in that region.

Yeh was asked for comment on the recent Dairen incident in which an American naval vessel was ordered by the Soviets to leave on twenty minutes' notice. "Our Government has not yet received official reports," he said. "We must study the information from our own people."

White Explains Statement

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—Lincoln White, State Department press officer, said today he had expressed his own personal opinion when he asserted that no ultimatum was involved in the departure of a United States naval vessel from Dairen.

He reiterated, in response to reporters' questions, that he did not think there was an ultimatum in the generally accepted sense of the word.

Mr. White said the opinion he expressed last Thursday was based on the report of an official courier aboard the naval vessel, the

LC3-1090.

Under-Secretary Dean Acheson said later that the State Department's official opinion on the ultimatum issue would await a full report from Consul General Benninghoff.

Consulate To Probe Death Of 2 Americans

Algiers, Dec. 30 (AP)—The United States Consulate has asked that post-mortems be performed on the bodies of George Hayden and his fiancee, Mrs. Virginia Mull McCauley, whose unexpected deaths Christmas Day remained mysteries.

CHINESE STUDENTS IN MASS PROTEST AGAINST MARINES

PEIPING, Dec. 30 — (AP) More than 6,000 university students staged a demonstration and parade through the streets today, demanding that the U. S. Marines leave China as the outgrowth of the alleged rape of a Chinese girl by a Marine on Christmas Eve.

The movement had repercussions in Shanghai and Tientsin and was expected to spread throughout the country as newspapers played up the story and various student bodies appeared to be trying to excell one another in protesting the as-yet-unconfirmed incident.

The Peiping students, one third of them girls, pasted placards on street cars and buildings and shouted "Go Home, U. S. Army, Go Home!"

Demonstration Orderly

The demonstration was orderly. Chinese police armed with machine guns patrolled the streets in force. Americans and their families were restricted to quarters by the American command.

The march started at Yenching and Tsinghua universities, seven miles outside the city limits. Tsinghua is government operated. Yenching was founded by U. S. Ambassador J. Leighton Stuart and is dependent mainly on American funds for its continued existence.

The march went past Fujen Catholic University, where large numbers of students joined, and continued to the National Peking University, where more recruits were

ed, then wound through the heart of the city.

Cheer leaders controlled the organized shouting, while brigades of poster-pasters and sidewalk writers covered every available space with such signs as "Our Chinese Daughters are not to be Insulted," "You Are Lonely, You Are Homesick—Go Home," and "U. S. Soldiers can do Nothing but Kill and Rape."

Students Plan Strike

In Tientsin students of the Peiyang and Nankai universities voted to conduct a three-day strike and send a radiogram to President Truman, while in Shanghai those at Chaotung University decided to send a petition to General Marshall, U. S. special envoy, demanding that the Marines quit China.

Vernacular papers employed invective and screaming headlines on the same theme.

The Marine Corps has announced that two Marines are being held pending completion of Chinese police inquiry into the rape charge.

One of the Marines acknowledged relations with the girl but said she was a prostitute. The mayor of Peiping announced that medical examination of the girl showed no signs of rape.

Peiping Incident Curbs Marines Stirs Students

Peiping, Dec. 30 (AP)—American authorities ordered United States military personnel and their families off the streets of Peiping this morning as students of Yenching University began marching into the city in a demonstration against the alleged rape of a 20-year-old Chinese girl by a United States Marine.

All Marines were confined to their compounds.

Chinese authorities sought to dissuade the students from the anti-American demonstration but no physical resistance was offered. Municipal spokesmen said the city gates would not be closed.

Others May Join March

Some 2,000 students were moving into the city from the north. The university is seven miles from the city. Students of Fujen Catholic University and National Peking University were expected to join the march.

Unrest spread to Shanghai, where busses owned by several Chinese universities traveled the main streets bearing such placards as "Down With America" and "Americans, Get Out Of China."

The independent Shanghai newspaper *Wen Hu Pao* devoted its entire front and back pages to stories and readers' complaints about the alleged rape.

Types Of Captions

It carried such captions as: "What Japanese Troops Did Not Do, American Troops Are Doing," "American Marines Atrocity Causes Public Anger," and "Withdrawal from China Unanimously Demanded."

The newspaper quoted financial expert Ma Ying Chu as saying that the incident was a gross insult to China and "the United States has made China a colony where they may kill and violate women."

In Tientsin, students of Peiyang and Nankai universities started a three-day strike in protest against the alleged rape. They prepared to cable President Truman, urging withdrawal of all American troops.

Leaflets Distributed

Students distributed leaflets reading "We were obliged for American aid to China during the war but today the United States Government still is supplying China with weapons and military personnel. What for? American military supplies are greatly prolonging China's civil war."

The situation was aggravated by the alleged fatal beating of a Chinese factory worker at Tangku, near Tientsin, by a group of Marines celebrating Christmas Eve. Marine authorities detained two Marines in connection with the death.

New Offer Made Chinese Communists

Nanking, Dec. 30 (AP)—Chinese Communits and members of the Democratic League will be invited to participate in the reorganized National Government "if they express a willingness to participate," Information Minister Peng Hsueh-pei announced today.

In Yenan, however, Communist Negotiator Chou En-lai reiterated that the Reds would resume peace talks with the Government only if Chiang Kai-shek nullified the "illegal National Assembly and fake constitution," returned to military positions of last January 13, and summoned a new inter-party conference "to talk matters over."

Peng also announced that China's $9,320,000,000,000 (Chinese) budget for the fiscal year beginning January 1 included 40 per cent for the armed forces—a one third reduction from the previous budget.

Towers Arranges Unity Of Command

Honolulu, Dec. 30 (AP)—Admiral John H. Towers, commander in chief, Pacific Fleet, said today that unity of command among armed forces in this Pacific area would be achieved January 1 with the organization of "little joint chiefs of staff."

The new organization, recommended by Admiral Towers and approved by Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, brings Navy, Army Ground Force and Army Air Force units together under a plan which Towers described as "the most complete joint set-up the armed forces ever had" below the Washington chiefs-of-staff level.

As commander in chief, Pacific, and commander in chief, Pacific Fleet, Towers will head the new executive organization and will have the final decision in operational control of armed forces within his command.

Under Towers would be the "joint Pacific command chiefs of staff," composed of Lieut. Gen. John Hull, commanding general of the Army Ground Forces in the Pacific; Brig. Gen. Donald L. Stace, commanding general, Army Air Forces in the Pacific, and Vice Admiral Lynde McCormack, deputy commander in chief, Pacific Fleet.

Under the point chiefs of staff, the unity program also provides for coordination of planning, intelligence, logistics and communications.

Japs Pick Top 10 News Events Of 1946

Tokyo, Dec. 30 (AP)—The Emperor's renunciation of any claim to divinity was the biggest news event in Japan in 1946, Kyodo news agency said today. Dropping the war-crimes trials of the country's one-time leaders to sixth place, it listed these as the ten biggest stories of the year:

1. Emperor Hirohito's renunciation of divinity.
2. Allied headquarters' purge of militarists and ultranationalists from Government, economic and journalistic leadership.
3. Issuance of new yen currency.
4. The national elections.
5. Accession of Premier Shigeru Yoshida's Cabinet to power.
6. Opening of the war-crimes trials of wartime Premier Hideki Tojo and other defendants.
7. Public demonstrations last May Day.
8. Promulgation of the new, military-banning constitution.
9. The seamen's strike.
10. Increases in rice rations.

Jap Cabinet Has A Crisis Over Economy

Tokyo, Dec. 30 (AP)—Failure of attempts to remedy the economic chaos has created a new Cabinet crisis, Japanese political observers said today, but future action will be determined by Premier Shigeru Yoshida and his associates rather than his political opponents.

Although the Leftists have attacked the Government for months, they lack sufficient power to force a Cabinet downfall, these observers said.

Fresh Approach Sought

The current impetus for renovation or reorganization of the Government comes from Cabinet ministers who feel that a fresh approach should be made to the pyramiding problems.

A series of meetings beginning tomorrow and perhaps climaxed by the first Cabinet meeting of the new year on January 4, may determine Yoshida's ability to ride the storm without a drastic overhaul.

The Social Democratic party, the main opposition force, is so divided within itself into right and left wings that it lacks even a concerted program.

Must Resign By May

The main political stakes are future control of the Government. Unless he runs for office soon, and no election has been scheduled, Yoshida must resign by May, when the new constitution becomes effective.

The present Cabinet fears that the industrial slowdown, due to the lack of raw materials and increasing inflation, will turn the people against the Conservatives and toward the Socialists in the next election.

Two U. S. Soldiers Killed.

Nagoya, Japan, Dec. 30 (A. P.), —Pfc. James T. Aycock of Tifton, Ga.; Pfc. William E. Scoggins of Odessa, Tex., and a Japanese girl were killed last week when the Army truck in which they were riding was struck by a locomotive at a crossing near the Itami Air Base, Fifth Air Force Headquarters announced today. Seven other Army men and two other Japanese girls were injured, including Pfc. Bonato J. Granegna of 308 68th street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Jap Market Hues: Black, Black-Black

Tokyo, Dec. 30 (AP) — The little man who shells out 100-yen notes for an item that once cost 1 yen knows a lot about inflation—but the Tokyo press reminded him today that costs were 2,000 times those of 1937 for many necessities of life.

And if luxuries are included, the increase in some cases amounts to 13,000 times 1937 levels, Government figures noted.

The range depends upon whether the buyer patronizes "the black market" or "the black-black market," one writer observed. The only legal market is maintained by Government-controlled stores selling tightly rationed foods at official prices.

But the ration is insufficient, averaging 864 calories daily. Actually, Japanese ate in the past year an average of 1,380 calories daily, and even that was 600 below the 1937 diet.

Black markets, operating openly, supply the difference at any price that individual merchants can command.

Prosecution To Rest Jap War Crimes Case

Tokyo, Dec. 30 (AP)—The International War Crimes prosecution said today it would rest its case against Japan's accused wartime leaders the week of January 13, and the court announced it would grant a defense request for a two week's recess at that time.

The seven-month-long prosecution continued today with evidence of Japanese atrocities in the Netherlands Indies.

An affidavit by Lieut. Com. Palgrave Ebden Car, of the Australian Air Force, said he saw a captured Allied flight officer whom he knew only as McDiarmed, refused anaesthetic for a leg amputation because he would not divulge location of his squadron. After the operation the patient was left out of doors in a downpour of rain, Car said.

Japan Receives U. S. Sugar

TOKYO, Dec. 30 (AP) — Occupation Headquarters announced today that during the past month 1,136 tons of sugar and 180 tons of candy had been imported to Japan from the United States. It was the first sugar imported for the Japanese since the surrender, except for 300 tons early in 1946.

ATOM COMMISSION HEAD APPOINTED

Wilson to Push Transition from Military to Civilian Control.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—(AP) Carroll Louis Wilson, 36-year-old science executive and engineer, was named general manager of the Atomic Energy Commission today and immediately announced plans to push the transition from military to civilian control.

Wilson told a news conference, after President Truman announced his appointment, that the changeover will be made as speedily as possible after the new civilian commission formally takes control of the Army's Manhattan District on New Year's Day. Details will be announced tomorrow.

Although most of the personnel are civilians, Wilson said a number of Army officers are in the atomic energy organization and their replacement involves "quite a few changes."

Groves Aid

Other officials at the conference said it is expected the services of Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, in charge of the Manhattan Project that developed the atomic bomb, "will be available to the commission as consultant." He retains his assignment as assistant chief of Army engineers.

Wilson said that except for the military members of the division of military application of atomic energy, few military personnel will be left in the project after the commission completes its organization.

As for the production of atomic bombs by the commission, he observed, "that is for a decision on a higher level than ours."

His duty, as general manager, will be to "implement the decisions of the commission," he explained.

He added that military applications, as well as peacetime uses of atomic energy, are part of the commission's responsibilities.

Laboratories and research in industrial uses of atomic power "certainly are part of the development program" that Congress intended, he said.

At the news conference officials

announced details of the change-over from the military to commission control of atomic energy will be given the public tomorrow.

$15,000 Job

Charles G. Ross, White House secretary, said in announcing the appointment that the $15,000-a-year job is equal in importance to membership on the atomic commission itself.

During the war Wilson was right hand man to Dr. Vannevar Bush in the office of Scientific Research and Development, the government's top and highly secret war science arm.

In 1945 he was secretary to the State Department Board which produced the Acheson-Lilienthal report. That study forms the basis for the U. S. plan for international control.

Since October when the atomic commission was appointed Wilson has been a consultant to its members.

David Lilienthal, an author of the State department's international atomic energy report, is chairman of the commission.

Atomic Treaty Powers For Senate Demanded

Washington, Dec. 30 (AP)—Senator Wiley (R., Wis.) demanded today that the Senate reassert the treaty control powers he says it holds over international atomic energy agreements.

Wiley, who will head the Senate Judiciary Committee in the new Congress, said he will introduce a resolution declaring it to be the "sense of the Senate" that any such agreement "entered into by a representative of the United States, is not valid and binding upon this country unless it is ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate as a formal treaty."

A similar resolution by Wiley was referred to committee last year. At that time he told the Senate that secret agreements had been made at Yalta and Potsdam committing the United States to peace settlements which neither the people nor Congress had a chance to pass on.

Wiley told a reporter he seeks to avoid such agreements concerning atomic energy.

"I don't think Mr. Truman would attempt it," he said "but during the Roosevelt Administration the Chief Executive went off the reservation."

Sen. Wiley Urges Further Study Of Controls

Washington, Dec. 30 (AP)—Senator Alexander Wiley (Wis.) told his Republican colleagues today the effect would be "chaotic" if all the Government's wartime controls were repealed at a single stroke.

In a report drafted for the Republican conference of the Senate, Wiley proposed further studies of all emergency measures by separate Senate committees.

Then, not later than next March 5, he said, the Judiciary Committee should "review and correlate them in the light of the overall national welfare" and submit a repeal resolution covering those war powers no longer needed.

Many Called Essential

"With the advent of the atomic age," Wiley asserted, "many of the emergency and wartime statutes continue to be essential, at least in some degree. We must be adequate to our responsibilities in the atomic age."

Without referring specifically to Republican campaign pledges to bring a swift end to Federal controls over industry and individuals, the Wisconsin Republican said he understood the party's position to be in favor of terminating controls "at the earliest possible date."

Wiley added, however, that "I personally believe this subject is so important that it must be considered and handled in as nonpartisan a manner as possible."

Cites Three Reasons

His report to the party conference cited three reasons against precipitate action:

1. The "continued national mergency";

2. The "varied and complex nature" of the controls themselves, and

3. The "chaotic effects resulting from overall repeal."

Wiley said that although the "shooting war" is over, "we are still fighting a war of ideas" in the international sphere.

"Still In Domestic Crisis"

"On the home front, we are still in a domestic crisis," the report continued. "There has been widespread lack of production due to strikes and restrictive Government regulations.

"If we were to close our eyes to these international and domestic emergencies and deprive our Government of such tenuous powers as it already has, for example, in the domestic field relating to strike control, we might find that we are losing the kind of enduring peace for which 300 of our heroic men gave their lives."

Wiley pointed to the price control and second War Powers Act as examples of "the chaotic effect" quick repeal might have because of their provisions for rationing, priorities, inventory and other controls.

Backs Farm Support

Also, he said, wartime agricultural laws require "earnest consideration."

"Were we arbitrarily to wipe out price supports," Wiley declared, "we might well find before long the farmers having the same experience that they had during the 20's and 30's. This must not happen. . . .

"The farmers are one class who have never struck. They are the backbone of America. A prosperous America depends upon their continued prosperity."

Wiley proposed that the separate committee studies be completed for the Judiciary Committee by February 15.

Two Democrats Reported Ready To Sign Report Against Bilbo

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—(AP) Two Democrats were reported ready tonight to agree with four Republicans on a Senate committee report accusing Senator Bilbo (D-Miss.) of using his position for "personal gain" in dealings with war contractors.

Chairman Kilgore (D-W.Va.) of the War Investigating committee reportedly told other members he would sign the report if it were altered slightly to make it entirely clear that the committee is not attempting to tell the Senate what it should do about any of the complaints the committee makes.

Mead Seen In Agreement

Senator Mead (D-N.Y.), who headed the subcommittee which inquired into Bilbo's acceptance of funds from war contractors in 1942, was said by other members to have agreed to sign the report.

The four Republicans, Senators Brewster of Maine, Ferguson of Michigan, Knowland of California and Ball of Minnesota, already have given their approval to the report.

The committee's findings, expected to be made public this week, were described by a member as charging that Bilbo "improperly used his high office for his personal gains in dealing with war contractors."

Bilbo conceded during hearings that he had received funds contributed by war contractors. He contended that the money all was spent in an unsuccessful 1942 campaign to elect Wall Doxey to the Senate. Doxey now is Senate sergeant-at-arms.

Some committee members contended that Bilbo had solicited funds in violation of the war contracts law. They noted, however, that the statute of limitations has blocked direct action on any charge that might be made on that point.

With the committee report apparently headed for approval by a committee majority, Republicans argued the question of attempting to stop the Mississippi senator at the door when the Senate convenes Friday.

Differ On Procedure

Bilbo's new term starts then and Senators Brewster and Ferguson, both war investigating committee members, contend the Republicans should make an effort at that time to keep the Mississippian from taking his seat. On the other hand, Senators Vandenberg (R-Mich.), Taft (R-Ohio) and Millikin (R-Colo.) have indicated they want to avoid disrupting the first Republican organization of the Senate's machinery in 14 years. They prefer to fight the Bilbo matter out later.

Brewster took notice of possible delaying tactics that might develop, by asserting that if any Democrats wish to filibuster a motion to prevent Bilbo from taking the oath, their party will have to assume the responsibility for keeping the Senate from going to work.

Bilbo has announced he will fight any move to make him stand aside and a sharp debate is expected if such a motion comes up.

Chairman Taft of the Senate Republican Steering committee told reporters that the decision on what strategy to pursue on Bilbo will be left to the new steering committee. Selection of that committee was one task of a caucus of all Senate Republicans this afternoon.

Brewster Urges Barring Bilbo At The Door

Washington, Dec. 30 (AP)—Senator Brewster (R., Maine), announced today he is joining Senator Ferguson (R., Mich) in a demand that Republicans attempt to bar Senator Bilbo (D., Miss.) at the door when the Senate convenes Friday.

"The country expects us to act now on Bilbo," Brewster declared. "We ought to try to stop him at the door. If the Democrats want to filibuster and prevent the organization of the Senate, that is their responsibility."

Republicans, although apparently in general agreement that Bilbo's right to a seat should be questioned, are split over what procedure should be followed.

Some Would Defer Challenge

Some Republican leaders have shied away from an immediate challenge to Bilbo, on the grounds that if he were asked to step aside Democrats might seek to prevent the seventeen new Republicans and GOP senators who are starting new terms from taking the oath of office. Those of this view would let the Mississippian take his seat, then try to oust him.

Senators Vandenberg (R., Mich.), Taft (R., Ohio) and Millikin (R., Col.) indicated they believed the Senate ought to go ahead with its organization procedure and leave the Bilbo case for subsequent action.

Ferguson told reporters he would like to see Chairman Kilgore (D., W.Va.) of the War Investigating Committee to discuss a forthcoming report on Bilbo's financial relations with Mississippi war contractors. The committee held extensive hearings on the subject.

Eager For Discussion

Kilgore said earlier after a White House conference that he wanted to talk over the report, which, he said, he had not voted to approve, with Ferguson and with Senator Mead (D., N.Y.), who headed a subcommittee which conducted the Bilbo investigation.

Meanwhile, the special Senate Campaign Investigating Committee tentatively called a meeting for 10.30 tomorrow morning to write a report on its separate investigation of Bilbo. That group went into sworn charges that he had tried to intimidate Negroes from voting in last summer's Mississippi primary.

The Republican Steering Committee reached no decision at a forenoon meeting on what course should be taken in the Bilbo matter.

Chairman Taft (R., Ohio) told reporters after a committee session that the question will be left to the new steering committee, to be elected by a caucus of all Senate Republicans.

Foresees How He Can Stay

An influential Republican Senator said that Bilbo probably will be able to retain his seat if he musters the support of only 32 Senators, or one third of the Senate.

This member said the charges being pressed against Bilbo by a majority report of the Senate War Investigating Committee fall within the category requiring a two-thirds vote "for expulsion."

Meantime, however, Senator Ferguson, who contends that Bilbo can be barred from taking his oath in the new Congress by a simple majority, urged fellow Republicans to try to prevent Bilbo from being sworn in for a third term Friday.

Two possible moves against Bilbo are under consideration.

One would be based on complaints that Bilbo intimidated Negroes who wanted to vote in the Mississippi primary.

All agree that this issue could be decided by a simple majority vote because it is classed as a "rejection case," rather than an "expulsion."

But several Republican leaders are questioning both the strength of these charges and the political wisdom in pushing an issue that might line up most Southern Democrats solidly behind Bilbo. They also fear that the ensuing battle might cause a long delay in the organization of the new Senate.

These leaders believe that the majority report which the War Investigating Committee is expected to file Thursday will contain much stronger ammunition, even though action would require a two-thirds vote.

Subjects In Review

This report will review:

1. Bilbo's acknowledgment that he collected thousands of dollars from war contractors to spend in an unsuccessful election campaign in behalf of former Senator Wall Doxey (D., Miss.), present Senate sergeant at arms.

2. Bilbo's references to gifts of an expensive automobile and help in building a second home, artificial lake and swimming pool either as donations "from old friends" or as debts he plans eventually to pay.

3. Testimony that a purported narcotics addict gave Bilbo either $1,000 or $1,500 through a physician after the Senator helped obtain approval of Federal narcotics officials for a steady ration of morphine.

2 MORE HOUSING AIDES QUIT POSTS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP) David L. Krooth and Howard F. Vickery, officials in the former Wilson Wyatt Federal housing set-up, resigned today in dissatisfaction, friends said, over policies followed since Wyatt stepped out.

The resignations coincided with an order further relaxing controls on housing lumber, millwork and hardwood flooring.

Krooth was general counsel in both NHA and the expediter's office, and Vickery was information director of both agencies.

Vickery resigned without comment. Krooth made public letters of resignation to Housing Expediters Frank R. Creedon and NHA Administrator Raymond M. Foley in which he expressed a desire to return to private law practice.

The lumber rule relaxations result principally from the elimination of new priorities for homebuilders.

The principal changes are:

1. Removal of a set-aside requirement except for shop lumber and hardwood flooring.

2. Elimination of provisions requiring production of hardwood flooring lumber. Saw mills are still required to produce 50 per cent housing construction lumber out of their total softwood lumber production.

3. Sawmills and distributors are no longer required to hold housing construction lumber or hardwood flooring lumber for a set period of time, but outstanding priorities must be honored.

4. Allocations to dealers are eliminated except that dealers may use their customers, existing priorities in ordering from mills.

The Office of Temporary Control reported that lumber production in October was 3,354,788,800 board feet, 62.6 per cent above the same month of 1945.

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U. S. War Aid to Chinese Put at $2,000,000,000

Estimate Is Below Amount Claimed by Communist

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP).—United States aid to China since Pearl Harbor has amounted to more than $2,000,000,000, but not even experts in surplus property and Chinese currency are able to figure the exact total.

Government authorities were unable today to stretch the figures to the $3,600,000,000 total which General Chou En-lai, Chinese Communist leader, said recently that the United States had turned over to the nationalist government.

Principal items in the aid to China include: lend-lease, $1,565,000,000; Treasury loans authorized in 1942 by Congress, $500,000,000; Export-Import Bank credit, $66,000,000; surplus property whose original cost of $837,000,000 was scaled down to $175,000,000 in settlement for $150,000,000,000 inflated Chinese dollars advanced to the United States in war time.

Towers To Be At Head Of Navy General Board

Washington, Dec. 30 (AP)—Admiral John H. Towers, commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet, will be appointed to head a rejuvenated Navy general board, it was learned tonight.

Towers is to return here from Hawaii after his sixty-second birthday next month.

The general board officially is the Secretary of the Navy's senior advisory group on planning. Actually, many of its indefinite duties were taken over during the war by the office of the chief of Naval operations. Membership on it frequently has been regarded in Navy circles as semi-retirement.

Now, Navy officials say, it will be made a powerful advisory force under Towers, helping choose the ships and weapons for the Navy of the future. Several other well-known admirals are slated for membership.

Towers will be succeeded as Pacific Fleet commander by Vice Admiral Louis E. Denfeld, now chief of naval personnel.

Venezuela in World Bank

Fortieth Nation Joins Monetary Fund Before Deadline Tonight

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP).—Venezuela today became the fortieth nation to join the World Bank and World Monetary Fund. That left four nations—Russia, Australia, New Zealand and Liberia—which are entitled to join on "charter member" terms by tomorrow midnight.

None of the four has yet signified it would do so. To join after the deadline, they would have to be approved especially by the two organizations.

Air Forces Band to Tokyo

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP).—The newly organized Army Air Forces band will leave for Tokyo early in January, the War Department announced today. The band is the first of four which will be organized and trained at Bolling Field here for overseas duty entertaining occupation troops. The other three will go to the Edropean theater, the Alaskan defense command and the Caribbean Air Command.

GRAND JURY HOLDS 2 AMERICANS ON TREASON CHARGES

BOSTON, Dec. 30—(AP) Two expatriate American newspapermen—Robert Henry Best, 51, and Douglas Chandler, 56—were indicted today by a Federal grand jury on charges of treasonously selling out to the Nazis by serving as their radio mouthpieces during the war.

Setting the stage for New England's first treason trial since the the Revolutionary War, the jury returned the indictments after hearing 15 witnesses—at least two of them German women.

Judge Francis J. W. Ford, who was assigned to preside at the trial, directed that Best and Chandler be brought here at the earliest possible date from Washington for arraignment.

Accused of Treason

Chandler, who was born in Chicago, and Best, a native of Sumter county, South Carolina, were accused specifically of "wilfully and traitorously" giving aid and comfort to the enemy from within a few days after the United States entered the war until Germany capitulated.

The tall, grey-haired Chandler was charged by government attorneys with attempting to undermine American support of the war and to "weaken and destroy confidence in the administration" through shortwave broadcasts under the pseudonym "Paul Revere."

Best, a well-known pre-war character in Vienna cafes, was accused of serving as news editor in the German propaganda division handling broadcasts beamed to the United States and later of participating on a "round table conference" program on the German radio.

Just when the trial will begin was not announced, but court attaches indicated Chandler and Best would be given probably until April to file pleas and prepare their defense.

Conviction in treason cases carries a mandatory sentence of death by hanging.

Held In Washington

Chandler and Best are now held in prison in the national capital, where they were indicted originally with several others for treason in 1943.

The case was shifted to the Federal court in Boston—within sight of Faneuil Hall, "The Cradle of Liberty"— to comply with a 150-year-old statute requiring them to be tried in the district where they first touched United States soil.

A plane flying them from Germany to Washington was forced down in Massachusetts by weather.

Armed guards protected the identies of the witnesses who testified before the 22-man jury—but one was a stylishly-dressed woman about 35 believed to be a German.

The jury returned the indictments after less than an hour's deliberation.

WALLACE QUOTES FROM BIBLE ON 'LIBERAL' CAUSE

NEW YORK, Dec. 30. — (AP) The Bible presents "the liberal point of view" more lucidly than the "modernistic jargon" of many present-day sociologists and economists, Henry A. Wallace said today.

"If the progressive cause would present its ideas to the American people in terms they are familiar with instead of in modernistic jargon the people would really see the liberal point of view," Wallace said in an interview.

He replied with chapter and verse when asked to enlarge upon a comment he made in an address yesterday before a new political action group, the Progressive Citizens of America, in which he cited the Bible, the Declaration of Independence and Lincoln's Gettysberg Address as containing the language of public appeal.

"The essence of the liberal point of view is contained in Christ's doctrine of the individual soul—the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man," said the former Vice president who now is editor of the New Republic magazine.

Cites Prophets

"The Bible contains archaic language but it contains truths in language people can understand. Many of the Old Testament prophets said exactly what liberals are saying today."

Specifically he referred to many passages of Isaiah, to the sixth verse of the second chapter of Amos which says:

"Thus saith the Lord, for three transgressions of Israel, and for four, I will not turn away the punishment thereof; because they sold the righteous for silver, and the poor for a pair of shoes."

The fourth chapter of Micah, he said, contains "the finest statement of world peace" in a prophecy of many nations uniting to "beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruninghooks."

Lists Declaration

"A liberal's creed is contained," he said, "in the preamble to the Declaration of Independence, particularly in that passage which begins 'we hold these truths to be self-evident.' It is contained too in the phrase of the Gettysburg Address which says 'all men are created equal.'"

Advocates of the progressive cause failed, he said, when they couched their appeals to the mass of people in "modernistic jargon" rather than in the simple manner of great Biblical and American literature.

In answer to questions, Wallace said he meant the language employed by many sociologists, economists and pseudo-psychologists which was incomprehensible to most people. He did not elaborate with specific examples.

EX-RED OFFICIAL ASSAILS SOVIET

Can't Take His Family Back to Live Under Oppression He Declares

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—(AP) Kiril M. Alexeiev, who described himself as acting commercial attache at the Soviet Embassy in Mexico for two years, said in a statement today he considered it his duty "to state publicly that I am opposed to the Soviet regime."

"No nation is more exploited, or rather enslaved, than the Soviet nation," said the statement, issued through Alexeiev's lawyer, Martin Richmond, at a news conference.

Richmond said Alexeiev had reason to believe he was sought by Soviet officials in the United States. The lawyer said that while the Russian was living at one place, two men of foreign appearance kept it under surveillance for several hours, but left when police arrived. The family has moved since then, the lawyer said.

Alexeiev said "life abroad has opened to me the true meaning of what I saw in the Soviet Union," and added:

Raps Dictatorship

"I can not return to my homeland and doom my family, which has become accustomed to breathe the fresh air of freedom, to life under the heel of dictatorship. But I feel that in this country (the United States) they will become free human beings, and I firmly believe that my family and I will be given an opportunity to start a new life here."

In a foreword to Alexeiev's prepared statement, Richmond said the Russian, his wife, and two children left Mexico two months ago and now were living in the United States with friends of the lawyer.

Richmond declined to say where the Russians were staying, or why the statement was issued. He said the statement was prepared in Russian and translated within the past two days. The Russian, he stated, had been his client "for a short time."

Alexeiev said he was 37 years old, was a graduate of the Moscow Mining Academy, and was assigned to the post in Mexico in April, 1944.

His statement said:

"Living now in the United States with my wife and two children, I consider it my duty to state publicly that I am opposed to the Soviet regime, and explain the reasons of my antagonism. x x x

"The Soviet government's domestic policy is based on the principle of complete isolation of the Russian people from democratic nations, especially the U. S. A. The government persistently tries to inoculate the spirit of animosity toward everything foreign.

"During my sojourn abroad I have realized the monstrosity of the lies spread in the Soviet Union about 'the beastly exploitation of workers in capitalist countries.'

"Such stories are told the Russia people for the purpose of arousing their indignation against the democratic regime of the U.S.A.

"All my life I have loyally worked for the Russian people, whom I love and to whom my attachment is very deep. But it has become clear to me that my work, like that of the whole Russian people, is beneficial to the Soviet regime and not to themselves."

Alexeiev said he had witnessed acts of brutality by the Russian government and secret police, and learned of other cases from friends.

Alexeiev stated that among high Soviet officials he knew was Andrei Gromyko, Soviet representative on the United Nations Security Council.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 30—(AP)—An official spokesman for the Soviet Embassy here expressed surprise tonight at a statement by Kiril M. Alexeiev, an embassy employe, who said in New York today that he was opposed to the Soviet regime.

"We thought Alexeiev was already back in the Soviet Union today or well on his way there," the spokesman said.

The spokesman said "Alexeiev left here around the end of November to return to the Soviet Union by way of the United States. He was never commercial attache at the embassy or acting attache, but simply an employe in the commercial section."

"Until more details are available," the spokesman said, he would make no further comment.

CONGRESSMAN SCORES ATTACK ON RUSSIA

COTUIT, Mass., Dec. 30 (AP)—A committee report sharply criticizing Russia was declared "unbelievable" today by Representative Charles L. Gifford, Republican, of Massachusetts, a member of the special House Post-War Committee on Economic Policy and Planning.

[The report, attacking Russia's policy in Germany, urged Congress to consider limiting shipments of a military and economic character to the Soviet Union. It added that if reports of Russia's rearming with German war plants were true, the whole Potsdam Agreement should be scrapped and demands that the Soviet Union get out of Germany completely should be made.]

Asserting he was "not consulted," Mr. Gifford said he "could not believe his eyes" when he read newspaper accounts crediting his committee with a report accusing the Soviet Union of failure to keep the Potsdam and other agreements.

"I had no part in it," he said. "I cannot imagine that the committee would put out such an important report without consulting its entire membership.

"I have read and reread the newspaper articles trying to figure the thing out. I have wondered if some other committee on post-war planning might be responsible."

Declaring the committee was concerned chiefly with economic policy, Representative Gifford asserted:

"This report is very much military in character."

In Washington, Representative William M. Colmer, Democrat, of Mississippi, chairman of the committee, was not available for comment. A committee clerk told reporters that copies of the report were sent all committee members. Each was asked, the clerk said, whether he had any suggestions, and was told that unless an objection was received by Dec. 26 it would be assumed that each member approved.

When the report, a document printed by the Government Printing Office, was distributed in the House press gallery it was described as having unanimous committee support. Committee personnel had no explanation today why Representative Gifford did not receive his copy.

Mr. Gifford was not available later for comment on the clerk's statement.

U.N.-Baruch

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC.30-(AP)-BERNARD M.BARUCH, UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL, RELAXED TODAY AFTER HIS PLAN FOR ATOMIC CONTROL WENT THROUGH THE COMMISSION. HE SAT IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER AND ATE CRACKERS AND HAD A DRINK OF MILK.

BARUCH CAME TO THE COMMISSION MEETING WITH A JUG OF MILK AND HIS CRACKERS. AFTER THE COMMISSION HAD ADJOURNED AND HE HAD COMPLETED HIS INFORMAL TALKS WITH OTHER DELEGATES, HE SAT IN THE COUNCIL ROOM AND COMPLETED HIS MEAL.

MD845PES

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., DEC.30-(AP)-ANDREI A.GROMYKO, DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, RECEIVED CONGRATULATIONS OF HIS FELLOW DELEGATES TODAY ON HIS APPOINTMENT AS DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE SOVIET UNION.

AMONG THE FIRST TO SHAKE HIS HAND IN THE DELEGATES' LOUNGE WAS BERNARD M.BARUCH, UNITED STATES DZLEGATE, WITH WHOM HE HAS DISAGREED MOST OFTEN IN COMMISSION DEBATES.

BARUCH BROUGHT 13 ADVISERS WITH HIM TO THE COMMISSION MEETING TODAY. THE UNITED STATES GROUP MADE UP THE LARGEST DELEGATION SEATED AT THE HORSESHOE TABLE.

B1242PES

1946

U-N.-LEAGUE

BY LARRY HAUCK

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., NOV 18-(AP)-SEN.ARTHUR H.VANDENBERG (R-MICH) TOLD THE 51-MEMBER BUDGETARY COMMITTEE TODAY THAT THE POSSIBILITY OF OVERSPENDING IS A GREATER THREAT TO THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS THAN EVEN THE VETO.

"THIS OVERSPENDING FINALLY THREATENS THE UNIVERSALITY OF MEMBERSHIP," HE SAID IN AN APPEAL FOR SUPERVISION OF THE BUDGETS OF THE U.N.'S SPECIALIZED AGENCIES SUCH AS THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO).

THIS DEVELOPMENT CAME IN THE COMMITTEE AFTER RUSSIA FLATLY REFUSED TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY PLANS FOR U.N. PURCHASE OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS PROPERTY UNLESS SHE IS GIVEN A SHARE OF THE PAYMENT TO THE DEFUNCT PEACE AGENCY.

THE SOVIET UNION WAS EXPELLED FROM THE LEAGUE AT THE TIME OF THE INVASION OF FINLAND AND WAS NOT GRANTED A SHARE OF ANY HOLDOVER LEAGUE ASSETS. THE DECISION TO EXCLUDE RUSSIA FROM BENEFITS WAS TAKEN BY THE LEAGUE ITSELF AND AGREED TO BY A U.N. COMMITTEE STUDYING PAYMENTS TO BE MADE FOR BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT AT GENEVA.

"THIS IS AN UNJUST ATTITUDE," SOVIET DELEGATE VLADIMIR A. GERASCHENKO TOLD THE BUDGETARY COMMITTEE. "THE SOVIET UNION CANNOT CONSIDER LEGAL THIS UNJUSTIFIABLE DECISION.

G213PES

1946

IN BRIEF, THE TREATY WOULD:

1. PROHIBIT THE MANUFACTURE, POSSESSION AND USE OF ATOMIC WEAPONS.
2. REQUIRE THE DISPOAL OF EXISTING STOCKS OF ATOMIC WEAPONS.
3. AFFORD REPRESENTATIVES OF THE AUTHORITY FULL FREEDOM OF INSPECTIONS IN THE PARTICIPATING NATIONS, "UNHINDERED BY NATIONAL OR LOCAL AUTHORITIES."

A69 ROO/ABC Success (Day-UW) xxx Field (Carpenter) 1946

4. REQUIRE THE AUTHORITY TO PROMOTE AMONG ALL NATIONS THE EXCHANGE OF BASIC SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION ON ATOMIC ENERGY FOR PEACEFUL ENDS.
5. SPECIFY THOSE VIOLATIONS THAT WOULD CONSTITUTE INTERNATIONAL CRIMES AND ESTABLISH THE NATURE OF MEASURES OF ENFORCEMENT AND PUNISHMENT.
6. REQUIRE THAT SERIOUS VIOLATIONS BE REPORTED IMMEDIATELY BY THE AUTHORITY TO THE NATIONS SIGNING THE TREATY, TO THE U,N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

THEN FOLLOWED THE SECTION STATING SPECIFICALLY THAT NO VETO MUST BE ALLOWED TO PROTECT A WILFUL VIOLATOR FROM THE TERMS OF THE TREATY. THIS WAS THE MAIN POINT LEFT FOR THE COMMISSION TO SETTLE.

THE REPORT CONTAINED LENGTHY SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL FINDINGS ALREADY MADE PUBLIC. IT ALSO HAD A SECTION DEVOTED TO SAFEGUARDS REQUIRED TO INSURE THE USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY ONLY FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES.

BEFORE A VOTE, HOWEVER, THE DELEGATES EXPECTED TO HEAR AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT OF POLICY FROM ANDREI A. GROMYKO, SOVIET RUSSIAN DELEGATE, WHO IS SLATED TO BREAK A 10-DAY SILENCE.

BUT REGARDLESS OF WHAT GROMYKO SAYS, ONE INFORMANT INDICATED, THE UNITED STATES WILL DEMAND A VOTE ON THE COMMISSION'S FIRST REPORT TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL.

GROMYKO WENT TO THE MEETING WITH THE ADDED RANK OF DEPTY FOREIGN MINISTER OF RUSSIA. THE MOSCOW RADIO ANNOUNCED THE APPOINTMENT OF THE 37-YEAR-OLD SOVIET DIPLOMAT YESTERDAY. HE THUS BECAME THE FIFTH OF THE IMMEDIATE ASSISTANTS OF FOREIGN MINISTER V.M. MOLOTOV.

BARUCH, ALREADY BACKED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES, RECEIVED A SUPPORTING TELEGRAM SATURDAY FROM SENATOR ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG (R-MICH), WHO IS SCHEDULED TO BECOME CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE.

A15

VANDENBERG SAID HE APPROVED BARUCH'S POSITION THAT THERE MUST BE NO WAY IN WHICH THE VETO POWER MAY BE USED TO PROTECT A NATION BREAKING AN ATOMIC CONTROL PACT.

"IN MY PERSONAL OPINION," VANDENBERG SAID, "THE SENATE WOULD NOT RATIFY AN ATOMIC CONTROL TREATY WHICH LEAVES ANY POSSIBLE CHANCE FOR SUBSEQUENT INTERNATIONAL BAD FAITH TO CIRCUMVENT TOTAL AND SUMMARY ENFORCEMENT OR FOR ANY SUBSEQUENT DISAGREEMENTS REGARDING ENFORCEMENTS TO PARALYZE EVEN TEMPORARILY THE APPLICATION OF EFFECTIVE SANCTIONS."

THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL WILL MEET TOMORROW (11 A.M. E.S.T.), WITH GROMYKO EXPECTED TO SPEAK AGAIN IN SUPPORT OF HIS RESOL-

30.24 - 71 51

UTION ASKING FOR SPEED ON THE ARMS LIMITATION PROGRAM UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED AT THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY DEC.14.

GROMYKO ON SATURDAY ASKED THE U.N. TO PUT HIS RESOLUTION ON THE COUNCIL'S AGENDA. INFORMED UNITED STATES SOURCES SAID THIS APPARENTLY WAS A MOVE TO KEEP RUSSIA'S INITIATIVE ON ARMS LIMITATION, SINCE MOLOTOV DRAMATICALLY POSED THE QUESTION TO THE ASSEMBLY LAST OCTOBER.

THE RUSSIAN DELEGATE WANTS THE COUNCIL TO BEGIN WORKING OUT PRACTICAL MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT THE ARMS RESOLUTION. HE ALSO ASKED THAT A COMMISSION BE SET UP TO SUBMIT TO THE COUNCIL WITHIN THREE MONTHS A REPORT ON PROPOSALS IN ACCORD WITH THE DESIRE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR AN EARLY GENERAL REDUCTION AND REGULATION OF ARMAMENTS AND ARMED FORCES.

WB324AES

1946

LONDON, DEC. 30-(AP)-A GLOOMY VIEW OF THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE OF BRITAIN'S COAL INDUSTRY WAS VOICED YESTERDAY BY WILL LAWTHER, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF MINEWORKERS, AS THE GOVERNMENT PREPARED TO ASSUME OWNERSHIP OF THE MINES WEDNESDAY UNDER ITS NATIONALIZATION PROGRAM. DAY-COAL

THE UNION LEADER ESTIMATED THAT FROM 25,000 TO 40,000 OF THE PRESENT 691,000 BRITISH MINERS WOULD LEAVE THE PITS FOR OTHER JOBS DURING 1947. THE NUMBER OF MINERS HAS DECREASED STEADILY SINCE 1945, DESPITE RECENT GOVERNMENT FAVORS, SUCH AS EXTRA FOOD FOR MINE WORKERS.

LAWTHER DESCRIBED THE LONG TERM OUTLOOK AS HOPEFUL, BUT SAID IT WOULD TAKE 10 TO 20 YEARS BEFORE THE MINING INDUSTRY CAN BE "TRANSFORMED INTO A FLOURISHING AND PROSPEROUS ONE."

MEANWHILE DR. CYRIL GARBETT, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, ADDED A NOTE OF PESSIMISM WHEN HE SAID IN A NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE THAT THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND WAS UNDERGOING "GRAVE FINANCIAL CRISIS" STEMMING IN PART FROM THE NATIONALIZATION PROGRAM.

THE CHURCH HAS SUBSTANTIAL HOLDINGS IN BRITAIN'S COAL MINES AND HENCEFORTH, INSTEAD OF MINING ROYALTIES, WILL RECEIVE A PRESUMABLY SMALLER INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT ISSUED MINING STOCK.

SIMILAR SENTIMENTS WERE EXPRESSED BY MANUFACTURERS, ONE OF WHOM DECLARED THE INDUSTRY WAS "TOTTERING."

INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM REPORTED DANGEROUSLY LOW STOCKS OF FUEL, WHICH THREATEN LARGE-SCALE WORK STOPPAGES. REPORTS OF ABSENTEEISM BY MINERS RAN AS HIGH AS 90 PER CENT IN SOME PITS AND 50 PER CENT IN MANY.

JR726AES

1946

LONDON--1ST ADD AIR FORCES X X X AMERICAN MONOPOLY."

THE AIR MINISTRY DECLINED TO COMMENT ON THE DISPATCH.

DY1124PES

MEANWHILE, THE BRITISH SHIP OCEAN VIGOUR ARRIVED AT HAIFA FROM CYPRUS WITH 750 JEWISH IMMIGRANTS. THE JEWS ORIGINALLY HAD TRIED TO ENTER PALESTINE WITHOUT IMMIGRATION CERTIFICATES, HAD BEEN DEPORTED TO CYPRUS, AND NOW WERE BEING "REPATRIATED" TO THE HOLY LAND UNDER BRITISH IMMIGRATION POLICY.

WD-FS507PES ADD JERUSALEM (NL-PALESTINE) XXX CAIR (DARNTON) (WITH LDN)

THEY DECLARED THAT RECENT DEVELOPMENTS HAD STRENGTHENED THE VIEW THAT FAILING EARLY AGREEMENT, INCREASING CHAOS IN THE HOLY LAND COULD BEST BE ENDED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT PUTTING ITS OWN PLANS INTO EFFECT.

A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID THE CONFERENCE WOULD RESUME LATE THIS MONTH WITH OR WITHOUT JEWISH PARTICIPATION.

"THE VIEW IS INCREASINGLY HELD," ONE GOVERNMENT OBSERVER SAID, "THAT AGREEMENT BETWEEN BRITAIN AND ARAB AND ZIONIST INTERESTS ON THE FUTURE OF PALESTINE IS VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE AND THAT RATHER THAN CONTINUE THE EFFORTS WHICH THUS FAR HAVE FAILED, BRITAIN AS THE MANDATORY POWER WILL ULTIMATELY HAVE TO DECIDE UPON A PLAN FOR PALESTINE AND PUT IT INTO OPERATION."

ADD JOR (NL-SYNAGOGUE) XXX JAM TOM (WILLIAMS)

B252PES

1946

A THIRD SERGEANT WAS FLOGGED AT RISHON LE ZION, THE HISTORIC JEWISH SETTLEMENT FOUNDED BY BARON ROTHSCHILD, 20 MILES SOUTH OF TEL AVIV. HE WAS SAID TO BE IN SERIOUS CONDITION IN A MILITARY HOSPITAL.

POLICE, SOURING THE AREA IN SEARCH OF THE FLOGGERS, REPORTED THAT FOUR JEWS WERE ARRESTED AND ONE SERIOUSLY WOUNDED BY GUNFIRE WHEN THEY TRIED TO RUSH A ROADBLOCK NEAR LYDDA, EAST OF TEL AVIV DURING THE NIGHT. ADD JERUSALEM (DAY-PALESTINE) XXX APIECE (DARNTON)

AUTHORITIES SAID THEY FOUND TWO FIVE-FOOT RAWHIDE WHIPS, A TOMMY-GUN, TWO REVOLVERS, A QUANTITY OF AMMUNITION AND THREE GRENADES IN THE CAR IN WHICH THE ARRESTED MEN WERE RIDING. (WITH LDN)

POLICE SAID THEY BELIEVED THE ARRESTED JEWS HAD BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR FLOGGING THE SERGEANT AT RISHON.

AUTHORITIES SAID THAT LAST NIGHT'S EVENTS INCLUDED A 15 MINUTE DIVERSIONARY ATTACK ON THE REHOVOTH POLICE STATION SIX MILES FROM RISHON. NO CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED.

POLICE SAID THE MAJOR, WHO WAS IDENTIFIED AS MAJOR BRETT OF THE SIXTH AIRBORNE DIVISION, WAS STRIPPED OF HIS UNIFORM BY THE FLOGGERS. HE LIMPED BACK TO THE HOTEL CLAD ONLY IN HIS UNDERWEAR, AN HOUR AFTER THE INCIDENT.

POLICE RECEIVED AN ANONYMOUS CALL NOTIFYING THEM WHERE THE SERGEANTS COULD BE FOUND, BUT BEFORE THEY REACHED THE SCENE THE SOLDIERS HAD WALKED TO THE POLICE STATION.

EYEWITNESSES ASSERTED THAT THE ABDUCTORS, ALL OF WHOM WERE ARMED, WERE "JEWISH TERRORISTS."

LAST WEEK THE JEWISH UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATION, IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI, BROADCAST A WARNING THAT BRITISH OFFICERS WOULD BE WHIPPED IF ANY WHIPPINGS WERE CARRIED OUT AGAINST IRGUN MEMBERS.

LAST FRIDAY 16-YEAR-OLDMBUKJAMIN KIMKHIN, CONVINCTED OF PARTICIPATING IN THE JAFFA BANK ROBBERY SEPT. 13, WAS GIVEN 18 LASHES AND SENT AWAY TO SERVE AN 18 YEAR-PRISON SENTENCE.

WB314AES

THE PRINCE SAID THERE WAS NO OTHER SOLUTION FOR THE PALESTINE QUESTION EXCEPT GRANTING PALESTINE'S INDEPENDENCE AND IMMEDIATELY ENDING JEWISH IMMIGRATION.

HE IS EN ROUTE TO TRANS-JORDAN TO VISIT KING ABDULLAH, WHOSE FATHER WAS DEFEATED YEARS AGO IN A WAR WITH FEISAL'S FATHER, KING IBN-SAUD.

THE PRINCE DENIED HIS VISIT HAD ANY CONNECTION WITH A PROPOSAL TO UNITE SYRIA, TRANS-JORDAN, IRAQ AND PART OF PALESTINE.

N858AES

ADD CAIRO (DAY-TRANSJO) XXX MATTER (WITH LDN)

PRECEDE CAIRO DAY (210)

AMMAN, TRANS-JORDAN, DEC.30-(AP)-PRINCE FEISAL, SAUDI ARABIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, ARRIVED TODAY FOR A SERIES OF TALKS WITH KING ABDULLAH OF TRANS-JORDAN WHICH SOME POLITICAL CIRCLES SAID "MAY GO A LONG WAY TOWARD PAVING THE WAY FOR THE UNION OF ALL ARAB STATES."

DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES SAID FEISAL, SON OF KING IBN SAUD OF SAUDI ARABIA, AND ABDULLAH WOULD DISCUSS TURKEY'S POSITION IN REGARD TO THE ARAB COUNTRIES, OIL DEVELOPMENTS AND RECURRENT BORDER INCIDENTS BETWEEN CITIZENS OF SAUDI ARABIA AND TRANS-JORDAN.

ARAB POLITICAL EXPERTS SAY THE TWO COUNTRIES ARE RULED BY CLANS INVOLVED IN A BITTER BLOOD FEUD WHICH HAS SERIOUSLY AFFECTED ARABIC SOLIDARITY AND THAT THE TALKS MAY SWEEP AWAY THE BAD FEELING.

--DASH--(with Low-Palestine)

BEFORE ARRIVING AT AMMAN, FEISAL STOPPED OFF BRIEFLY AT CAIRO TODAY AND TOLD NEWSMEN THERE THAT DURING HIS RECENT TALKS WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN, THE AMERICAN EXECUTIVE PROMISED TO RECONSIDER THE PALESTINE PROBLEM.

STATING THAT TRUMAN'S SUPPORT OF THE ZIONIST CAUSE IN PALESTINE WAS BASED ON HIS BELIEF THAT THE JEWS "ARE PERSECUTED AND UNJUSTLY TREATED," FEISAL SAID THE PRESIDENT "DESIRES THAT PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST BE MAINTAINED."

"I EXPLAINED TO HIM THAT HIS PRESENT POLICY DOES NOT MAINTAIN PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST," FEISAL CONTINUED, "BUT HAS THE OPPOSITE EFFECT AND THAT IT MAY CAUSE DISTURBANCES ALL OVER THE MIDDLE EAST."

ASKED WHETHER TRUMAN HAD CHANGED HIS ATTITUDE AFTER THE CONFERENCE, FEISAL SAID, "I CANNOT SAY, BUT PRESIDENT TRUMAN PROMISED ME TO RECONSIDER THE MATTER."

FS605PES

PARIS, DEC.30-(AP)-IN ITS FINANCIAL SECTION, THE FRENCH NEWSPAPER "LE PAYS" TODAY DROPPED ALL OFFICIAL PRETENSE ON ACTUAL DOLLAR-POUND-FRANC RELATIONSHIPS.

IN A BOX HEADED "SEMI-OFFICIAL EXCHANGE," THE NEWSPAPER LISTED THE CURRENT BLACK MARKET RATES AS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF A WEEK AGO.

THE DOLLAR, WHICH OFFICIALLY IS 120 FRANCS, WAS QUOTED AT 345 AGAINST 357 A WEEK AGO. THE POUND, OFFICIALLY 480, WAS PLACED AT 1,035 FRANCS AGAINST 1,036 A WEEK AGO.

WITH INDOCHINA

PARIS, DEC.30-(AP)-THE MAN WHO HAS BEEN RECALLED TO INDOCHINA TO COMMAND FRENCH FORCES AGAINST INSURGENT VIET NAMESE IS COUNT PHILLIPPE DE HAUTECLOCQUE. THAT IS THE REAL NAME OF GENERAL LECLERC.

THE COUNT ADOPTED THE NAME "LECLERC" WHEN HE COMMANDED A FRENCH ARMY UNIT IN AFRICA SO THAT THE GERMANS WOULD NOT PERSECUTE HIS WIFE AND SIX CHILDREN, THEN LIVING IN GERMAN-OCCUPIED FRANCE. A NEWSPAPERMAN ADDED THE FIRST NAME OF "JACQUES."

XXX

--DASH--

IT IS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN, EVEN AMONG THE FRENCH, THAT THE MAN RECALLED TO INDOCHINA IS COUNT DE HAUTECLOCQUE.

AS "CAPTAIN LECLERC" AND, LATER, AS "COLONEL LECLERC" HE BECAME WELL KNOWN. IT WAS AS "GENERAL LECLERC" THAT HE LED THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION OF THE FRENCH ARMY FROM NORMANDY TO PARIS.

THE GENERAL HAS ADOPTED HIS FIGHTING NAME EVEN FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES AND, ALTHOUGH HE IS LISTED IN A FRENCH WHO'S WHO AS "COUNT PHILIPPE LECLERC DE HAUTECLOCQUE," FRENCH NEWSPAPERS STILL REFER TO HIM SIMPLY AS "GENERAL LECLERC", HIS USUAL SIGNATURE NOW.

MD850PES

WITH PARIS

SAIGON, DEC.30-(AP)-GEN.LECLERC, COMMANDER OF FRENCH FORCES IN INDOCHINA, EXPRESSED DOUBT TODAY THAT THE FIGHTING WITH THE VIET-NAMESE WOULD BE BROUGHT TO ANY QUICK CONCLUSION.

HE DECLARED THAT THE FRENCH FORCES, WITH THE AID OF REINFORCEMENTS NOW ARRIVING, WOULD BE ABLE TO REESTABLISH ORDER BUT HE ADDED:

"I DO NOT THINK THE SITUATION WILL BE SETTLED IN A FEW DAYS."

THE GENERAL PLANNED TO LEAVE SOON FOR TONKIN, NORTHERNMOST INDOCHINESE STATE AND SCENE OF BITTER FIGHTING.

MD804PES

PARIS, DEC.30-(AP)-FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTRY SOURCES DECLARED TODAY THAT FRANCE HAD ACTED WITH COMPLETE CORRECTNESS IN NOTIFYING OTHER MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' COUNCIL BEFORE SENDING CUSTOMS GUARDS TO THE BORDER BETWEEN THE SAAR VALLEY AND THE REST OF GERMANY.

OFFICIALS DISDAINED FORMAL NOTICE OF A STORY IN THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER PRAVDA DENYING FRENCH CONTENTIONS THAT OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL HAD CONCURRED IN THE FRENCH CUSTOMS MOVE.

THESE SAME OFFICIALS, HOWEVER, REASSERTED INFORMALLY THAT DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER MAURICE COUVE DE MURVILLE HAD TOLD HIS COLLEAGUES OF THE IMPENDING MOVE AND THAT NO OBJECTION HAD BEEN EXPRESSED BY SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER V.M.MOLOTOV.

N958AES

SAARBRUECKEN, DEC. 30-(AP)-NEW MEASURES RESTRICTING THE MOVEMENT OF ALL PERSONS IN AND OUT OF THE DISPUTED SAAR HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY LT. GEN. PIERRE KOENIG, WHOSE RECENT ACTION IN THROWING A 1,200-MAN CUSTOMS CORDON AROUND THE COAL-RICH AREA HAS BEEN DESCRIBED AS "UNILATERAL" BY HIGH U.S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

KOENIG'S MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF THE SAAR ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT BETWEEN 7,000 AND 10,000 NATIVES OF THE SAAR IN FRENCH PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS WOULD BE FREED AND WOULD BE ASKED TO RETURN TO THE SAAR TO WORK IN MINES WHICH ALREADY ARE PRODUCING 70 PER CENT OF THEIR PEAK PRE-WAR PRODUCTION.

FRENCH CUSTOMS OFFICIALS, RINGING THE SAAR BORDERS, WERE ORDERED TO PROHIBIT GERMANS FROM LEAVING OR ENTERING THE TERRITORY WITHOUT SPECIAL PASSES. OTHER NATIONALS WERE REQUIRED TO POSSESS PASSPORTS WITH A SPECIAL VISA IN THREE LANGUAGES. GERMANS WERE FORBIDDEN TO TAKE MORE THAN 100 MARKS (ABOUT $19) OUT OF THE SAAR UNDER THREAT OF CONFISCATION AND ARREST.

THE BAN ON THE MOVEMENTS OF ALL PERSONS WAS DESCRIBED BY GERMAN POLITICAL LEADERS AS A MOVE TO STABILIZE THE SAAR POPULATION.

MEANWHILE IN MOSCOW PRAVDA PROTESTED FRANCE'S SETTING UP OF A

30.24 - 7153

CUSTOM'S FRONTIER IN THE SAAR, AND DECLARED THAT ANY DECISION ON THE REGION SHOULD BE REACHED BY AGREEMENT OF THE FOUR OCCUPYING POWERS AND NOT BY "UNILATERAL" ACTION.

(THE PAPER ASSERTED THAT FRANCE, IN THROWING UP A CUSTOMS BARRIER BETWEEN THE SAAR AND THE REMAINDER OF GERMANY HAD MOVED TOWARD ANNEXATION OF THE TERRITORY.)

FRENCH OFFICIALS, WHO HAVE DENIED THAT LAST WEEK'S FRONTIER CORDON CONSTITUTED AN "ANNEXATION" OF THE SAAR, SAID THAT:

(1) THEY ARE BRINGING QUANTITIES OF FOOD INTO THE SAAR AND HAVE INCREASED THE DAILY RATION OF MINERS TO 4,000 CALORIES. THE AVERAGE FOR A GERMAN IN THE FRENCH ZONE IS 1,380 CALORIES.

(2) THE CUSTOMS CORDON WAS ESTABLISHED TO PREVENT ADDITIONAL FOOD FROM FLOWING THROUGH BLACK MARKET CHANNELS INTO THE REST OF THE FRENCH ZONE. MOST OF THE EXTRA FOOD, HOWEVER, IS CONSUMED AT THE MINES.

(3) CENSORSHIP OF NEWS AND RADIO IS ENFORCED AND DEMOCRATIC ELECTION IN THE SAAR HAVE BEEN RESTRICTED TO MUNICIPALITIES.

IT ALSO WAS ANNOUNCED THAT AN AMNESTY HAS BEEN DECLARED FOR PERSONS CONVICTED OF MISDEMEANORS THROUGHOUT THE FRENCH ZONE.

JR730AES

1946

BERLIN, DEC. 30-(AP)-A $136,100,000 DEFICIT FOR THE THREE STATES IN THE U.S. OCCUPATION ZONE, DURING 1946, IS PREDICTED BY GEN. JOSEPH T. MCNARNEY, WHO ESTIMATES IN HIS MONTHLY REPORT THAT REVENUES OF THE GERMAN STATE GOVERNMENTS WILL APPROXIMATE ONLY 77 PERCENT OF THEIR BUDGETED EXPENDITURES.

THE U.S. OCCUPATION COMMANDER DESCRIBED THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK AS "CLOUDED" AND SAID THAT PRODUCTION HAD REACHED ABOUT 44 PER CENT OF THE AVERAGE MONTHLY OUTPUT DURING THE PRE-WAR YEAR OF 1936. HE PREDICTED, HOWEVER, THAT 1947 WOULD BRING NEW INDUSTRIAL GAINS.

MCNARNEY'S REPORT ALSO SHOWED THAT THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT NOW CONTROLS 74,427 PROPERTIES WITH AN ESTIMATED VALUE OF $200,000,000 IN THE U.S. ZONE, DESPITE THE FACT THAT THE AMG HAS NOT ENCOURAGED SOCIALIZATION OF PROPERTY.

JR408AES

1946

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, DEC.30-(AP)-~~TWENTY~~ DISTRAUGHT MOTHERS AND 32 WEARY CHILDREN LANDED HERE LATE TODAY, COMPLETING AN EIGHT-DAY AIR JOURNEY FROM THE UNITED STATES TO JOIN THEIR HUSBANDS AND FATHERS IN OCCUPIED GERMANY.

PLAGUED BY FOG AND BAD WEATHER FROM THE TIME THEY LEFT NEW YORK ON DEC. 23, THEY HAD:

BEEN FORCED BACK TO NEWFOUNDLAND WHEN ALMOST IN SIGHT OF IRELAND ON THEIR FIRST ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC. (with LDN.)

REACHED SHANNON AIRPORT ON THEIR SECOND TRY, ONLY TO BE FORCED TO SHIFT TO PRESTWICK, SCOTLAND, TO LAND.

BEEN TURNED BACK FROM BRUSSELS ON THEIR FIRST ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

THEN BEEN DELAYED FOUR DAYS IN LONDON AWAITING CLEARING WEATHER FOR THEIR FINAL HOP TO FRANKFURT.

"I'M GLAD THAT'S OVER," SIGHED ONE HARASSED MOTHER AS SHE LED TWO SMALL CHILDREN OFF THE PAN-AMERICAN AIRWAYS PLANE.

SEVERAL OF THE WOMEN ARRIVED WITHOUT THEIR LUGGAGE, WHICH THEY SAID APPARENTLY WAS MISLAID IN THEIR REPEATED SHUTTLING BACK AND FORTH BETWEEN LONDON HOTELS AND THE AIRPORT.

ED444PES

1946

HANNOVER, GERMANY, NOV. 18-(AP)-HANNOVER POLICE TODAY WERE SEEKING CLUES TO VANDALS WHO IN RECENT NIGHTS DESECRATED A JEWISH CEMETERY AT NEARBY BOTHFELD.

THIS CEMETERY, DESTROYED BY THE NAZIS IN 1938, HAD RECENTLY BEEN RESTORED. THE VANDALS SMASHED TWELVE GRAVE MEMORIALS AND BROKE INTO A CEMETERY MORTUARY WHERE THEY RIPPED OUT LIGHT FIXTURES AND DAMAGED EQUIPMENT.

BJ1238PES

1946

MEANWHILE AN OFFICIAL U.S. SPOKESMAN DENIED A REPORT (PUBLISHED BY THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE) THAT MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF, NAZI CABINET, AND SA (STORM TROOPERS) ACQUITTED AT NUERNBERG WHO ARE BEING RELEASED IN THE AMERICAN ZONE HAVE BEEN PARALLED TO PREVENT THEIR ARREST BY GERMAN OFFICIALS UNDER DENAZIFICATION LAWS. THE PAROLES, THE SPOKESMAN DECLARED, "DO NOT PROTECT ANYONE FROM ANYTHING." ADD BERLIN (DAY GENERAL COURTS) XYY BAKER

"THE STATUS OF THESE GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS IS EXACTLY THE SAME AS FRANZ VON PAPEN, HJALMAR SCHACHT AND HANS FRITZSCHE, WHO WERE ACQUITTED AT NUERNBERG AND HAVE SINCE BEEN RE-ARRESTED BY A DENAZIFICATION TRIBUNAL," THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

BD612AES

1946

NIGHT LEAD ALBANIA (190)

BY JOHN P.MCKNIGHT

ROME, DEC.30-(AP)-RELIABLE INFORMANTS HERE SAID ALBANIA HAS REJECTED A BRITISH DEMAND FOR APOLOGY AND REPARATIONS FOR THE MINING OF THE CORFU CHANNEL WHICH BROUGHT DEATH TO 54 SEAMEN ABOARD TWO BRITISH DESTROYERS LAST OCTOBER AND HAS ASSERTED THAT THE MINES WERE LAID BY GREECE.

ALTHOUGH NO DETAILS OF THE ALBANIAN REPLY TO BRITAIN'S DEMAND FOR REDRESS WERE AVAILABLE, IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT ITS TERMS WERE SUCH THAT BRITAIN PROBABLY WOULD CARRY OUT HER THREAT TO PLACE THE AFFAIR BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL.

(IN LONDON, THE FOREIGN OFFICE STATED ONLY THAT THE ALBANIAN REPLY WAS BEING STUDIED, BUT THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT BRITAIN'S REACTION MIGHT BE STATED FOLLOWING A CABINET MEETING TUESDAY.)

THIS AND OTHER RECENT DEVELOPMENTS APPEARED LIKELY TO FURTHER DIM THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN VIEW OF THE ALBANIAN REGIME OF PREMIER ENVER HOXHA.

BRITAIN HAS NO DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA--ITS PROTEST WAS DELIVERED TO THE ALBANIAN LEGATION AT BELGRADE--AND THE UNITED STATES HAS HAD NONE SINCE THE WITHDRAWAL OF ITS MISSION.

BRITAIN ACCUSED ALBANIA OF VIOLATION OF THE HAGUE CONVENTION IN FAILING TO NOTIFY OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE CORFU CHANNEL MINEFIELDS, LAID STATING THAT ALBANIA EITHER LAID THE MINES OR KNEW THAT THEY HAD BEEN

ROME ALSO HAS RECEIVED FRESH INFORMATION ABOUT THE MALIK LAKE SABOTAGE TRIAL IN NOVEMBER WHICH, IN THE OPINION OF SOME AMERICAN OBSERVERS HERE, DEMONSTRATES THAT THE CHIEF PURPOSE OF THE TRIAL WAS TO DISCREDIT THE UNITED STATES DIPLOMATIC MISSION TO ALBANIA WHICH WAS WITHDRAWN NOV. 14.

DURING THE TRIAL, WHICH ENDED WITH THE CONFICTION AND EXECUTION OF FIVE ALBANIAN ENGINEERS, TESTIMONY WAS INTRODUCED TO PICTURE HARRY T.FULTZ OF PALOS HEIGHTS, ILL., ECONOMIC ADVISER TO THE AMERICAN MISSION, AS THE RINGLEADER OF AN ALLEGED PLOT TO SABOTAGE DRAINAGE

OF THE MARSHY AND MOSQUITO-BREEDING LAKE.

FULTZ WAS ACCUSED OF DISTRIBUTING 200 GOLD NAPOLEONS AND GIVING INSTRUCTIONS BY LETTER AND VERBALLY TO THE ALLEGED SABOTEURS SO THAT FAILURE TO DRAIN THE LAKE WOULD PUT THE HOXHA REGIME IN DISREPUTE AND FURTHER WEAKEN ALBANIANS THROUGH CONTINUING THEIR EXPOSURE TO THE MALARIA-CARRYING MOSQUITOES.

SO FAR AS CAN BE LEARNED HERE, THE LETTER WHICH THE PROSECUTION CLAIMED FULTZ WROTE WAS NEVER PRODUCED. QUERIED ABOUT IT HERE, FULTZ SAID, "OF COURSE, I DID NOT WRITE SUCH A LETTER." HE ADDED THAT HE HAD NEVER SEEN 200 GOLD NAPOLEONS.

HE ALSO DENIED A THIRD PROSECUTION CHARGE THAT HE HAD INSTRUCTED ALBANIAN WORKERS IN BUILDING A RADIO TRANSMITTER FOR COMMUNICATION WITH BRITISH-AMERICAN TROOPS "WHEN THEY LAND," AND HE REFERRED ALL OTHER QUESTIONS TO THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD IN ROME THAT THE FIVE ALBANIAN ENGINEERS WERE ARRESTED SHORTLY AFTER UNRRA, ACTING ON REPORTS ABOUT ALBANIAN CROP PROSPECTS WHICH FULTZ HELPED PREPARE, REJECTED AN ALBANIAN REQUEST FOR 40,000 TONS OF WHEAT.

THE CHARGE OF SABOTAGE WAS PLACED AGAINST THE FIVE WHEN IT BECAME EVIDENT THAT DRAINAGE OF THE LAKE -- WHICH ITALIAN ENGINEERS WORKING FOR KING ZOG FAILED TO EFFECT IN 1935--COULD NOT BE COMPLETED BY NOVEMBER AS THE GOVERNMENT HAD PROMISED.

SN927PES

BY JOHN P.MCKNIGHT

ROME, DEC.30-(AP)-ALBANIA, IN REJECTING A BRITISH DEMAND FOR AN APOLOGY AND REPARATIONS, HAS BLAMED GREECE FOR MINING THE CORFU CHANNEL WITH RESULTS FATAL TO 54 BRITISH SEAMEN, ACCORDING TO RELIABLE INFORMATION. DAY - Albania

TWO BRITISH DESTROYERS STRUCK MINES IN THE CHANNEL OFF ALBANIA OCT.22. BRITAIN DEMANDED REDRESS IN A 2,000-WORD NOTE TO ALBANIA DEC.10.

NO FURTHER DETAILS OF THE ALBANIAN ANSWER WERE OBTAINABLE HERE TONIGHT, BUT IT WAS UNDERSTOOD TO BE ALREADY IN THE HANDS OF THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE IN LONDON. (THE FOREIGN OFFICE DECLINED MONDAY NIGHT TO ADD ANYTHING TO A PREVIOUS STATEMENT THAT THE ALBANIAN REPLY WAS BEING STUDIED. THERE WERE INDICATIONS, HOWEVER, THAT THE BRITISH POSITION MIGHT BE STATED FOLLOWING A CABINET MEETING TUESDAY).

THE TENOR OF THE ALBANIAN REPLY WAS SAID TO BE SUCH THAT BRITAIN APPARENTLY WAS LEFT WITH NO ALTERNATIVE BUT TO CARRY OUT THE THREAT MADE IN HER NOTE OF PROTEST---TO PLACE THE MATTER BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

IN THE BRITISH PROTEST, WHICH WAS DELIVERED TO THE ALBANIAN LEGATION AT BELGRADE BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN BRITAIN AND ALBANIA, THE TIRANA GOVERNMENT WAS GIVEN 14 DAYS TO REPLY.

ALBANIA "ACKNOWLEDGED" RECEIPT OF THE NOTE DEC.16, AND FOLLOWED WITH THE REPLY DISCLOSED IN PART TONIGHT.

BRITISH MINESWEEPERS, IN AN ACTION THAT ELICITED ALBANIAN PROTESTS, SWEPT 22 MINES OUT OF THE STRAIT NOV.12-13.

WHILE BRITAIN'S NOTE OF PROTEST FAILED TO ACCUSE ALBANIA DIRECTLY OF LAYING THE MINES, IT SAID THAT THE EVIDENCE GATHERED --- WHICH INCLUDED FRESH GREASE ON MINE CABLES-- LED HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO "CONCLUDE THE ALBANIAN GOVERNMENT EITHER LAID THE MINEFIELD IN QUESTION OR KNEW THAT IT HAD BEEN LAID."

IT ACCUSED ALBANIA OF VIOLATING THE HAGUE CONVENTIONS BY FAILING TO GIVE NOTICE TO OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE MINEFIELDS.

B240PES

ROME, DEC. 30-(AP)-AGAINST THE DAY WHEN UNRRA COAL IMPORTS TO ITALY FROM THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE CEASE, ITALY HAS FORMED A $2,225,000 COAL IMPORTATION CORPORATION AND IS PLACING BIDS IN ITS PRE-WAR EUROPEAN MARKETS, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

HALF OF THE CAPITAL IS BEING SUBSCRIBED BY PRIVATE IMPORTERS. THE REST WILL PRESUMABLY BE MADE AVAILABLE FROM PUBLIC FUNDS. THE CORPORATION HAS RECEIVED OFFERS RUNNING BETWEEN $19.50 AND $23.00 PER TON.

UNRRA HAS IMPORTED OVER 4,000,000 TONS OF COAL INTO ITALY, CHIEFLY FROM THE UNITED STATES. IT EXPECTS TO DELIVER OVER 500,000 TONS IN JANUARY AND WILL CONTINUE DELIVERING UNTIL ITS COAL PROGRAM FOR ITALY OF OVER 5,500,000 TONS IS COMPLETED, SOMETIME IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1947.

RW950AES NM CLEAR

ROME, DEC. 30-(AP)-A POLISH-BORN JEW, WHO WAS FATALLY WOUNDED SATURDAY NIGHT WHILE ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE FROM A CITY JAIL, WAS QUOTED BY A PROMINENT U.S. JEWISH LEADER YESTERDAY AS SAYING ON HIS DEATHBED THAT HE WAS TRYING TO GAIN SANCTUARY IN THE VATICAN FROM WHAT HE FEARED WAS IMMINENT BRITISH DEPORTATION TO ERITREA.

DR. JOHAN J. SMERTENKO, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR A FREE PALESTINE, SAID THAT THE DEAD MAN, 32-YEAR-OLD ZEW EPSTEIN, ARRESTED FOR QUESTIONING IN THE BOMBING OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY HERE OCT. 31, HAD LIVED IN PALESTINE FOR MANY YEARS AND HAD ACQUIRED PALESTINE CITIZENSHIP. HE WAS, SMERTENKO SAID, IN TERROR OF BEING SENT TO ERITREA.

SMERTENKO SAID THAT ITALIAN POLICE INVESTIGATION HAD CLEARED EPSTEIN AND FOUR OTHER JEWS HELD WITH HIM OF ANY COMPLICITY WITH THE EMBASSY BOMBING. HE ADDED THAT HE HAD BEEN TOLD BY POLITICAL POLICE CHIEF CARMINE BOTTINO THAT THE MEN WERE BEING DETAINED ONLY BECAUSE BRITISH AUTHORITIES MIGHT WANT TO HAVE THEM DEPORTED FROM ITALY.

SMERTENKO SAID THAT BRITISH OFFICIALS, QUERIED BY AMERICAN AUTHORITIES, DENIED THAT THEY HAD ANY SUCH INTENTION. HOWEVER, HE SAID, HE DID NOT HAVE TIME TO GET WORD TO EPSTEIN.

JR842AES

ROME, DEC 30-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT PROMISE OF IMMEDIATE RATION INCREASES AND JOBLESS BENEFITS BROUGHT TO AN END YESTERDAY A BLOODY, TWO-DAY GENERAL STRIKE IN BARI OVER FOOD SHORTAGES AND UNEMPLOYMENT, IN WHICH ONE PERSON WAS KILLED AND 25 INJURED.

GENERAL STRIKES STILL THREATENED, HOWEVER, IN THE CALABRIAN CITIES OF REGGIO CALABRIA, COSTANZA AND CATANZARO, WITH WORKERS REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE THREE CITIES PREPARED TO "UNIFY TACTICS."

IN BARI, AIR MINISTER MARIO CINGOLANIN, REPRESENTING THE GOVERNMENT, SAID HE WOULD ORDER THE IMMEDIATE ISSUE OF 11 POUNDS OF FLOUR PER PERSON, OBTAIN FUNDS FOR INCREASED UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ARRANGE AN EARLY START OF PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS, INCLUDING THE LONG PLANNED BARI-NAPLES HIGHWAY.

IN ROME THE FOOD PROBLEM BECAME MORE ACUTE AS POLICE, MOVING AGAINST BLACK MARKETEERS, SHUT DOWN SO MANY SHOPS THAT PEOPLE FOUND SOURCES OF FOOD HARD TO LOCATE.

30 24 - 7155

ROME, DEC.30-(AP)-THE MINISTRY OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS HAS ANNOUNCED A FIVE-YEAR CONSTRUCTION PLAN TO REPAIR AND EXTEND THE WAR-DAMAGED ITALIAN TELEPHONE SYSTEM AT A TOTAL COST OF MORE THAN $160,000,000.

THE FIRST STEP IN THE PLAN WAS AN AGREEMENT BY ITALY TO PURCHASE LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE LINES AND TERMINAL EQUIPMENT INSTALLED BY THE ALLIED MILITARY FORCES.

THESE LINES, WHICH COST $6,000,000, WILL PROVIDE THE FIRST EXPANSION OF THE ITALIAN TELEPHONE SYSTEM SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR.

MILITARY ROUTES NOW BEING TAKEN OVER RUN APPROXIMATELY PARALLEL TO THE ITALIAN CABLE SYSTEM, BUT MANY LINES--SPURS OF THE MAIN LINES--EXTEND INTO REMOTE REGIONS WHICH WERE WITHOUT TELEPHONE SERVICE BEFORE THE WAR.

FW1613AES

ATHENS, DEC. 30-(AP)-PREMIER CONSTANTIN TSALDARIS SAID TONIGHT THAT A DECISION BY THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL TO SEND AN INVESTIGATING COMMISSION TO GREECE WAS DESIGNED TO SETTLE CONFLICTS BETWEEN GREECE AND HER BALKAN NEIGHBORS.

TSALDARIS, WHO RECENTLY RETURNED FROM NEW YORK WHERE HE PRESENTED THE GREEK CASE TO THE U.N., SAID AT A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT THE COUNCIL'S DECISION--BASED ON THE REPORT OF ITS COMMISSION--WOULD BE BINDING ON THE NATIONS CONCERNED.

THE PREMIER ADDED THAT GREEK CLAIMS ON NORTHERN EPIRUS WOULD BE DISCUSSED BY THE U.N. AFTER THE CONCLUSION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN PEACE TALKS.

--DASH--

SOFIA, DEC. 30-(AP)-BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER KIMON GEORGIEV SAID TODAY THAT "GREEK INSINUATIONS AND ALLEGATIONS OF CROSSINGS OF GREEK PARTISANS INTO BULGARIA ARE AIMED TO CREATE THE IMPRESSION THAT BULGARIA IS PARTICIPATING IN THE ACTIVITY OF GREEK PARTISANS IN NORTH GREECE."

HIS STATEMENT AT A PRESS CONFERENCE WAS MADE IN CONNECTION WITH CHARGES, ATTRIBUTED BY THE ATHENS PRESS TO GREEK GEN.NICHOLAS PAPPANICHOLOU, THAT GUERRILLAS WERE FLEEING FROM GREECE INTO BULGARIA. PAPPANICHOLOU ALSO WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT "GREEK FORCES WILL CHASE THEM INTO BULGARIA DESPITE THE CONSEQUENCES."

GEORGIEV DENIED THAT BULGARIA HAD GIVEN REFUGE TO ANY PARTISANS.

JS/MD844PES

WARSAW, DEC.30-(AP)-A FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN DENIED TODAY CHARGES BY STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION POLISH PEASANT PARTY (PSL), THAT THE SECRET POLICE WERE CARRYING OUT TERRORISTIC ACTS AGAINST PARTY CANDIDATES, CAUSING THEM TO WITHDRAW THEIR NAMES FROM ELECTION LISTS.

THE SPOKESMEN URGE FOREIGN NEWSMEN TO EXERCISE GREAT CARE IN REPORTING EVENTS IN POLAND BECAUSE, HE SAID, IMPRESSIONS MIGHT BE CREATED ABROAD WHICH MIGHT BE DETRIMENTAL TO THE WELFARE OF THE NATION AND "CAUSE MILLIONS TO STARVE."

MD944PES

RABBI A.H. SILVER OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, WAS NAMED CHAIRMAN O THE EXECUTIVE FOR THE UNITED STATES, WHERE HE WILL BE JOINED BY MOSHE SHERTOK, FORMERLY IN CHARGE OF THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT IN PALESTINE. SNEH AND MRS. GOLDIE MEYERSON WILL BE IN CHARGE IN JERUSALEM.

DR. NAHUM GOLDMAN AND BERL LOCKER WILL HANDLE ZIONIST POLITICAL PROBLEMS IN LONDON.

RABBI SPHEN WISE OF NEW YORK WAS DROPPED FROM THE NEW EXECUTIVE (Jewish Agency) XXXExecutive AFTER YEARS OF MEMBERSHIP ON THE OLD BODY, BUT WAS ELECTED SENIOR MEMBER OF THE PRESIDIUM OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL -- THE INTERIM AUTHORITY OF THE WORLD ZIONIST CONGRESS.

A NEWCOMER TO THE EXECUTIVE WAS EMANUEL NEUMANN OF NEW YORK, WHO AIDED SILVER IN THE FIGHT AGAINST PARTICIPATION IN THE LONDON TALKS. DR. CHAIM WEIZMANN, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD ZIONIST ORGANIZATION AND ADVOCATE OF CONTINUED NEGOTIATIONS, WAS DROPPED FROM THE EXECUTIVE.

JR356AES

BY EDDY GILMORE (210)

MOSCOW, DEC.30-(AP)-THE APPOINTMENT OF ANDREI A. GROMYKO AS A ~~DEPUTY MINISTER~~ FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS GIVES THE U.S.S.R. A FOREIGN STAFF OF VIGOROUS YOUNG MEN BALANCED BY A LIKE NUMBER OF SEASONED, PRACTICAL VETERANS.

THE THREE YOUNG MEN ADDED TO THE STAFF THIS YEAR ARE:

F.T. GUSEV, WHO IS IN HIS EARLY 40S.

Y.A. MALIK, IN HIS LATE 30S.

GROMYKO, IN HIS LATE 30S.

THE TRIO REPLACED:

MAXIM LITVINOFF, NOW 70.

SOLOMON A. LOZOVSKY, 68.

IVAN MAISKY, ALSO IN HIS 60S.

THE THREE VETERANS STILL ACTIVE ARE:

FOREIGN MINISTER V.M. MOLOTOV, WHO IS 56.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI Y. VISHINSKY, 63.

G. V. DEKANOZOV, IN HIS EARLY 50S.

THEY KNOW THE POLICIES OF THEIR COUNTRY WELL AND HOW TO PRESENT THESE POLICIES AND HAVE A GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

THE THREE YOUNGER MEN HAVE ALL SERVED AS AMBASSADORS--GROMYKO IN THE UNITED STATES, GUSEV IN BRITAIN AND MALIK IN JAPAN. ALL HAVE SHARP LEGALISTIC MINDS, ARE MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND ARE STUDENTS OF HISTORY AND DIPLOMACY.

OF THE TRIO RELIEVED OF THEIR DUTIES AS DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS

LOZOVSKY IS NOW HEAD OF THE SOVIET INFORMATION BUREAU, AND MAISKY HAS THE CHAIR OF HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY IN THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

THERE HAS BEEN NO ANNOUNCEMENT AS TO THE FUTURE PLA[illegible] FOR LITVINOFF. HE HAS RECENTLY BEEN SEEN AT SOME PUBLIC A[illegible]AIR[illegible]

H411PES

TEHRAN, DEC. 30-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER ATASH REPORTED TODAY THAT THE RUSSIAN CONSULATE IN TABRIZ HAD MADE A CLAIM ON THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT FOR 700,000 RIALS (ABOUT $21,875) FOR DAMAGES DONE TO THE RUSSO-IRANIAN CULTURAL RELATIONS INSTITUTE IN TABRIZ WHEN THE AZERBAIJAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY COLLAPSED AND GOVERNMENT TROOPS TOOK OVER DEC. 13.

RW1134AES NM CLEAR

THEY WERE FOUND DEAD IN A ROOM ON THE BOULEVARD SAINT SAENS. FIRST REPORTS WERE THAT HAYDEN DIED OF HEART CRAMPS INDUCED BY ACUTE INDIGESTION AND THAT MRS. MCCAULEY DIED OF POISONING. POLICE HAVE REFUSED TO DIVULGE ANY INFORMATION.

HAYDEN, 27, WAS FROM ASBURY PARK, N.J. AFTER CAMPAIGNING WITH THE UNITED STATES FIRST DIVISION, HE TOOK A POSITION IN ALGERIA WITH THE ARMSTRONG CORK CO. MRS.MCCAULEY, A FORMER WAC OF NEW YORK ZND GREAT BEND, KANS., WAS THE WIDOW OF LT. FRANK L. MCCAULEY, A 14TH AAF PILOT WHO DIED IN CHINA. ADD FLYERS (AMER. deaths) XXX MYSTERIES

B-FH330PES

PRECEDE PEIPING DEMONSTRATIONS (120)

SHANGHAI,TUESDAY,DEC.31-(AP)-ANTI-AMERICAN POSTERS WERE PUT UP ON SHANGHAI'S HISTORIC BUND TODAY, AND A SIZEABLE DEMONSTRATION WAS DEVELOPING ALONG WEDEMEYER ROAD IN THE HONGKEW DISTRICT--NAMED FOR AMERICAN LT.GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER FOR "PROMOTING AMERICAN-CHINESE FRIENDSHIP."

FIRST REPORTS INDICATED THE DEMONXTRATION WAS BEGUN BY STUDENTS IN SYMPATHY WITH PEIPING PROTESTS OVER THE ALLEGED "RAPE" OF A CHINESE GIRL BY AN AMERICAN MARINE -- A CHARGE THAT HAS NEVER BEEN CONFIRMED.

THE AMERICAN ARMY PROVOST MARSHAL SAID SOME 500 STUDENTS WERE BLOCKING TRAFFIC AT NOON, AND "THERE HAVE BEEN SPORADIC STONINGS" BUT NO FOREIGNERS WERE INJURED.

THERE ARE NO AMERICAN MILITARY UNITS OF ANY SIZE BIVOUACKED IN THAT AREA, AND AMERICAN PERSONNEL UP UNTIL NOON, AT LEAST, HAD NOT BEEN CONFINED TO QUARTERS.

FJ1256ACS

A CHINESE NEWSPAPER'S CHARGES THAT THE PEIPING GIRL HAD BEEN RAPED PRECIPITATED THE FIRST PROTEST MEETING OF STUDENTS ON SATURDAY. SOME STUDENTS DURING A DISORDERLY ASSEMBLY DEMANDED CAPITAL PUNISHMENT FOR THE MARINES BUT THE GATHERING BROKE UP WHEN OTHERS SHOUTED "WHY DON'T YOU PROTEST THE RAPE OF CHINESE WOMEN BY SOVIET TROOPS IN MANCHURIA?"

THE MARINE CORPS ANNOUNCED SATURDAY THAT TWO MARINES "ALLEGEDLY INVOLVED" WERE BEING HELD, AND THAT ONE HAD ADMITTED RELATIONS WITH THE GIRL ON A PROFESSIONAL BASIS.

ADD PEIPING (Chinese Students) XXX death (w/ Masterson)

DS329APS NM AST

SAN FRANCISCO, DEC.30-(AP)-THE CHINESE COMMUNIST RADIO AT YENAN REPORTED TODAY THAT TWO BRIGADES OF GOVERNMENT TROOPS UNDER GEN.HU TSUNG-NAN HAD BEGUN AN ATTACK ON THE SOUTHERN BORDERS OF THE COMMUNIST ZONE SURROUNDING YENAN. with Chinese

THE BROADCAST, HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WAS PREFACED "LATE NEWS FLASH," AND SAID "FIERCE FIGHTING NOW IS IN PROGRESS," BUT GAVE NO DETAILS. THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION FROM ANY QUARTER.

FOR SOME WEEKS THE COMMUNISTS HAVE PREDICTED A GOVERNMENT CAMPAIGN AGAINST YENAN, COMMUNIST CAPITAL, BUT THIS HAS BEEN DENIED BY GOVERNMENT SOURCES.

RECENTLY, HOWEVER, THE COMMUNISTS WERE WARNED TO QUIT MOLESTING THE GOVERNMENT-HELD CITY OF YULIN, 115 MILES NORTH OF YENAN, UNDER THREAT OF RETALIATION AGAINST YENAN; AND ONLY YESTERDAY GOVERNMENT DISPATCHES SAID YULIN WAS UNDER RENEWED ATTACK.

JQ611PCS

BATAVIA, JAVA, DEC.30-(AP)-THE DUTCH ARMY USED TANKS IN A CLEARING ACTION IN THE VICINITY OF SEMARANG ON JAVA'S NORTHERN COAST AFTER INFILTRATING INDONESIAN EXTREMISTS ENTRENCHED THEMSELVES INSIDE THE DUTCH ZONE ON SATURDAY, THE ARMY'S COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

SMALL CLASHES BETWEEN DUTCH AND INDONESIAN FORCES CONTINUED ON OTHER FRONTS. TWO DUTCH WERE KILLED AND FIVE WERE WOUNDED AT PALEMBANG, SUMATRA, DURING THE WEEK-END

MD759PES

HONOLULU--FIRST ADD TOWERS X X X COMMUNICATIONS.

"THE ENTIRE PLAN BECOMES EFFECTIVE JAN.1," TOWERS SAID IN AN INTERVIEW. "IT WIPES OUT THE LACK OF UNITY AND, IF THERE IS ANY RESPONSIBILITY TO BE PLACED ON ANY ONE PERSON, THAT RESPONSIBILITY IS ON ME OR MY SUCCESSOR."

(TOWERS' RETIREMENT WAS ANNOUNCED SOME TIME AGO; HE WILL BE SUCCEEDED HERE BY VICE ADM.LOUIS E.DENFIELD).

THE COMMAND COVERS THE CENTRAL PACIFIC AREA; IT DOES NOT INCLUDE THE MARIANAS AREA, IN WHICH GENERAL MACARTHUR RETAINS SUPREME COMMAND, OR THE ALASKA AREA.

ADMIRAL TOWERS SAID HE HAD BEEN PLANNING THE NEW ORGANIZATION FOR SOME TIME AND THAT IT WAS AUTHORIZED RECENTLY WHEN THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF IN WASHINGTTN ORDERED REVISION OF THE COMMAND RESPONSIBILITIES IN VARIOUS THEATERS.

THE COMMAND SYSTEM IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE AT ANY TIME BY HIMSELF, HIS SUCCESSOR OR BY THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF IN WASHINGTON. BUT TOWERS SAID HE DID NOT BELIEVE THERE WOULD BE ANY CHANGE, BECAUSE, HE SAID, THE PLAN ELIMINATES THE COMMAND PROBLEMS WHICH HAVE BEEN TROUBLING ALL OF THE SERVICES.

UNDER THE PLAN, ADMINISTRATION OF THE SEPARATE SERVICES IS LEFT ENTIRELY TO THE INDIVIDUAL COMMANDERS OF THOSE SERVICES.

THE SET-UP CLOSELY PARALLELS THAT OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF IN WASHINGTON, THE ADMIRAL EXPLAINED. IF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF THERE CANNOT AGREE, THEN THE PRESIDENT MAKES THE FINAL DECISION. HERE, IF THE JOINT (CENTRAL) PACIFIC COMMAND CHIEFS OF STAFF ARE UNABLE TO AGREE, THEN ADMIRAL TOWERS MAKES THE FINAL DECISION.

"THIS IS REAL UNITY OF COMMAND," HE DECLARED, "AND DEFINITELY SHOULD MEAN IMPORTANT ECONOMIES."

(THE NAVY HAS VIGOROUSLY OPPOSED AN ARMY-ENDORSED PLAN TO MERGE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS, ALTHOUGH REPEATEDLY PRAISING UNITY OF FIELD OR AREA COMMANDS.)

JQ1023PCS NM

30.24-7157

NIGHT LEAD TRIAL

TOKYO, TUESDAY, DEC.31-(AP)-AN AUSTRALIAN ARMY OFFICER TOLD THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES COURT TODAY THAT 405 AUSTRALIAN AND FIVE AMERICAN WAR PRISONERS DIED OF STARVATION AND DISEASE IN JAPANESE CUSTODY AT AMBON, IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

THE COURT THEN RECESSED FOR THE NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAY, TO RECONVENE JAN.2.

THE WITNESS, LT.JOHN CHARLES VAN NOOTEN, SAID MANY OTHER ALLIED AIRMEN WERE BROUGHT TO THAT MOLUCCA ISLANDS PRISON CAMP LATE IN THE WAR, ONLY TO DEPART WITH SHOVEL-CARRYING JAPANESE AND NEVER RETURN. BODIES OF SOME WERE FOUND LATER IN NEARBY CEMETERIES, HE ADDED.

THE AUSTRALIAN OFFICER, WHOSE HOME IS AT SANDRIGHAM, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, ALSO TESTIFIED THAT JAPANESE FREQUENTLY USED SHIPS MARKED WITH RED CROSSES TO CARRY TROOPS AND AMMUNITION--A VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

THE PROSECUTION, WHICH BEGAN ITS CASE EARLY LAST JUNE, WILL FINISH ITS PRESENTATION IN MID-JANUARY AND A TWO-WEEK RECESS IS SCHEDULED WHILE ATTORNEYS PREPARE FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE 27 WARTIME JAPANESE LEADERS ON TRIAL.

THE PROSECUTION PROMISED THE COURT THAT IT WOULD CONCLUDE IN THE WEEK OF JAN.13 THE EVIDENCE IT BEGAN PRESENTING LAST MAY.

THE DEFENSE MOVED FOR THE TWO-WEEK RECESS BEFORE STARTING ITS OWN CASE, PLEADING THE NEED FOR TIME TO ASSEMBLE DOCUMENTARY EXHIBITS AND CONSULTATION AMONG DEFENSE ATTORNEYS.

AFTER APPROVING THE RECESS, THE COURT THEN HEARD FURTHER EVIDENCE OF PRISON CAMP ATROCITIES.

CAPT.K.V.PARISH, AUSTRALIAN OFFICER, MADE AN AFFIDAVIT THAT HE SAW ALLIED PRISONERS DRAGGED FROM CAGES AND SUMMARILY BEHEADED ON AMBOINA ISLAND IN THE EAST INDIES.

DUTCH LIEUTENANT JOHN CHARLES VAN NOOT TESTIFIED THAT HIS MEN WERE BEATEN WITH PICK HANDLES AND HE WAS TOLD HE AND THEY HAD NO RIGHTS BECAUSE THEY WERE PRISONERS.

AN AFFIDAVIT FROM A JAPANESE NAVAL OFFICER, LT.COM.KONICHI NAKAGAWA, TESTIFIED TO 250 EXECUTIONS OF ALLIED PERSONNEL ON AMBOINA WITHOUT TRIAL OR CAUSE.

ANOTHER JAPANESE, JUNITO HATAKEYAMA, GAVE AN AFFIDAVIT ACKNOWLEDGING EXECUTIONS ON THE ISLAND BUT ASSERTING, "THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS OF WAR MURDERED WAS NOT SO LARGE AS IS STATED IN THE DOCUMENTS READ TO ME. IT WAS NOT 150; IT WAS ONLY 100."

J0608PCS

TOKYO, DEC.30-(AP)-THE U.S. ARMY HAS ORDERED 7,500 TONS OF IMPORTED AMERICAN WHEAT DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT THE DEVASTATED AREAS OF CENTRAL HONSHU AND SHIKOKU ISLANDS, WHERE ACCORDING TO LATEST ARMY REPORTS 1,289 JAPANESE WERE KILLED, 2,364 INJURED AND 32 UNACCOUNTED FOR IN THE DEC.21 EARTHQUAKE AND TIDAL WAVES.

COL.CRAWFORD SAMS, TRACY,CALIF., ALLIED HEADQUARTERS PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE OFFICER, SAID "THE SITUATION NOW IS PRETTY WELL UNDER CONTROL" IN SECTORS WHICH WERE HARDEST HIT. SAMS SAID THERE HAS BEEN NO TRACE OF ANY EPIDEMIC.

TO HUNGRY JAPANESE, ONE OF THE WORST BLOWS WAS THE WAVE DESTRUCTION OF MORE THAN 150,000 BUSHELS OF RICE. THE LOSS OR DAMAGING OF MORE THAN 3,000 VESSELS ALSO WILL SHORTEN FOOD SUPPLIES, SINCE JAPANESE DEPEND HEAVILY UPON FISHING.

DS502APS NM AST

TOKYO, TUESDAY, DEC.31-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR WAS DUE TO ISSUE HIS ANNUAL NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE TO THE JAPANESE PEOPLE LATE TODAY, DISCUSSING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE YEAR JUST ENDING AND PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE.

MANILA, DEC.30-(AP)-PRESIDENT MANUEL ROXAS WARNED TODAY THAT "A NEW PHILOSOPHY OPPOSES OUR OWN--ONE WHICH WOULD SUBSTITUTE THE PROMISE OF BREAD FOR THE REALITY OF FREEDOM."

HE SPOKE BEFORE A CROWD OF 10,000 IN CEREMONIES MARKING THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE EXECUTION BY THE SPANISH OF THE PHILIPPINES' NATIONAL HERO, JOSE RIZAL.

RIZAL'S 78-YEAR-OLD SISTER SAT IN THE GRANDSTAND WITH HIGH FILIPINO AND AMERICAN OFFICIALS, INCLUDING AMBASSADOR PAUL V.MCNUTT.

ROXAS QUOTED RIZAL'S WARNING TO THE COLONIAL POWERS OF HIS DAY THAT "HISTORY SHOWS THAT UPRISINGS AND REVOLUTIONS ALWAYS OCCUR IN COUNTRIES WHERE TYRANNY RULES," AND ADDED:

"IN THE PHILIPPINES TODAY THERE CAN BE NO TYRANTS BECAUSE THERE ARE NONE WHO WOULD ACCEPT SLAVERY OR OPPRESSION."

DS653APS NM

MANILA, DEC.30-(AP)-THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT MANUEL ROXAS IS MAKING TENTATIVE PLANS TO MOVE THE PHILIPPINES CAPITOL TO QUEZON CITY, A MANILA SUBURB, PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARY JUAN C.ORENDAIN SAID TODAY. A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE HAS CHOSEN THE SITE, AND IF ROXAS APPROVES IT THE NEW CONGRESS JAN.27 WILL BE ASKED TO PASS NECESSARY LEGISLATION.

MOST NATIONAL BUILDINGS IN MANILA WERE DESTROYED DURING THE WAR. THE ADMINISTRATION HAS SET UP A $50,000,000 PROGRAM OF CAPITOL RECONSTRUCTION, WITH $20,000,000 OF THE FUND TO COME FROM THE $120,000,000 PROVIDED FOR WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION BY THE TYDINGS ACT.

DS433APS

FOLO NEW YORK-ALEXEIEV (120)

MEXICO CITY, DEC.30-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN FOR THE SOVIET EMBASSY HERE EXPRESSED SURPRISE TONIGHT AT A STATEMENT BY KIRIL M. ALEXEIEV, AN EMBASSY EMPLOYE, WHO SAID IN NEW YORK TODAY THAT HE WAS OPPOSED TO THE SOVIET REGIME.

"WE THOUGHT ALEXEIEV WAS ALREADY BACK IN THE SOVIET UNION TODAY, OR WELL ON HIS WAY THERE," THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

ALEXEIEV, WHO DESCRIBED HIMSELF AS ACTING COMMERCIAL ATTACHE AT THE EMBASSY, SAID IN HIS STATEMENT THAT HE AND HIS FAMILY WOULD MOVE IN THE UNITED STATES RATHER THAN RETURN TO THEIR HOMELAND "TO LIVE UNDER THE HEEL OF DICTATORSHIP."

THE SPOKESMAN SAID "ALEXEIEV LEFT HERE AROUND THE END OF NOVEMBER TO RETURN TO THE SOVIET UNION BY WAY OF THE UNITED STATES. HE WAS NEVER COMMERCIAL ATTACHE AT THE EMBASSY OR ACTING ATTACHE, BUT SIMPLY AN EMPLOYE IN THE COMMERCIAL SECTION."

"UNTIL MORE DETAILS ARE AVAILABLE," THE SPOKESMAN SAID, HE WOULD MAKE NO FURTHER COMMENT.

MD920PES

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, DEC 30-(AP)-CAPT L. D. GAMMANS, CONSERVATIVE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT VISITING JAMAICA ON A CAMPAIGN AGAINST ABOLITION OF EMPIRE PREFERENCES IN TRADE, SAID TODAY THAT HE VOTED AGAINST ACCEPTANCE OF THE UNITED STATES LOAN TO BRITAIN BECAUSE "I DID NOT BELIEVE BRITAIN WILL EVER PAY IT BACK."

"I DO NOT BELIEVE THEY WILL PAY IT BACK," HE TOLD THE LOCAL BRANCH OF THE EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION, "BECAUSE I DON'T BELIEVE AMERICA IS PREPARED TO BRING ABOUT CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH WE CAN SELL OUR MANUFACTURERS."

FAILURE TO PAY THE DEBT, HE PREDICTED, WOULD POISON RELATIONS BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES AND "IF THESE TWO NATIONS CANNOT GET ON, THERE IS NO HOP FOR THE WORLD."

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1946

RUSSIA

BY ALEX H.SINGLETON

WASHINGTON,DEC 30-(AP)-CHARGES OF ECONOMIC ENSLAVEMENT, POLITICAL TERRORISM, RELIGIOUS REPRESSION, BROKEN PROMISES AND AMBITIONS FOR MILITARY POWER WERE LEVELED AGAINST RUSSIA TODAY BY THE SPECIAL HOUSE COMMITTEE ON POSTWAR ECONOMIC POLICY.

THE COMMITTEE REPORT--THE SHARPEST OFFICIAL CRITICISM OF RUSSIA ON CAPITOL HILL SINCE THE SOVIET UNION WENT TO WAR WITH GERMANY--DEMANDED THAT THE UNITED STATES ASSERT "POSITIVE LEADERSHIP" IN EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AFFAIRS.

SIMULTANEOUSLY IT ASSERTED THAT IF RUSSIA ACTUALLY IS FOUND TO BE USING GERMAN WAR PLANTS TO REARM, THE WESTERN ALLIES SHOULD DENOUNCE THE ENTIRE POTSDAM BIG THREE AGREEMENT AND DEMAND THAT THE SOVIETS "EVACUATE GERMANY COMPLETELY."

FIRST REACTION TO THE COMMITTEE'S DOCUMENT CAME IN THE FORM OF A PROTEST AGAINST "HEADLINE HUNTERS" BY REP.SOL BLOOM (D-NY), RETIRING CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

BLOOM TOLD REPORTERS THE COMMITTEE SHOULD HAVE SUBMITTED ITS EVIDENCE, "IF IT HAS ANY" TO THE STATE AND WAR DEPARTMENTS FOR INVESTIGATION. HE CONTENDED THE REPORT WOULD DO "FAR MORE HARM THAN GOOD" IN CURRENT DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT DECLINED ANY IMMEDIATE COMMENT.

THE UNANIMOUS COMMITTEE REPORT OFFERED A NUMBER OF SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS, AMONG THEM:

1. A REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF AMERICAN OCCUPATION POLICY IN "ORDER TO SUBSTITUTE PRODUCTIVE AND SELF-SUPPORTING ECONOMIES IN EX-ENEMY COUNTRIES FOR THE PRESENT METHOD OF SUPPORTING THEM WITH AMERICAN MONEY WHILE THEY, IN TURN, ARE BEING DRAINED BY RUSSIA AND FRANCE."

2. LOANS TO AMERICAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES THROUGH THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK TO START THE FLOW OF RAW MATERIALS NECESSARY FOR INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.

3. AN INQUIRY INTO RESTRICTIONS ON THE MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN BUSINESSMEN, AND INTO THE METHODS "BY WHICH FREEDOM OF ACCESS INTO FOREIGN COUNTRIES OF AMERICAN INFORMATION AGENCIES INCLUDING BOOKS, MAGAZINES, PAPERS AND MOVIES AS WELL AS OUR REPORTERS CAN BE FACILITATED."

4. A SPECIFIC STUDY OF SAFEGUARDING THE TRADE RECOMMENDATIONS "WITH RESPECT TO THE ABUSE OF STATE TRADING PRACTICES, PARTICULARLY BY THE STATE MONOPOLIES OF NATIONS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS" OF THE WORLD BANK, MONETARY FUND OR SIMILAR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

5. A STUDY OF THE DESIRABILITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF ELIMINATING THE EXPORT OF AMERICAN TECHNICAL KNOW-HOW AND OF FINISHED PRODUCTS WHICH COULD BE USEFUL IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC WEAPONS. "SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS MAY CALL FOR BROADENING SUCH CONTROLS OVER EXPORTS TO PREVENT BUILDING OF OTHER ARMAMENTS."

6 "THE HOLDING UP OF FURTHER SETTLEMENTS OF LEND-LEASE UNTIL INQUIRIES AS TO THE FULFILLMENT OF THE CONDITIONS OF LEND LEASE AGREEMENT AND EQUAL TRADING OPERATION FOR THE UNITED STATES HAVE BEEN SECURED." (ALL BUT RUSSIA AND A FEW OF THE SOVIET'S NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES HAVE SETTLED THEIR ACCOUNTS.)

7. A MORATORIUM ON THE SALE OF SURPLUS MERCHANT VESSELS TO RUSSIA "UNTIL HER WARTIME LEND-LEASE AGREEMENTS HAVE BEEN KEPT."

8. GREATER RECIPROCITY ON THE EXCHANGE OF DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS.

THE COMMITTEE CHARGED RUSSIA WITH FAILURE TO "KEEP POTSDAM AND OTHER AGREEMENTS," AND DECLARED THAT THE SOVIET AGREEMENT "IN PRINCIPLE" TO BROADEN OUTLINES OF INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC INSPECTION "DOES NOT GUARANTEE PERFORMANCE."

IT ASSERTED THAT THE "MOST SERIOUS OF ALL VIOLATIONS OF THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT IS THE ALLEGED REARMING OF RUSSIA BY GERMAN PLANTS IN THE RUSSIAN-CONTROLLED ZONES, INCLUDING THE ROCKET-MAKING PLANTS AND TESTING GROUNDS AT PEENEMUNDE, WHICH WERE TO HAVE BEEN SCRAPPED."

THE REPORT DECLARED THAT "IF THIS ALLEGATION IS ESTABLISHED AS A FACT BY THE JOINT INSPECTION TEAMS WHICH HAVE BEEN AGREED TO BUT NOT YET PERMITTED TO OPERATE IN RUSSIAN ZONES, THIS ACT WOULD CALL FOR DENUNCIATION OF THE ENTIRE POTSDAM AGREEMENT."

"THE WESTERN ALLIES WOULD HAVE EVERY JUST GROUND FOR A DEMAND ON RUSSIA TO EVACUATE GERMANY COMPLETELY AND REDRAW THE BOUNDARIES IN ORDER TO CREATE A GERMANY CAPABLE OF DEMOCRATIC PROGRESS AND ONE THAT WOULD BE SUBJECT TO CONTROL OVER ARMS."

IN ANOTHER SECTION DEVOTED TO CONDITIONS IN RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED TERRITORY, THE REPORT SAID:

"ALONG WITH ECONOMIC ENSLAVEMENT AND POLITICAL TERRORISM HAVE GONE AUTHENTICATED REPRESSION OF RELIGIONS, INCLUDING 'LIQUIDATION' OF PRIESTS AND WIDESPREAD IMPRISONMENT, THE EXPULSION OF UTTERLY RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS AND THE RIVETING OF THE WHOLE RANGE OF TOTALITARIAN CONTROLS ON THESE COUNTRIES. X X X

"THE COMMITTEE BELIEVES THAT THE CARRYING OUT OF THE YALTA AND POTSDAM AGREEMENTS HAS NOW BEEN EFFECTIVELY BROUGHT TO A STOP IN MANY FIELDS BY RUSSIA."

MD243AES

1946

TRAINING (380)

BY ELTON C.FAY

WASHINGTON,DEC 30-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS LEFT THE ARMY IN THE DARK ABOUT HIS PLANS FOR A UNIVERSAL TRAINING PROGRAM IN WHICH THE "MILITARY PHASE" WOULD BE ONLY INCIDENTAL.

SO FAR AS COULD BE LEARNED TODAY, NO POLICY-MAKING OFFICIAL AT THE PENTAGON HAS BEEN GIVEN A WHITE HOUSE BLUEPRINT OF WHAT THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE HAD IN MIND WHEN HE SAID TEN DAYS AGO THAT HE WANTED THE

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WORD "MILITARY" LEFT OUT OF THE PROGRAM.

BUT IF THE WAR DEPARTMENT IS MYSTIFIED, IT HAS NOT BEEN DRIVEN FROM ITS OFFICIAL POSITION THAT THE URGENT AND ONLY REASON FOR A COMPULSORY TRAINING PROGRAM IS TO CREATE A POOL OF TRAINED MANPOWER FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE AGAINST THE POSSIBILITY OF SWIFT AND TOTAL WAR.

THE DEPARTMENT SAID SO IN A NEW PAMPHLET.

COPIES WERE DISTRIBUTED AMONG LAWMAKERS ON CAPITOL HILL WHERE EVERY SIGN POINTED TO A WIDE OPEN FIGHT OVER THE WHOLE ISSUE.

CAPTIONED "UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING," THE PAMPHLET MADE THESE POINTS, AMONG OTHERS:

"THE TRAINING WILL HAVE TO JUSTIFY ITSELF FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF ITS CONTRIBUTION TO NATION SECURITY, AND FROM NONE OTHER. THE TRAINING MUST BE DIRECTED TO THIS END."

"WORLD CONDITIONS AND MODERN MEANS AND METHODS OF WARFARE MAKE DELAY IN ADOPTING SUCH A SYSTEM DANGEROUS TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY."

THUS IT BECAME EVIDENT THAT THE WAR DEPARTMENT INTENDS TO CONTINUE VIGOROUS ADVOCACY OF ITS PROGRAM UNTIL AND UNLESS MR.TRUMAN DIRECTLY COMMANDS SILENCE--AS HE DID IN THE CASE OF THE NAVY WHEN OFFICIALS OF THAT DEPARTMENT PUBLICLY CHALLENGED ASPECTS OF THE ARMY-NAVY UNIFICATION PROPOSAL SUPPORTED BY THE WHITE HOUSE.

MR.TRUMAN, DISPARAGING EMPHASIS ON MILITARY ASPECTS, SAID LAST WEEK THAT THE TRAINING PROGRAM SHOULD "GIVE OUR YOUNG PEOPLE A BACKGROUND IN THE DISCIPLINARY APPROACH OF GETTING ALONG WITH ONE ANOTHER, INFORMING THEM OF THEIR PHYSICAL MAKE-UP" AND INSTILLING RESPONSIBILITY IN CITIZENSHIP.

BUT REP.HEBERT (D-LA) SHARPLY CHALLENGED TODAY THE WISDOM OF ANY PROGRAM NOT PREDICATED UPON MILITARY TRAINING, SAYING THAT "THE COSTLY LESSONS OF TWO WARS SHOULD HAVE TAUGHT US A LESSON."

"SCIENCE HAS CHANGED WARFARE, BUT IT HASN'T ELIMINATED THE NEED FOR TRAINED SOLDIERS," HEBERT, A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE NAVAL COMMITTEE, TOLD A REPORTER.

EQUALLY EMPHATIC IN HIS OPPOSITION TO ANY TRAINING PROGRAM IS REP. JENKINS (R-OHIO). HE SAID HE HAD VOTED AGAINST COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING IN PEACETIME IN THE PAST, AND WOULD IN THE FUTURE.

JENKINS THUS TOOK HIS STAND ALONGSIDE SENATORS ELBERT D.THOMAS (D-UTAH) AND EDWIN C.JOHNSON (D-COLO) WHO EARLIER, IN SEPARATE INTERVIEWS, ASSAILED "GOOSE-STEPPING" IN A MECHANIZED AGE.

MD444AES

WASHINGTON,DEC 30-(AP)-ARTHUR BLISS LANE, THE U.S. AMBASSADOR TO POLAND, IS HOUSE HUNTING IN WARSAW, THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID TONIGHT, BECAUSE THE BULGARIAN EMBASSY HAS BOUGHT THE BUILDING NOW OCCUPIED AS THE U.S. CHANCERY.

BUT AMBASSADOR LANE AND HIS STAFF WON'T HAVE TO VACATE UNTIL THEY FIND A SUITABLE PLACE TO HOUSE THEM, A STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL SAID.

HE EXPLAINED THAT THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT ORIGINALLY OWNED THE BUILDING NOW USED BY THIS GOVERNMENT. THAT WAS BEFORE THE WAR.

WHEN THIS COUNTRY RE-ESTABLISHED ITS AMBASSADOR THERE, IT OBTAINED THE USE OF THE BUILDING THROUGH THE POLISH FOREIGN OFFICE, AND MADE CONSIDERABLE IMPROVEMENTS.

MEANTIME, THE OFFICIAL TOLD A REPORTER HERE, THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT HAS RE-ACQUIRED IT FROM THE PRIVATE OWNERS AND HAS ASKED THAT MR.LANE AND HIS STAFF FIND ANOTHER LOCATION.

MD1046PESNM

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,DEC. 30-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.HAROLD H.GILBERT, WHO ORIGINATED THE AIR FORCES RECRUITING PHRASE "KEEP 'EM FLYING", RETIRES FROM ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE TUESDAY.

AS OFFICER IN CHARGE OF U.S.ARMY RECRUITING IN 1938-41 HE HEADED THE CAMPAIGN THAT BUILT UP THE AIR FORCES FROM 140,000 TO NEARLY 500,000 MEN BEFORE THE UNITED STATES ENTERED WORLD WAR II.

THROUGH MOST OF THE WAR YEARS HE WAS HEAD OF THE OFFICE OF DEPENDENCY BENEFITS. AS ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL, GILBERT DIRECTED THE RECRUITING DRIVE THAT BUILT UP A RECORD FORCE OF 1,020,000 ARMY VOLUNTEERS BY THE TIME HE LEFT THAT POST IN OCTOBER.

HE IS A NATIVE OF HALIFAX, PA.

VX955PES

WASHINGTON,DEC 30-(AP)-HAROLD D.FINLEY, U.S. CONSUL GENERAL AT ALGIERS TODAY ADVISED THE STATE DEPARTMENT HE HAD ASKED FRENCH POLICE TO PERFORM AUTOPSIES TO DETERMINE THE EXACT CAUSE OF DEATH OF TWO AMERICANS WHO DIED UNEXPECTEDLY IN THE NORTH AFRICA PORT CITY.

THE CONSUL GENERAL WAS INFORMED LAST WEEK THAT HEART CRAMPS, CAUSED BY ACUTE INDIGESTION, CAUSED THE DEATH OF GEORGE S.HAYDEN, JR., 27, ASBURY, N.J., AND HIS FIANCEE, MRS.VIRGINIA MULL MCCAULEY, GREAT BEND, KAN., ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

FINLEY WAS DIRECTED TO MAKE A FULL REPORT ON THE CIRCUMSTANCES. THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY IT HAD NOT YET ARRIVED.

RZ539PES

WASHINGTON,DEC 30-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION DECLARED TODAY THAT RECENT "ATTACKS" MADE ON IT BY TWO OFFICERS OF THE POLISH-AMERICAN CONGRESS WERE "COMPLETELY AT VARIANCE WITH THE FACTS."

AN UNRRA STATEMENT IDENTIFIED THE OFFICERS ES CHARLES ROZMAREK, CHICAGO, CONGRESS PRESIDENT, AND IGNATIUS NURKIEWICZ, BROOKLYN, VICE PRESIDENT.

THE STATEMENT SAID THAT THE MEN IN "IDENTICAL INTERVIEWS" IN CHICAGO, LONDON, ROME, PARIS AND NEW YORK HAD, AMONG OTHER THINGS, ACCUSED UNRRA OF USING "COMMUNISTIC METHODS" AND "INTIMIDATION" TO MAKE POLISH DISPLACED PERSONS IN GERMANY RETURN TO POLAND.

"IT HAS BEEN AND STILL IS UNRRA'S FIRM POLICY THAT NO DISPLACED PERSON SHOULD BE FORCED TO RETURN TO HIS HOMELAND IF HE DOES NOT WISH TO RETURN--NO MATTER WHAT THE REASON," THE STATEMENT DECLARED.

RZ656PES

SAN FRANCISCO,DEC 30 (AP)-GEN.SALVADOR CESAR OBINO, COMMANDING GENERAL OF BRAZIL'S ARMED FORCES, CONTINUED A TOUR OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN THIS COUNTRY WITH INSPECTIONS OF PORT OF EMBARKATION FACILITIES IN THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA TODAY. HE ARRIVED HERE SATURDAY FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, AND HIS ITINERARY CALLED FOR VISITS IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

GG240PCS NM

(NY) DETROIT, DEC 30-(AP)-KENT COOPER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, EXPRESSED THE BELIEF IN A RADIO INTERVIEW YESTERDAY THAT "NO REAL ADVANCES CAN BE MADE, NO REAL SECURITY CAN BE ACHIEVED UNLESS THE ATOMIC ISSUE IS SETTLED ON AN INTERNATIONAL BASIS."

"I AM AN OPTIMISTIC REALIST. I BELIEVE AN AGREEMENT WILL BE REACHED BECAUSE IT HAS TO BE REACHED," HE SAID.

THE INTERVIEW WITH COOPER FROM HIS HOME AT IRVINGTON-ON-THE-HUDSON,

N.Y., WAS BROADCAST OVER STATION WJR HERE.

HE POINTED OUT THE POTENTIAL PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC POWER AND ADDED: "THE PROBLEM IS HOW TO ACHIEVE THIS OBJECTIVE, HOW TO AVOID THE NIGHTMARE AND MAKE THE VISION A REALITY X X X IT WOULD DO THIS COUNTRY LITTLE GOOD TO ARRIVE AT THE GOLDEN AGE IF ALL THIS PAINFUL PROGRESS IS TO BE THREATENED AND PERHAPS LIQUIDATED."

COOPER DECLARED THAT THE ATOMIC QUESTION LOOMS LARGER IN THE FORTHCOMING YEAR THAN THE QUESTION OF EMPLOYER-LABOR RELATIONS WHICH HE SAID "APPEARS FORMIDABLE" BUT ACTUALLY IS "ONLY ON THE SURFACE."

HE SAID PRESENT DIFFICULTIES IN LABOR RELATIONS WOULD "RESOLVE THEMSELVES" AND THAT "THE FORCES AT PLAY WILL CONTINUE TO OPERATE UNTIL A PROPER BALANCE IS REACHED. ECONOMIC BALANCE KNOWS NO FRIENDS OR ENEMIES. IT PLAYS NO FAVORITES."

M619AES

CHICAGO, DEC. 30-(AP)-WILLIAM B.ZIFF, CHICAGO PUBLISHER AND AUTHOR AND FORMER ZIONIST CONVENTION DELEGATE, SAID TODAY THAT TO SOLVE THE PALESTINE PROBLEM THE BRITISH "MUST GET OUT OF PALESTINE IMMEDIATELY --OR BE THROWN OUT."

ZIFF SAID THE KIDNAP-FLOGGING OF A BRITISH ARMY MAJOR SUNDAY IN JERUSALEM "SHOWS THE STRENGTH OF THE HEBREWS."

THE AUTHOR OF "THE RAPE OF PALESTINE" AND OTHER RECENT BOOKS ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE AFTER RETURNING FROM THE WORLD ZIONIST CONVENTION AT SWITZERLAND, WHERE HE SAID HE TURNED IN HIS DELEGATE'S CREDENTIALS AFTER DIFFERENCES WITH THE GROUP:

"THE BRITISH TERROR IS NOT MUCH DIFFERENT THAN THAT OF HITLER." THE BRITISH POLICE FOR PALESTINE, HE SAID, "ARE BEING RECRUITED FROM THE MOSLEY (BRITISH FASCIST) REMNANTS."

QZ906PCS

PITTSBURGH, DEC.30-(AP)-DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY OPENED THE DOOR FOR A VAST, NEW FIELD OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY THAT WILL HAVE FAR-REACHING EFFECTS ON THE NATION'S CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, DR.MANSON BENEDICT, DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT OF HYDROCARBON, INC., OF NEW YORK, DECLARED TONIGHT.

SPEAKING AT A DINNER MEETING OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY'S 13TH ANNUAL CHEMICAL ENGINEERING SYMPOSIUM, DR.BENEDICT SAID A WHOLE NEW CLASS OF PLASTICS, LUBRICANTS AND SOLVENTS ALREADY HAD BEEN MADE AVAILABLE.

THE NEW MATERIALS, MADE CHIEFLY OF FLUORINE AND CARBON, WERE DEVELOPED TO PROVIDE A SPECIAL PROTECTION FOR THE EQUIPMENT AND SUBSTANCES AT THE $500,000,000 OAK RIDGE, TENN.,ATOMIC BOMB PLANT, ACCORDING TO DR.BENEDICT WHO SUPERVISED DESIGN OF THE OAK RIDGE PLANT.

"THE PROCESS EQUIPMENT," HE SAID, "WAS HOUSED IN SPECIAL STEEL ENCLOSURES, AND SPECIAL NON-REACTIVE, FLUOROCARBON COOLANTS, OILS AND PLASTICS, WHICH HAD NEVER BEEN MADE BEFORE WERE SYNTHESIZED IN TON LOTS FOR THE PLANT."

BM1019PES NM

Luxury Taxes Cut 1½ Billions July 1 by President's Action

Excise Levies to Drop to Pre-War Level on Liquor, Jewelry, Furs, Amusements; Republicans See More Cuts, Will Press Income-Tax Reduction

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—America's annual tax load was cut $1,500,000,000 by President Truman's proclamation today of the end of hostilities, and Republicans immediately forecast further slashes, including a 20 per cent reduction in personal income levies.

The proclamation automatically cut high war-imposed excise levies, reducing the liquor tax from $9 to $6 a gallon and slashing levies on jewelry, furs, luggage and many other items, effective July 1.

Savings to taxpayers the last half of 1947 will amount to more than $700,000,000.

Representative Harold Knutson, Republican, of Minnesota, who becomes chairman of the tax-framing House Ways and Means Committee in the new Republican-dominated Congress, quickly interpreted the President's action as justifying the Republican tax-slashing program.

"The President's action," he said in a statement, "indicates that he is not counting on an unbalanced budget for the next fiscal year.

"'Rather, he has expressed confidence that we can reduce taxes, balance the budget and provide debt retirement.

"That has been my opinion, as it has also been of my Republican colleagues, but we yet feel that an immediate reduction in individual income taxes is vital to safeguard our economy and maintain full employment and production."

The severe cutbacks in the excise list are mandatory in the 1943 revenue act, which requires that the high war rates be reduced to specified levels six months after "the termination of hostilities."

Effective July 1, unless Congress meanwhile decrees otherwise, these are the excise reductions:

Liquor—From $9 a proof gallon to $6.

Furs, jewelry and toilet preparations—From 20 per cent of retail price to 10 per cent.

Luggage—From 20 per cent of retail price to 10 per cent of manufacturer's price.

Admissions—From one cent for each five cents to one cent for each ten cents.

Cabarets—From 20 per cent to 5 per cent.

Wines—Varied reductions according to type.

Beer—From $8 a barrel to $7.

Telephone—Long distance, from 25 per cent to 20 per cent; local service, from 15 per cent to 10 per cent.

Transportation of persons—From 15 per cent to 10 per cent.

Dues and membership fees—From 20 per cent to 11 per cent.

Initiation fees—From 20 per cent to 11 per cent.

Electric-light bulbs and tubes—From 20 per cent to 5 per cent.

Domestic telegraph, cable and radio dispatches—From 25 per cent to 15 per cent.

Leased wires—From 25 per cent to 15 per cent.

Wire and equipment service—From 8 per cent to 5 per cent.

Billiard and Pool Tables and Bowling Alleys—From $20 a year a table and $20 a year an alley to $10 a year a table and $10 a year an alley.

Mr. Knutson said the Ways and Means Committee will consider other cuts in the excise list not provided by the automatic provisions of the 1943 law.

He voiced a word of apprehension, however, that the excise reductions six months hence will cause many businesses to suffer, with some consumers "waiting until July 1 to buy things they need immediately."

Asked whether he plans to try to speed up the reduction date, Mr. Knutson told reporters he has "no plan at present," but added that this possibly could be done by a resolution of Congress.

The Minnesotan put particular emphasis on Republican plans to slash personal income levies by 20 per cent "across the board," effective Jan. 1, 1947.

However, on this score he already is meeting stubborn opposition among Democrats and a segment of his Republican colleagues.

As for corporation taxes, he reiterated that no change is contemplated in 1947, saying, "We have done as much for corporations as we can at this time."

Indicating the Republicans may trim the excise list further, Mr. Knutson pointed out in his statement:

"The new taxes imposed during the war, which are not affected by the President's proclamation, are the tax on transportation of property, business and store machines, chain-operated machines, electric, gas and oil appliances, matches, musical instruments, phonographs and phonographic records, photographic apparatus, files and plates, air-conditioning units, sporting goods.

"The proclamation also does not apply to increases in rates made under the revenue acts of 1941 and 1942, such as on cigarettes, cigars, playing cards, automobiles, trucks, parts and accessories, tires and tubes, lubricating oil, radios, refrigerators and safe-deposit boxes."

30.24-7161

TRUMAN ENDS 20 WARTIME LAWS, ACTS TO REPEAL 33 OTHERS LATER

President Proclaims Hostilities Period Ended At Noon

The President's Statement

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—The text of President Truman's statement on his proclamation ending the period of hostilities for World War II follows:

I have today issued a proclamation terminating the period of hostilities of World War II as of 12:00 noon today, Dec. 31, 1946.

Under the law, a number of war and emergency statutes cease to be effective upon the issuance of this proclamation. It is my belief that the time has come when such a declaration can properly be made and that it is in the public interest to make it.

Most of the powers affected by the proclamation need no longer be exercised by the Executive branch of the Government. This is entirely in keeping with the policies which I have consistently followed, in an effort to bring our economy and our Government back to a peacetime basis as quickly as possible.

The proclamation terminates Government powers under some twenty statutes immediately upon its issuance.

It terminates Government powers under some thirty-three others at a later date, generally at the end of six months from the date of the proclamation.

This follows as a result of provisions made by the Congress when the legislation was originally passed.

In a few instances the statutes affected by the proclamation give the Government certain powers which in my opinion are desirable in peacetime, or for the remainder of the period of reconversion. In these instances recommendations will be made to the Congress for additional legislation.

It should be noted that the proclamation does not terminate the states of emergency declared by President Roosevelt on Sept. 8, 1939, and May 27, 1941. Nor does today's action have the effect of terminating the state of war itself. It terminates merely the period of hostilities. With respect to the termination of the national emergency and the state of war, I shall make recommendations to the Congress in the near future.

Hostilities Are Declared at End, Action Cuts Tax Bill $700,000,000

33 Additional Statutes Die in 6 Months, but Many Are Not Touched.

STATE OF WAR CONTINUES

So Does Draft Act—Farm Price Support Shortened a Year—Army, Navy Affected.

Washington, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—President Truman released part of the Government's extraordinary wartime powers today by declaring the period of hostilities ended at noon. The action wiped off the statute books immediately eighteen emergency laws and set thirty-three others for an automatic end six months from now, or later.

Ended at once was the Government's power to seize privately owned plants and mines, invoked often during wartime labor disputes. In six months—unless Congress intervenes with new laws—the Government must turn back to the private owners the coal mines it now holds.

And after that date, a series of emergency taxes will drop to old rates. Among these are excise levies on liquor, furs, jewelry and other luxuries. The liquor tax will drop from $9 to $6 the proof gallon. (A drawback tax of $6 a proof gallon, affecting industrial uses of distilled spirits, drops back to $3.75.)

Farm Price Support Shortened.

By acting before 1946 closed, Mr. Truman knocked one year off the Government's guaranteed price support program for farm products. It will go on for two years. But had Mr. Truman waited until 1947 to act, the program, which might cost a billion and a half dollars in a big crop year, would have extended through 1949. The law provides that it is to go on for two years beginning with the first day of January immediately after a proclamation ending hostilities.

Mr. Truman's action does not affect many other powers.

There are more than 500 emergency laws. Some say they are to end with the "end of the war" or within some specified time thereafter. Others say they are effective for the duration of the "emergency."

Thus, the term "period of hostilities" as used by Mr. Truman is largely a technical matter turning on language Congress used in each statute. He made clear that he was not proclaiming the war ended, or the officially declared emergency over. Consequently, the laws based on the duration of the "emergency" or of the "war" are not affected.

Draft Act Not Affected.

The basic selective service law for drafting young men, for instance, is hitched to the duration of the emergency. It is not affected by today's proclamation.

But many statutes affecting the Army and Navy are. One is a law which exempted the War and Navy departments from general restrictions on the number of civilian employees they may have.

There were indications at the Pentagon that the War Department was somewhat surprised at the sudden announcement. It touched off a series of top level conferences at the Army headquarters to see how much of the huge machinery under which the Army operated for more than five years would need resetting for peacetime operation. Pending results from these first meetings, Army officials withheld comment.

The Navy hastened to note that the service of naval reserve officers would not be affected. Reserve officers were on duty for the duration of the emergency plus six months.

Mr. Truman made public his proclamation at a news conference.

"Will the Combined Chiefs of Staffs (British and American) be affected by this proclamation?" a reporter asked.

The President replied in the negative, saying the co-operation would be continued for at least six months. He did not clarify whether he meant six months after the formal end of the war.

Pressure Put on New Congress.

One point was obvious: By acting now, Mr. Truman was putting pressure on the new Republican-dominated Congress to speed consideration of just what emergency powers it wishes to preserve for the Government. He said he would send Congress recommendations on powers which should be continued in peacetime.

Some Republicans have talked of repealing all quickly. Senator Wiley (R.-Wis.), appointed by Senate Republicans to make a study of the matter, reported yesterday that he found it an extremely complex subject and that chaos might follow a sweeping repealer. Commenting on the President's move, Wiley told a reporter he had no criticism "and in fact I think we should approve it."

"It certainly relieves the legislative branch of this responsibility if it is the judgment of the President and his advisers that these statues should go out the window," he added.

At the same time, Wiley said he thought the public should keep in mind that Mr. Truman's proclamation affects only laws that are tied in with the phrase "termination of hostilities." Wiley added:

"He did not, in his proclamation, affect that large field of statute law that relates to termination of the war, or controls

President's Statement Listing Laws That End Immediately, Six Months Hence or Later

that came into being under the proclamation of a limited national emergency on September 8, 1939, and the proclamation of an unlimited national emergency on May 27, 1941."

Under questioning as to whether this was a step in his promise to co-operate with the new Republican-controlled Congress, the President said that this was co-operating with Congress.

The time has come, Mr. Truman said at one point during an exchange with reporters, when the executive branch should give up some of the powers exercised during the war.

"This is entirely in keeping with the policies which I have consistently followed," he said (reading again from his statement) "in an effort to bring our economy and our government back to a peacetime basis as

Power to declare an end to most wartime emergency laws was vested in both the President and Congress, either could act separately.

The President concluded the conference by telling reporters he would see them again at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon. The conference was limited to a discussion of his proclamation.

He wished all the reporters a Happy New Year.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Following is the text of President Truman's listing of laws which expire immediately, in six months, or at some other specified date under his proclamation ending hostilities in World War II (about 5,000):

Statutes Affected by a Declaration of the Cessation of Hostilities, Classified by Termination Provisions

1. Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, Section 9 (50 U. S. C. App., Sec. 309), as amended by Section 3 of the War Labor Disputes Act, approved June 25, 1943 (57 Stat. 164, 50 U. S. C. App. 1503), provides that possession of any plant, mine, or facility may not be taken under authority of this section "after the termination of hostilities in the present war, as proclaimed by the President, or after the termination of the War Labor Disputes Act." (This does not affect past seizures.) See also Paragraph 19, below.
2. Act of June 15, 1943 (57 Stat. 153), relates to training of nurses for the armed forces. Section 10 provides: "This act shall cease to be in effect upon the date of the termination of hostilities in the present war as determined by the President or upon such earlier date as the Congress by concurrent resolution or the President may designate, except for purposes of (a) making computations, payments, and adjustments in payments with respect to recruitment, training, and courses prior to such date, and (b) making computations, payments, and adjustments in payments so as to permit continuance, after such date, of training and courses by graduate or student nurses who were receiving training or courses ninety days prior to such date."

Tax Deductions

3. Internal Revenue Code, Section 23 (Q) (2). Deduction permitted for certain contributions by corporations "payment of which is made within a taxable year beginning after the date of the cessation of hostilities in the present war, as proclaimed by the President."
4. Internal Revenue Code, Section 1830. Provides for the tax-free removal of playing cards to territories of the United States for use by members of the armed forces of the United States "until the date on which the President proclaims hostilities in the present war are ended."
5. Internal Revenue Code, Section 2135 (A) (1). Tax-free shipment of tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes, for the use of military or naval forces, "until the date on which the President proclaims that hostilities in the present war have terminated."
6. Act of February 25, 1944, Section 124 (E) (58 Stat. 21, 45). Certain amendments to Section 114 of the Internal Revenue Code relating to percentage depletion, are not to "apply with respect to any taxable year beginning on or after the date of the termination of hostilities in the present war. For the purposes of this subsection the term 'date of the termination of hostilities in the present war' means the date proclaimed by the President as the date of such termination, on the date specified in a concurrent resolution of the two houses of Congress as the date of such termination, whichever is earlier."
7. National Defense Act, Section 47 (A) (10 U. S. C. 441). Authorizes the Secretary of War to maintain camps of instruction for members of the reserve officers' training corps for no longer than six weeks in any one year, "except in time of actual or threatened hostilities."
8. Act of March 4, 1915, (38 Stat. 1078), as amended (act of May 29, 1934, Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 816; 10 U. S. C. 17). Provides that except upon his own request, no officer or enlisted man of the armies shall be required to serve more than 2 years in certain foreign stations, "except in case of insurrection or of actual or threatened hostilities or except in the discretion of the Secretary of War for temporary emergencies."
9. Act of June 26, 1946, (Public Law 444, 79th Cong., 2d Sess.). Limits the award of certain military and naval decorations to acts or services performed during a period ending "with the date of the termination of hostilities in the present war * * * proclaimed by the President as the date of such termination or the date specified in a concurrent resolution of the two houses of Congress as the date of such termination, whichever is earlier."
10. Act of May 14, 1940, (54 Stat. 214; 10 U. S. C. 81). Provides that the President, "in the event of actual or threatened hostilities involving the United States," may authorize, within the limit of the total authorized strength of the regular army, additional enlistments in the medical department to such number as he may deem necessary.
11. Act of July 9, 1918, (40 Stat. 893), as amended (act of May 29, 1928, Sec. 1, 45 Stat. 989; 10 U. S. C. 1287). Provides that in case of actual or threatened hostilities any proceeds received from the operations in the field overseas, shall be available for the purpose of such utility until the close of the fiscal year following that in which the proceeds are received.

Vocational Rehabilitation

12. Act of Dec. 22, 1944, (58 Stat. 887, 892), pertaining to the construction of public work on rivers and harbors for flood control in part under the supervision of the Secretary of War and the chief of engineers, provides: "that when the existing critical situation with respect to materials, equipment and manpower no longer exists, and in any event not later than immediately following the cessation of hostilities in the present war, the projects herein shall be initiated as expeditiously and prosecuted as vigorously as may be consistent with budgetary requirements."
13. Act of June 30, 1945, Section 607 (59 Stat. 304; 5 U. S. C., Supp. V, 947 (F)). Provides exemption "until the cessation of hostilities in the present war as proclaimed by the President" of War and Navy Departments, except as to civilian officers and employes not heads thereof, from the provisions of Section 607 of the Federal Employes Pay Act of June 30, 1945. Section 607 provides for the fixing of personnel ceilings by the director of the Bureau of the Budget. Section 14 of the Federal Employes Pay Act of 1946, approved May 24, 1946 (public law 390, 79th Cong.), amends Section 607.
14. Education of Children of War Veterans. The act of Dec. 16, 1944, (58 Stat. 811) amends the act of June 19, 1934, (48 Stat. 1125; 34 U. S. C., Supp. IV, 1945), relative to educational benefits for children of deceased war veterans, domiciled in the District of Columbia, by extending the benefits to children of veterans of the current war who have died or may hereafter die as a result of service in the armed forces of the United States "during the period of the present war, on and after Dec. 7, 1941, and prior to the termination of hostilities as declared by Presidential proclamation or by concurrent resolution of the Congress."
15 (A). Act of March 24, 1943 (Ch. 22, Sec. 2, 57 Stat. 43). Amends Act of March 20, 1933 (48 Stat. 8), and makes eligible for vocational rehabilitation "any person who served in the active military or naval forces on or after Dec. 7, 1941, and prior to the termination of hostilities in the present war," and provides "that no course of training in excess of a period of four years shall be approved, nor shall any training under this part be afforded beyond six years after the termination of the present war."
15 (B). Act of Dec. 28, 1945, C. 591, 59 Stat. 659, Public No. 271, 79th Cong., 1st sess., makes special provision for the immigration of alien spouses or alien children of United States citizens serving in or having an honorable discharge certificate from the armed forces during the period beginning on Dec. 7, 1941, and ending with "the termination of hostilities as declared by the President or by a Joint Resolution of Congress."
15 (C). Act of July 31, 1946 (Public Law 571, 79th Cong., 2d sess.) Amends Section 201 of the Nationality Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 1138-1139; 8 U. S. C. 601) by extending citizenship to children of a citizen serving honorably in the armed forces of the United States during a period "before the date of the termination of hostilities in the present war as proclaimed by the President or determined by a Joint Resolution by the Congress."

Immigration Restrictions

16. Act of Feb. 14, 1944, Section 5 (G) (58 Stat. 11, 15), as amended by Act of Dec. 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 853, 862), and Act of July 3, 1945 (Public Law 124, 79th Cong., 1st Sess.; War Manpower Commission, Migration of Workers). Waives certain immigration restrictions for workers imported from Western Hemisphere countries "during continuation of hostilities in the present war." Act of Dec. 28, 1945 (Public Law 269, 79th Cong.), makes provision for the admission of agricultural workers notwithstanding any official determination of the cessation of hostilities.
17. Act of April 29, 1943, Section 5 (G) (57 Stat. 70, 73). Waives certain immigration restrictions for workers imported from Western Hemisphere countries "during continuation of hostilities in the present war." Act of Dec. 28, 1945 (Public Law 269, 79th Cong.), makes provision for the admission of agricultural workers notwithstanding any official determination of the cessation of hostilities.
18. Act of Sept. 27, 1944 (Ch. 416, 58 Stat. 745; 50 U. S. C., Supp. IV, App. 1601-1603). Permits disposal of materials or resources on the public lands of the United States which are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior. Authority expires "at the cessation of hostilities in the present war as determined by the President by proclamation or the Congress by concurrent resolution."

Statutes Affected in Six Months

19. Section 9 of the act of Sept. 16, 1940, as amended by Section 3 of the War Labor Disputes Act, approved June 25, 1943, (57 Stat. 164; 50 U. S. C. App. 1503), Provides: "The power of the President under the foregoing provisions of this section to take immediate possession of any plant upon a failure to comply with any such provisions, and the authority granted by this section for the use and operation by the United States or in its interests of any plant of which possession is so taken, shall also apply as hereinafter provided to any plant, mine, or facility equipped for the manufacture, production, or mining of any articles or materials which may be required for the war effort or which may be useful in connection therewith. Such power and authority may be exercised by the President through such department or agency of the Government as he may designate, and may be exercised, with respect to any such plant, mine, or facility whenever the President finds, after investigation, and proclaims that there is an interruption of the operation of such plant, mine or facility as a result of a strike or other labor disturbance, that the war effort will be unduly impeded or delayed by such interruption, and that the exercise of such power and authority is necessary to insure the operation of such plant, mine, or facility in the interest of the war effort." Section 3 of the War Labor Disputes Act further provides that the authority to operate any plant, mine, or facility taken under the provisions of this section "shall terminate at the end of six months after the termination of such hostilities as so proclaimed." Section 10 of the War Labor Disputes Act provides: "Except as to offenses committed prior to such date, the provisions of this act and the amendments made by this act shall cease to be effective at the end of six months following the termination of hostilities in the present war, as proclaimed by the President, or upon the date (prior to the date of such proclamation) of the passage of a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress stating that such provisions and amendments shall cease to be effective."

Suits for Damages by Navy

20. Act of May 29, 1943, (Ch. 107, 57 Stat. 92; 48 U. S. C., Supp. IV, note preceding 351). Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to defer or waive payments under non-mineral leases of public lands in Alaska "for any period occurring prior to the end of six months after the termination of hostilities in the present war as proclaimed by the President, or such earlier date as the Congress by concurrent resolution may prescribe."
21. Act of Dec. 15, 1944, (Ch. 589, 58 Stat. 806 (not codified). Amends Section 7 (A) of the Act of March 3, 1925, (Ch. 443, 43 Stat. 1119; D. C. Code 40-301 (A)). Regulates motor-vehicle traffic in the District of Columbia and extends validity of operators' permits for military personnel. Expires "six months after the date of the termination of hostilities in the present war as determined by the President or upon such earlier date as the Congress by concurrent resolution may designate."
22. Act of July 3, 1944, (Public Law 417, 78th Cong., 2d sess.), to provide "in time of war" for the staying of certain suits for damages caused by Navy vessels, or for towage or salvage services to such vessels, when prosecution would endanger the security of naval

operations, "until six months after the cessation of hostilities in such war, or until such earlier date" as may be stated in the certificate of the Secretary of the Navy; to provide similarly for suspending the issuing of process to preserve evidence and to take depositions, and to provide for the settlement of claims.

23. Act of Dec. 5, 1942, (Ch. 680, 56 Stat. 1041). To accord duty free entry of gifts not exceeding $50 from members of the armed forces of the United States serving abroad. The act is effective "with respect to articles entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after the date of its enactment and before the expiration of six months after the termination of hostilities as determined by proclamation of the President, or by Concurrent Resolution of the Congress." (Sec. 2.)

24. Act of April 13, 1943, (57 Stat. 65). To suspend sections 12B and 19 of the Federal Reserve Act, which relate to assessments on deposits and reserve requirements. Effective until "six-months after the cessation of hostilities in the present war as determined by proclamation of the President or Concurrent Resolution of the Congress."

25. Joint Resolution of June 7, 1945, (Public Law 77, 79th Cong.). Extension of statute of limitations in certain cases (Pearl Harbor) "for a further period ending six months after the date of the termination of hostilities in the present war with Japan, as proclaimed by the President or as specified in a Concurrent Resolution of the two houses of Congress, whichever is the earlier."

26. Act of Dec. 22, 1944, (58 Stat. 913; 50 U.S.C. App., Supp. IV., 1701). Disposal of Condemned Mail. Act expires "upon the expiration of six months after the date of the termination of hostilities in the present war as proclaimed by the President or declared by concurrent resolution of the Congress."

Political Propaganda

27. Act of Aug. 2, 1939, (53 Stat. 1147), to prevent pernicious political activities (Hatch Act), amended by the Act of Aug. 21, 1944, (Public Law 418, 78th Cong.), forbidding the distribution of material containing certain political propaganda. Sections 22 and 23 to "expire upon the expiration of six months after the termination of hostilities in the present war as proclaimed by the President or declared by concurrent resolution of the Congress." See Act of Sept. 16, 1942, (Public Law 712, 77th Cong.), Soldiers Voting Act, as amended by the Act of April 1, 1944, (Ch. 150, 58 Stat. 136).

28. Act of July 9, 1943, (Ch. 212 57 Stat. 391). To provide penalties for the violation of harbor and water front regulations. Effective only "until six months after the cessation of hostilities in the present war."

29. Act of Feb. 29, 1944, (Public Law 241, 78th Cong., 2d Sess.). To provide for the appointment of an additional assistant secretary of the interior. The additional office provided for in the act "shall cease to exist at the expiration of six months after the cessation of hostilities in the present war as determined by the President by proclamation or by the Congress by concurrent resolution."

30. Act of July 16, 1943, (Ch. 242, 57 Stat. 566; 16 U.S.C., Supp. IV, 590 Y-Z-2). Provides for conservation and utilization of water and use of prisoners of war on such projects. Section 5 authorizes the use of prisoners until "six months after the cessation of hostilities in the present war as determined by proclamation of the President or concurrent resolution of Congress."

31. Act of June 22, 1944, (Ch. 271, 58 Stat. 324; 30 U.S.C., Supp. IV, 27). Suspends certain requirements relating to work on tunnel sites of mines until "six months after the cessation of hostilities in the present war as determined by proclamation of the President or concurrent resolution of the Congress."

32. Act of July 31, 1945, (Public Law 168, 79th Cong., 1st Sess.). Amends the act relating to the Secretary of State completing the collecting, editing, and publishing of official papers concerning United States Territories (5 U.S.C. 167-168C), so as to prohibit the expenditures for printing authorized under the act "until six months after the end of hostilities in the present war."

33. Act of July 12, 1943, (57 Stat. 520). Leases of silver held or owned by the United States permitted "for a period not longer than six months after the cessation of hostilities in the present war, as proclaimed by the President." The Act of July 31, 1946 (Public Law 579, 79th Cong.), grants authority for sale or lease of silver without limitation as to time.

Statutes Affected in One Year or Less

34. Act of Feb. 25, 1944, (58 Stat. 21, 66). Section 307 (B) (2) Makes certain amendments to sections 2700 (B) (1), 3407, and 3442 of the Internal Revenue Code "applicable to sales made on or after the first day of the first month which begins six months or more after the date of the termination of hostilities in the present war." Section 307 (B) (5) provides that Sections 3469 (F) (1) and 3475 (B) of the Internal Revenue Code, exempting from tax amounts paid by or to the War Shipping Administration for transportation of property by water, is to be applicable for a period "ending on the first day of the first month which begins six months or more after the date of the termination of hostilities in the present war," Section 307 (B) (6) provides that "for the purposes of this subsection the term 'date of the termination of hostilities in the present war' means the date proclaimed by the President as the date of such termination, or the date specified in a concurrent resolution of the two houses of Congress as the date of such termination, whichever is the earlier."

Section 307 (C) (58 Stat. 21, 66) authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to grant exemption from taxes imposed by chapters 19, 29, or 30, of the Internal Revenue Code, where the benefit of the exemption will accrue to the United States, such exemption not to be "applicable to any contract entered into on or after the first day of the first month which begins six months or more after the date of the termination of hostilities in the present war."

Section 309 (B) (58 Stat. 21, 68) provides that the drawback on distilled spirits under the Internal Revenue Code (Sec. 3250 (1) (5), is increased from $3.75 to $6 a proof gallon for period "ending on the first day of the first month which begins six months or more after the date of the termination of hostilities in the present war."

35. Internal Revenue Code, Sections 1650-1655. War Tax Rates. Section 1650 fixes rates which are to end "on the first day of the first month which begins six months or more after the date of the termination of hostilities in the present war." Section 1651 fixes other rates, which by Section 1654 are not to "apply with respect to any period commencing on or after the first day of the first month which begins six months or more after the date of the termination of hostilities in the present war." Section 1655 defines "date of the termination of hostilities in the present war" to mean "the date proclaimed by the President as the date of such termination, or the date specified in a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress as the date of such termination, whichever is earlier.

Insurance Is Discussed

36. Act of March 23, 1943 (57 Stat. 41; 38 U. S. C. 512). Provision for renewal of Government life insurance by any person other than the insured or his duly authorized agent "shall be effective until the termination of hostilities as proclaimed by the President or as determined by joint resolution of the Congress, and for three months thereafter."

37. Act of Sept. 17, 1944 (Ch. 411, Sec. 5, 58 Stat. 733; 39 U. S. C., Supp IV, 386, note). An act to increase the rates for registered mail receipts "shall cease to be in effect on and after the first day of the first month which begins at least six months after the termination of hostilities in the present war."

38. Act of July 6, 1945 (Ch. 274, Sec. 20, 59 Stat. 459; Public Law 134, Seventy-ninth Congress, First Sess.). Compensatory time or overtime pay provided for Saturday service, for certain postmasters and postal service employes "during the period of hostilities with Japan and for not more than thirty days thereafter."

39. Act of March 4, 1925 (Ch. 536, Sec. 22, 43 Stat. 1276-1277), as amended by Public Law 1, Seventy-ninth Congress, Feb. 13, 1945. Limitation on personnel of Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps "until the expiration of one year after the cessation of hostilities in the present war as declared by the President or by concurrent resolution of Congress."

40. Act of May 3, 1943, (Ch. 91, 57 Stat. 74). To permit the suspension of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location. Expires "on the 1st of July after the cessation of hostilities in the present war as determined by proclamation of the President or concurrent resolution of the Congress."

41. Act of July 3, 1945, Section 803 (Public Law 124, 79th Cong., 1st Sess.). Appropriation made for training of defense workers not to be available for obligation "for a period longer than sixty days after cessation of hostilities in the present war."

42. Act of Feb. 26, 1944, (Ch. 65 (58 Stat. 100-104)). Protection of fur seals and sea otter in waters of North Pacific Ocean. Provides that "the provisions of this act which implement the provisional fur-seal agreement of 1942 concluded between the United States of America and Canada shall remain in effect only for the duration of the present hostilities and twelve months thereafter unless either the Government of the United States of America or the Government of Canada enacts legislation contrary thereto, or until twelve months after either Government shall have notified the other Government of its intention to terminate the agreement."

43. Acts of April 29, 1943, (Ch 82, Sec. 5 (F), 57 Stat. 72) and Feb. 14, 1944, (Ch. 16, Sec. 5 (F), 58 Stat. 15; 50 U.S.C., Supp. IV. App. 1355); Amended by Act of April 25, 1945, (Ch. 95, 59 Stat. 80, Public Law 40, 79th Cong., 1st Sess.). Excludes income "prior to the seventh calendar month occurring after the termination of hostilities in the present war, as proclaimed by the President," from agricultural labor and nursing in considering State payments of old-age assistance.

Statutes Affected in More Than One Year

44. Act of July 1, 1944, Contract Settlement Act of 1944, Section 19 (A) (Ch. 358, 58 Stat. 667, 41 U.S.C., Supp. IV, 119). Provides that it shall be unlawful to secrete or destroy certain records by war contractors and purchasers until "five years after the termination of hostilities in the present war as proclaimed by the President or by a concurrent resolution of the two houses of Congress or until five years after disposition of termination inventory or contract settlement, whichever shall be earliest."

45. Act of April 24, 1945 (Public Law 39, 79th Cong., 1st Sess.). Section 3 amends Section 17 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187, 1198) by extending the authority granted in Sections 3 and 4 of the act for modification of existing repayment contracts or other forms of obligations to pay construction charges "through Dec. 31, 1950, or Dec. 31 of the fifth full calendar year after the cessation of hostilities in the present war, as determined by proclamation of the President or concurrent resolution of the Congress, whichever period is the longer."

46. Act of Oct. 3, 1944 (Public Law 457, 78th Cong., 2d Sess.), Surplus Property Act of 1944. Section 38 provides: "Unless extended by law, this act shall expire at the end of three years following the date of the cessation of hostilities in the present war. For the purposes of this section the term 'date of the cessation of hostilities in the present war' means the date proclaimed by the President as the date of such cessation, or the date specified in a concurrent resolution of the two houses of Congress as the date of such cessation, whichever is the earlier."

47. Act of Aug. 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 747; 18 U.S.C., Sec 590A), as amended by Section 19B of the Act of July 1, 1944 (Public 395, 78th Cong., 2d Sess.). Contract Settlement Act of 1944, which suspends the running of any existing statute of limitations applicable in certain cases involving the defrauding of the United States "until three years after the termination of hostilities in the present war as proclaimed by the President or by a concurrent resolution of the two houses of Congress."

New Secretaries Authorized

48. Act of Dec. 8, 1944 (Public Law 472, 78th Cong., 2d Sess.). Authorizes the appointment of two additional assistant Secretaries of State "for the period of the emergency and not to exceed two years following the cessation of hostilities."

49. Act of Oct. 2, 1942 (Secs. 8A and 9A), 56 Stat. 765, 788, as Amended. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture and the Commodity Credit Corporation to use funds to support the prices of basic and non-basic agricultural commodities during "the two-year period beginning with the first day of January immediately following the date upon which the President by proclamation or the Congress by concurrent resolution declares that hostilities in the present war have terminated."

50. Act of April 12, 1945 (Public Law 30, 79th Cong.). Authorizes the Commodity Credit Corporation to dispose of cotton free from the restrictions prescribed in Section 381 (C) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1381 (C)). The operation of Section 381 (C) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 is suspended until "the expiration of the two-year period beginning with the first day of January immediately following the date on which the President, by proclamation, or the Congress, by concurrent resolution, declares that hostilities in the present war have terminated."

51. Internal Revenue Code, Section 780, provides for Post-War Excess Profits Tax Refund Bonds to mature on the last day of the second, third, fourth or fifth year beginning after "the date on which hostilities in the present war between the United States and the Governments of Germany, Japan and Italy cease as fixed by proclamation of the President or by concurrent resolution of the two houses of Congress, whichever date is earlier, or in case the hostilities between the United States and such governments do not cease at the same time such date as may be so fixed as an appropriate date for the purposes of this section."

President's Proclamation

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—The text of the President's Proclamation ending the period of hostilities for World War II follows:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

With God's help this nation and our Allies, through sacrifice and devotion, courage and perseverance, wrung final and unconditional surrender from our enemies. Thereafter, we together with the other United Nations, set about building a world in which justice shall replace force. With spirit, through faith, with a determination that there shall be no more wars of aggression calculated to enslave the peoples of the world and destroy their civilization, and with the guidance of Almighty Providence great gains have been made in translating military victory into permanent peace. Although a state of war still exists, it is at this time possible to declare, and I find it to be in the public interest to declare, that hostilities have terminated.

Now, therefore, I, Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the cessation of hostilities of World War II, effective twelve o'clock noon, Dec. 31, 1946.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 31st day of December in the year of our Lord Nineteen Hundred and Forty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Seventy-first.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

By the President:
JAMES F. BYRNES
The Secretary of State.

1946

1947 Comes To Europe

London, Wednesday, Jan. 1 (AP).—Thousands of prancing merrymakers kissed the girls, shot fireworks, and blew tin horns in riotous New Year's observances in London and other European capitals early today.

A high carnival spirit was abroad in the night spots of Paris, Budapest, Brussels, and Rome, but in the outlying sections of those cities and in the thousands of villages and towns that freckle the map of Europe there were prayers instead of parties.

Singing, shouting crowds flowing out from theaters and night spots crammed Piccadilly Circus and Trafalgar Square in one of old London's gayest holiday revelries. Sporting paper hats and grotesque masks, party-goers sent up tinsel streamers and colored balloons and made a clatter with their hand bells, rattles and trumpets.

Crowd In Cathedral

The largest crowd in a decade thronged St. Paul's Cathedral, the church of the empire, for a midnight service. Outside, Britons sang war songs. Groups of revelers harmonized on "Tipperary," "Don't Fence Me In" and music-hall ditties as midnight struck on the cathedral tower.

There were other places in Europe where the celebration was not so gay. Germans in their hovel homes amid bomb ruins greeted the dawning of 1947 with little but hope. Italians, their country beset by food riots, had little of the makings for celebration.

In Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Albania, Yugoslavia and Spain the situation was the same and only a minority of the population had the money to pay for a celebration.

Yankees Are Gay

Americans in Germany hailed the New Year with Yankee gayety. Troops had hundreds of parties. In Frankfurt they donned paper hats and marched through ruined streets. The few remaining Germans of means celebrated, too, but with black-market champagne and subdued parties.

There was plenty of food, but not much to drink in Scandinavia.

For Europeans the celebration marked the passage of a dreary twelve months of warborn shortages.

Britons faced a new year of industrial crisis. Labor party members expressed the hope that the nationalization of the nation's coal and communications industries, which became effective at midnight, would mean the start of a new era of prosperity.

In Rome, the United States Army requisitioned the Excelsior Hotel, where American officers and their guests dined for $4, with drinks at 70 cents.

Italy Fears Strike

But the Roman, if he celebrated at all, paid about five times as much. And, in any event, Italy's observances were overshadowed by the threat of a general strike in the south, in protest against skimpy food rations.

Americans in Germany and Central Eruope for the most part celebrated the holiday at their homes or private clubs, forgetting for the moment the misery surrounding them.

Germans, however, observed a skimpy and generally sober New Year's Eve. In Berlin, where a bottle of second-rate wine cost $30, most cafes and night clubs were unheated, and all were required to close by 1 A.M.

Many Germans attended midnight church services and said prayers for the millions of prisoners of war still held outside that country.

People jammed the night spots in Budapest, but the cheapest drinks cost $1.50.

Paris celebrated its second all-night party in a week and expected to outdo its Christmas Eve revels, despite $15 dinners, $15 champagne and pate de foie gras at $12 a pound.

WAR IS THREAT, RUSSIA TOLD

But Moscow Radio Cites Peace Prospect Gains

London, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Moscow radio said tonight the year 1946 brought victory for Russian foreign policy and defeat for "atomic diplomacy," and thus improved the prospects for peace.

The threat of war remains, however, I. Yermashev, commentator, said, because of "the efforts of some powers for world hegemony—for the exploitation of other peoples."

In a 3,000-word end-of-year review of international affairs, Yermashev declared the struggle for peace would continue with the Soviet Union as its principal leader.

Atomic Prospects

"The defeat of atomic diplomacy has opened up favorable prospects for international collaboration and the struggle for peace," he said, adding that "one of the most important results of the year in this respect is the strengthening of the United Nations and consolidating its authority."

The Soviet delegation to the United Nations, Yermashev said, "achieved outstanding successes in the defenses of the principles underlying the United Nations organization and the principles of unanimity of the great powers."

Throughout the year, the broadcaster said, "in the United States and Great Britain, the two main countries of the capitalist world, reactionary circles exerted unceasing pressure on their governments, pushing them to the right."

Britain Move Strengthened

But in Britain "the year saw the strengthening of the movement for a consistently democratic foreign policy" and in the United States "all progressive-minded elements and honest people are uniting under the slogan 'win the peace,'" he added.

As the year ends, Yermashev said, "the eyes of millions hoping for peace are turning to the Kremlin, and the Kremlin's policies are foretelling a better, shining future for the world."

Zionists May Go To London Parley

LONDON, Dec. 31 (AP).—A Jewish Agency spokesman announced tonight that David Ben-Gurion, chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, would confer Thursday with Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones on the possibility of agency participation in renewed London conferences on Palestine's future.

The announcement raised hopes that the World Zionist Congress would be represented at the conference, scheduled to re-open Jan. 21, despite its recent decision against participation without "a change in the situation."

There was no apparent substantial change in the situation as yet, but Ben-Gurion is among the members of the new Zionist coalition executive known to favor attendance at the British-sponsored talks.

A British government spokesman said it still was unlikely that Palestine Arabs would participate.

BRITAIN TO GET ZIONIST REPORT

London, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—The Colonial Office said today that David Ben-Gurion, chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive in Palestine, would confer Thursday with Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones.

The announcement led to speculation among informed persons that the visit might open the way for Jewish participation in the London Conference on Palestine, which is expected to be resumed in January.

The official purpose of Ben-Gurion's visit, the announcement said, will be to report the decisions of the Zionist Congress sessions in Basle. Jewish Agency authorities said Ben-Gurion was expected to arrive in London tomorrow.

A foreign Office spokesman said that a date for a resumption of the conference, adjourned October 2, would be set soon. Ben-Gurion is among the members of the new Zionist coalition executive known to favor Jewish representation at the London talks.

British Approve Whipping Of Jew

Jerusalem, Dec. 31 (AP)—British military authorities confirmed tonight a sentence of twelve lashes for a young Jew charged with underground activities, despite an underground warning that any new lashings would result in retaliation by "bullets."

Lieutenant General Sir Evelyn Barker, British commander, approved the sentence against Aaron Cohen, convicted of distributing pamphlets for Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jewish underground organization.

Warnings issued yesterday, purportedly by Irgun, said that any additional whippings of Irgun "soldiers" would result in retaliation not by whippings this time, but by "bullets."

An intensive manhunt continued, meanwhile, for persons who kidnapped and flogged a British major and three noncommissioned officers last Sunday in an apparent eye-for-an-eye retaliation of the flogging last week of a convicted Irgun bank robber.

Palestine Floggers Hunted By British

Jerusalem, Dec. 31 (AP)—Residents of the Jewish town of Rishon Le Zion and Petah Tikvah were kept under virtual house arrest today while British troops searched for persons who flogged four of their fellow-soldiers.

The military said 22 were under arrest at Rishon and Nathanya, where Major Paddy Brett was lashed eighteen times Sunday night. Three sergeants also were flogged.

The military statement said Lieut. Gen. Sir Evelyn Barker had confirmed a twelve-lash sentence against Aaron Cohen, a young Jerusalem Jew charged with distributing pamphlets of the illegal Irgun Zvai Leumi organization. A month prison term was remitted.

Curfews from dusk to dawn remained in force in the coastal areas.

Jews Denounce Floggings

The Jewish Agency said it had received a cable from three of its leaders in Basel, Switzerland, condemning the floggings of British soldiers as "revolting brutality desecrating the good name of the Jewish community." The message, signed by Moshe Shertok, Dr. Moshe Sneh and Mrs. Golda Myerson, urged Palestine Jews to assist all measures to prevent a repetition.

[A Reuter dispatch from Palestine reported that Moshe Saadia, a Jewish youth who disappeared mysteriously last week in Jerusalem, called at Tel Aviv police station today and said he had escaped from a terrorist "trial" held in a Moslem cemetery near Tel Aviv. He showed signs of severe injuries and torture and was admitted to hospital.

14 More GI Families Leave London For Reich

London, Dec. 31 (AP)—A planeload of GI brides and children who left New York for Germany by plane on Christmas Eve took off from London for Frankfurt today. Their journey had been delayed by bad weather.

Fourteen women and children were aboard. Ten others remained behind because five of the children had not recovered from minor illnesses contracted en route.

Nineteen of the mothers and 33 children flew to Frankfurt yesterday.

Lawrence Corcoran, 24, was charged in a West London Police Court with complicity in the theft of 11 suitcases and their contents belonging to the American wives who left yesterday.

The articles, valued at $4,800, were taken from a Kensington hotel.

A detective sergeant quoted Corcoran, a porter at the hotel, as saying, "I know where the stuff is, but I can't tell you because they will kill me." Corcoran was held without bail while police searched for the other men.

Britain Nationalizing 2 Industries Tonight

London, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Socialist British Government will take over ownership and operation at midnight of the country's vast coal industry and the world-circling communications network of Cable and Wireless, Ltd.

The nationalization of the coal mines, largest industrial move undertaken by the Attlee Government, is regarded as a supreme test for the Labor party administration. Autumn stocks were insufficient, and winter consumption has exceeded production.

Government economists placed a $656,000,000 valuation on the coal industry. The cable and wireless network is worth $120,000,000, company officials say.

Chinese Women's Protests Reported

London, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Moscow radio today broadcast a Tass dispatch from Shanghai reporting that a "Chinese Women's Association" had issued a manifesto protesting against what it called "the lawless actions of American Marines in China."

Tass said the manifesto complained in particular of the alleged rape of a Chinese girl student in Peiping, and declared: "This rude violence will not be discontinued as long as American forces remain in China."

U.S. Opposes Russia, Asks Atom Plan Priority

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., Dec. 31 (AP).—The United States today called for United Nations action on atomic control as the first step in the general arms reduction program recommended by the General Assembly.

The American proposal was laid before the Security Council by Herschel V. Johnson, U. S. delegate, in a surprise move, which collided head-on with a Russian demand for immediate action on the whole arms question.

NIGHT

ACTION POSTPONED

An immediate clash was averted when the delegates agreed to take up both proposals at the next council meeting, probably Monday or Tuesday, when it will begin discussions on the Assembly's resolution and any measures to implement it.

Johnson opened today's two-hour session by proposing that action be postponed on the Soviet proposals, which had been submitted to Secretary-General Trygve Lie last Saturday and were on the provisional agenda. He announced that the United States had proposals of her own and said he felt that the Council should "consider all such proposals on an equal basis rather than give priority to any one."

GROMYKO OBJECTS

Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet delegate, said that in his view the Assembly's resolution "obliged the Security Council to proceed immediately" to implement the Assembly program approved Dec. 14, but added:

"If some members feel that there should be a postponement, I shall not object."

The U. S. resolution was then circulated among the delegates. It proposed:

1. That the Council give "first priority to the establishment of international control over atomic energy."

2. That after the Council had studied the recommendations adopted yesterday by the Atomic Energy Commission it should consider "what further practical measures it should take and in what order of priority for the implementation" of the Assembly resolution.

PRESSES FOR INQUIRY

The Soviet proposals, already before the Council, made no mention of priority, but provided that the Council create immediately an 11-nation commission to draft plans for a general arms reduction and to report back within three months, at the latest.

Johnson, in recommending a delay in opening debate on the Soviet resolution, said "it should be clearly understood that our proposal and any other proposal relating to implementation of the General Assembly resolution which may be introduced will be considered concurrently and on an equal basis with the Soviet proposal."

CITES NEW MEMBERS

"Postponement," he declared, "would have the added advantage that the Security Council would begin what will surely be very important and quite extended discussions of the whole problem of regulation of armaments with the new membership which will be continuing consideration of the problem in 1947."

The reference to "new membership" drew attention to the fact that three of the delegates—from Mexico, Egypt and The Netherlands—were finishing their terms at today's session and that they will be replaced at the next meeting by representatives of Belgium, Colombia and Syria.

British To Ask Civil War Damages From Spain

London, Dec. 31 (AP)—A "very substantial" bill for damages to British property in Spain and to shipping in near-by waters during the Spanish civil war will be presented within a month or two to the Franco Government, or its successor, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

DAY

The Foreign Office recently ordered the British Ambassador to leave Madrid, in accordance with the United Nations' recommendation on Franco Spain.

The spokesman said the bill, which was now being compiled, would run into some millions of pounds. He said the preparation of the bill was delayed by World War II. When it was suggested that the account might be hard to collect, he remarked: "That is not the official view of the British Government."

U.S. Proposes Atom-Control Talks First

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 31 (AP)—The United States formally proposed today that the Security Council take up the problem of atomic control first in its quest for world-wide arms limitation.

Moving to give the atomic problem top priority in the coming discussion on arms in the Council, Herschel V. Johnson, United States delegate, offered this resolution to the Council shortly after it met:

"The Security Council resolves that:

DAY

1. Pursuant to the General Assembly resolution of December 14 concerning the 'principles governing the general regulation and reduction of armaments' it gives first priority to the establishment of international control over atomic energy and, accordingly, it will consider and act upon the forthcoming report of the Atomic Commission as soon as received;

Further Measures

2. It will thereafter consider what further practical measures it should take and in what order of priority for the implementation of the said General Assembly resolution."

A request by Russia, transmitted by its delegate, Andrei A. Gromyko, for prompt consideration of the arms problem, topped the agenda of the Security Council. Its other business included arrangements for the formal retirement of Mexico, the Netherlands, and Egypt from the council. They will be replaced tomorrow by Syria, Belgium and Colombia.

Atom Report

United Nations observers said the council would not deal today with the formal report submitted by the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission after more than six months of intensive work. The commission, by a vote of 10 to 0, with Russia and Poland abstaining, sent its first report to the Council yesterday afternoon.

It was expected that the report would be taken up as early as possible, possibly by January 6.

The Russian request before the Council made two specific requests:

1. That the Council proceed at once with work on practical measures to implement the resolution on arms limitation adopted by the United Nations General Assembly December 14.

2. That the Council set up an eleven-nation commission with instructions to submit a draft plan for arms reduction and regulation within one or two months and not later than three months.

Gromyko's Objections

Gromyko, who voiced strenuous objections to the commission's report and remained silent when the atomic vote was taken yesterday, submitted his proposal to the United Nations Saturday.

The move was taken in United Nations circles as evidence of Russian determination to maintain the initiative on arms reduction which the Soviet assumed in the General Assembly.

V. M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, startled the delegates in October with a demand for reduction of arms and armed forces and for abolition of atomic weapons.

The Atomic Energy Commission was expected to meet again January 15, with Dr. Oscar Lange, of Poland, as chairman.

Britain To Build Atomic-Power Station

London, Dec. 31 (AP)—The *Evening Standard* reported today that Britain will build its first atomic-power station "shortly" and said the plant "is likely to be working, probably experimentally, within two years."

DAY

The Ministry of Supply, Government agency in charge of British atomic research, declined to confirm or deny the report, which also said that "an American firm recently sent over machinery for separating the different isotopes, or varieties of uranium."

The newspaper story did not identify the "American firm."

U.N. Armed Forces' Strength Being Studied

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 31 (AP)—The United Nations Military Staff Committee is studying just how strong the United Nations armed forces must be to carry out their mission of preserving world peace.

A short communiqué issued by the Military Staff Committee said that its members are "engaged on consideration of the principles which should govern the strength of the United Nations' armed forces."

NIGHT

One authoritative source said the committee still was concentrating on the principles and had not come down to actual figures.

Le Clerc Has Flown To Hanoi, Paris Hears; Attacks Increase

Paris, Dec. 31 (AP)—General LeClerc was reported tonight to have flown to Hanoi, embattled capital of Tonkin in French Indo-China, as Viet-Nam Republican troops intensified artillery attacks on the city and harried French forces elsewhere in the north.

NIGHT

LeClerc, French commander in the colony, was believed to have taken off from Saigon shortly after receiving reports of a sharp French setback at Phu-Lang-Thuong, 20 miles northeast of Hanoi, where a French communiqué acknowledged the withdrawal of a garrison.

Push Thrusts Southward

French forces holding Hanoi, nominal capital of the Viet-Namese, pushed thrusts southward into the burning suburbs toward Hadong, 6 miles to the southwest, where Ho Chi Minh, Viet-Namese President, was reported to have established his Government after his flight from the Tonkin capital in the first hours of the conflict. Artillery and planes were supporting the French thrusts.

An official communiqué from the French general staff at Saigon in the south was reminiscent of the wartime bulletins in which setbacks were couched in diplomatic language.

"In conformity with previous preparations which entailed the dispatch of a protective escort force," the communiqué said, "the small garrison of Phu-Lang-Thuong, whose presence in this locality is no longer justified under present circumstances, has been withdrawn to Bac Ninh."

The Saigon radio said, however, that the situation at Hanoi and Haiphong appeared "satisfactory." French forces hurled back renewed insurgent attacks on the coastal city of Haiphong.

"The military authorities have obtained their first objectives—to cut up the lines of the attack—and the morale of the troops and the civilians has risen," the radio said.

An Associated Press dispatch from Hanoi said the city underwent heavy Viet-Namese artillery fire last night, concentrated on an area where Admiral Georges Thierry D'Argenlieu was staying.

Presence Drew Protests

D'Argenlieu, whose continued presence in Hanoi drew protests from the native population, flew back to Saigon today. At the same time Marius Moutet, Minister for Overseas Colonies, returned to Saigon from conferences in Cambodia.

Moutet had left Saigon last week to survey the situation throughout the colony and report on it to the Paris Government. It was obviously a trip to strengthen the lineup of nondissident elements in southern Indo-China. He returned with a declaration that he was confident of the allegiance of the inhabitants of Laos and Cambodia.

Paris press reports that Premier Blum and Ho, Viet Nam leader, were conducting direct negotiations for a truce were denied in Saigon. In Paris, Blum, reporting to his Cabinet on the situation, said there had been complete freedom of press reports from the strife-torn areas.

LeClerc Is Really French Count

Paris, Dec. 31 (AP)—General LeClerc, the man who led the victorious French 2d Armored Division from Normandy to Paris and who has now been called to Indo-China to command French forces against the Viet-Namese, is in reality Count Philippe de Hautecloque.

DAY

The Count assumed the name "LeClerc" early in the war, when he commanded a French Army unit in Africa, to keep the Germans ignorant of his true identity. He feared that if the Germans learned his identity they would persecute his wife and six children, then living in German-occupied France.

"LeClerc" subsequently became so famous that an American correspondent prefixed the names "Jacques" to the pseudonym for good measure.

French newspapers still refer to him as simply "General LeClerc," and the commander has adopted the *nom de guerre* as his usual signature, even for official purposes. He is listed in a French *Who's Who*, however, as "Count Philippe LeClerc de Hautecloque."

Viet-Nam Forces Cut Off Town

Paris, Dec. 31 (AP)—A French general staff communiqué from Indo-China announced today that Viet-Nam Nationalist forces had cut off the coastal town of Hue, midway between Haiphon and Saigon, and had launched a series of heavy attacks against the French garrison.

At the same time Viet-Nam artillery was reported to have resumed the shelling of Hanoi, doing considerable damage to buildings near the governor general's palace but causing no casualties. The French said their artillery had returned the fire and that their Spitfire planes had machine-gunned and bombed Viet-Nam positions with good effect.

DAY

Road To Hadong

French troops, meanwhile, were said to be edging out along the road to Hadong, six miles southwest of Hanoi, where President Ho Chi Minh of the Viet-Nam Republic was believed to have established his headquarters. Artillery and planes supported this operation.

Dispatches from Saigon quoted General Leclerc, commander of French forces in Indo-China, as expressing doubt that the fighting with the Viet-Namese would be brought to any quick conclusion. LeClerc said the French, with the aid of reinforcements now en route, would be able to re-establish order, but added that "I do not think the situation will be settled in a few days."

Admiral Visits Hospital

Admiral George Theierry d'Argenlieu, French High Commissioner for Indo-China, arrived in Hanoi from Saigon yesterday and visited advance French posts in an armored car. He also visited the Lanessan Hospital, scene of sharp fighting last week, and bestowed several decorations on the wounded.

Later, the French Press Agency reported, he delivered a radio address in which he said that "we can now appreciate in full measure the crimes for which the Viet-Nam Government must assume full responsibility before the civilized world."

"The French people will know how to punish those responsible," he added.

Self-Support For Reich Zone By 1950 Seen

Berlin, Dec. 31 (AP)—Official plans for the economically merged United States and British zones in Germany call for combined annual exports worth $900,000,000 by 1950, at which time it is expected the 40,000,000 German inhabitants will be self-supporting, Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay disclosed today.

The American deputy military governor said this export revenue was intended to be divided into $600,000,000 for food imports and $300,000,000 for raw materials.

At present, Clay estimated, the cost to American and British taxpayers of feeding the population of the two zones on the 1,550-daily-calorie level would approximate $697,000,000 a year if foreign trade were not developed.

Food-Relief Plans

He said the two Allied powers expected to spend $600,000,000 for German food relief in the fiscal year 1948, each contributing one half. But this expenditure, by development of exports, was expected to be trimmed to $350,000,000 in the fiscal year 1949, and thereafter could cease.

"We Americans have been spending about $200,000,000 yearly of appropriated funds to feed the Germans in our zone," Clay pointed out. "Now we are undertaking to pay half the cost of the combined two zones, and for the first fiscal year of the operation, that means $300,000,000. But the second year will be less. And after that, the Germans will be paying their own way. Alone, the United States zone could never become self-sufficient."

Post-1950 Outlook

Clay emphasized, however, that Anglo-American economic plans for Western Germany make no provision for trade reaching such volume that the Germans could pay current United States and British expenditures after 1950.

"They will be self-supporting, but no more than that," he said.

Clay said he was hopeful of obtaining "a sizable loan" for the bizonal economy from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which has already made $7,750,000 available to the United States zone for the purchase of raw materials.

He also indicated confidence that private financing could be arranged with American and British banks. He said the combined zones were expected to export about $250,000,000 worth of goods in 1947, of which Ruhr coal would amount to $80,000,000, and manufactures from the United States zone to $100,000,000.

U.S. And Britain Break Potsdam Pact: Russ

Moscow, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Government newspaper *Izvestia* denounced the American-British agreement on the economic unification of Germany today as a violation of the Potsdam agreement.

A strongly worded commentary by S. Alexeyev asserted the plan sought to introduce American and British capital into the German economy and to strengthen German monopolies which, by earlier Allied decisions, should be eliminated.

The article hinted that the Americans and British were seeking to corner the military and economic potential of Germany. He said American and British capitalists were buying up shares in German concerns.

Points Article

"It is not difficult to notice that the agreement on the economic unification is in contradiction with decisions of the Potsdam Conference, particularly in that it violates an article of the fourteenth section of 'economic principles' of these decisions," the commentary charged.

"It obstructs the restoration of the political unity of Germany and is already being used actively by those foreign circles who endeavor, with German reactionaries, to split Germany into half."

Alexeyev wrote that the economic unification served a plan to make Germany into a union of states, which he asserted was the aim of "Anglo-American reaction."

His article said the American and British representatives spoke as if they were compelled to take the unification step because they were unable to attain unity in the economic handling of Germany.

"Serve As A Screen"

"Such statements were completely unfounded and served merely as a screen covering the policy of the Anglo-American authorities in Germany," the article said. "It is not hard to show that if there existed obstacles in handling Germany, particularly as to economic unity, they came principally from the Anglo-American side and not at all from the Soviet side.

"The Soviet Government many times stated that Germany should be regarded as a unified economic and political whole and made this proposal at the Berlin conference of not only forming a number of central German departments but even proposing the formation of some kind of central German administration."

The writer asserted that the principal decisions of the Potsdam Conference were not fulfilled. He said reparations from the industrial plants in the western occupation zones had been held up by the policies of the American and British commanders. He said the British command systematically restricted the supplies of coke, pig iron, steel and coal for France and the Russian zone.

U.S., BRITISH ZONES MERGE

Move In Germany Takes Place Today; Russians Object

Berlin, Dec. 31 (AP)—The economic merger of the United States and British occupation zones, which becomes effective tomorrow, will enable the 40,000,000 residents of the two zones to start "paying their own way" by 1950, Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay predicted today.

The American deputy military governor said that the immediate result of the merger would be an increased expenditure of American funds, but that exports from the two zones would enable the Germans to become completely self-supporting after two years.

"We Americans have been spending about $200,000,000 yearly of appropriated funds to feed the Germans in our zone," he said. "Now we are undertaking to pay half the cost of the combined two operations—that means $300,000,000.

Forecast Of Exports

"But the second year will be less, and after that the Germans will be paying their own way. Alone the United States zone could never become self-sufficient."

Clay said official plans called for German exports of $900,000,000 by 1950 and that this revenue would be divided so that $600,000,000 would be spent for food imports and $300,000,000 for raw materials.

Son Of De Lesseps Arrested In France

Paris, Dec. 31 (AP)—Paul de Lesseps, 63, son of the builder of the Suez Canal, was arrested in a hospital at Fresnes and arraigned before a military court today on charges of collaboration with the Germans.

The docket charged him with seeking to sell the Germans lands he owned at Alexandria which the Germans wished to use as a base against the British.

TELLS HOW BABIES DIED IN NAZI CAMP

Hamburg, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—Babies, crammed ten to a bed, died at the Ravensbruck concentration camp for women at the rate of two or three a night, a witness in the Ravensbruck war crimes trial testified today.

Anna Weng Seidemann, Danish woman who said she was an inmate of the Nazi prison for women, said babies were left unaccompanied each night on orders of Elizabeth Marschall, one of the sixteen members of the camp staff being tried by a British military tribunal. Up to 90 per cent of the babies in the camp died, the witness said.

Earlier the tribunal heard from a Polish girl named Zonia Sokulska a story of mass operations on seventy-four women inmates. She said five of the women died and six were shot to death later because they did not recover quickly enough. She said she herself was the subject of surgical experiments.

M'NARNEY HAILS GAINS IN GERMANY

Frankfurt, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—Gen. Joseph T. McNarney said in a broadcast tonight that "the urgent necessity of finding food, shelter and clothing for the needy" of occupied Germany "will be our first consideration" in 1947.

The American commander spoke over the armed forces network to the United States Army of Occupation and to the German people, saying:

"An honest review of the closing of the year in Germany should not bring us discouragement. Great strides toward recovery have been made and we may take pardonable pride in the restoration so far accomplished.

"Although the horror of war has vanished, much of the inevitable havoc and human misery which is the aftermath of war still remains. The road ahead is beset with difficulities—not the least of which is the urgent necessity of finding food, shelter and clothing for the needy ones.

GI Who Wed Fraulein Illegally Is Given Year

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 31 (AP). An American soldier was sentenced by a military court today to one year's imprisonment and dishonorable discharge for marrying a German girl in a legally invalid ceremony "with intent to deceive her."

United States 3d Army headquarters identified the soldier as Staff Sergeant Charles W. Kirkland, 22, of Lewisville, Texas, a constabulary military policeman and combat veteran.

Headquarters officials said he married Kaethe Schmucker in a religious ceremony November 29, 1945, after telling her marriage between Americans and Germans was no longer prohibited. A child was born last May.

Kirkland told the court he loved the girl and wanted the child to bear his name, officials said.

The ban on German-American weddings was lifted only three weeks ago.

Helgoland Fortress Will Be Blown Up

HAMBURG, Germany, Dec. 31 (AP).—A British naval officer said today the great German island fortress of Helgoland would be blown up about March 31 in a blast which would be "the nearest rival to the atomic bomb."

The 15 miles of tunnels in the fortress will be crammed with naval depth charges and blown to oblivion in one "big bang," the officer said.

Helgoland, formerly a British colony which was ceded to Germany in 1886 in exchange for Zanzibar, was developed by the Germans into one of the most powerful naval fortresses in the world.

No Change For GI's In Germany

Frankfurt, Germany, Dec. 31 (AP). Col. George S. Eyster, spokesman for Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, United States Army commander in Europe, said tonight President Truman's proclamation officially ending hostilities would "make no difference to the occupation of Germany."

U. S. Accused of Buying Slav Defense Secrets

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Dec. 31 (AP).—A high Yugoslav court, opening the trial of eight persons accused of operating a spy ring, heard a charge today that the United States "espionage service" had paid out money for secret data on Yugoslav post-war military and governmental matters.

The principal defendants were Milutin Stefanovic, former Belgrade newspaperman; Mimilos Trifunovic, 75, former premier of the Yugoslav government in exile in London, and Zheljko Sushin, former Yugoslav army officer. All eight were charged with working for foreign espionage, specifically that of the United States.

SECRET INFORMATION

Indictments charged that highly secret information, including disposition of anti-aircraft batteries and the structure of the People's Defense Corps, had been turned over to attaches of the U. S. Embassy in Belgrade.

The court president and the public prosecutor were the same officials who participated in the trial and conviction of General Draja Mikhailovich, Chetnik leader, who subsequently was executed.

ESPIONAGE REPORTS

Stefanovic was accused in the indictment of giving "espionage reports" to Eric Pridonoff, former special economic attache in the American Embassy here, and of working in conjunction with Harold Shantz, former counsellor of the Embassy and later charge d'affaires in Belgrade, and Lieutenant Losunic, former assistant naval attache.

The indictment said Stefanovic made "a considerable number" of oral reports on such things as ack-ack batteries, types of military planes, political and economic life in Yugoslavia and distribution of UNRRA goods.

CALLED INTERMEDIARY

The prosecution also charged that Stefanovic was the intermediary in a purported payoff by Pridonoff to Sushin for ack-ack plans. Sushin was said to have received $40.

Trifunovic was accused in the indictment of supplying Pridonoff with a 40-page espionage report "which included state secrets" such as "the numerical size of the Yugoslav army."

Stefanovic pleaded innocent and said that his only connection with Pridonoff was "journalistic." He explained that he formerly was employed by the American Embassy press section and that Pridonoff was his boss.

TITO TRIES EIGHT AS SPIES FOR U. S.

Belgrade, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—Eight defendants were accused today before the High Court of the People's Republic of Serbia with "working for foreign espionage," specifically that of the United States.

One of them, Milutin Stefanovic, former Belgrade newspaper man, was indicted on a charge of "receiving espionage instructions from Eric Pridonoff, former special economic attache in the American embassy at Belgrade; Harold Shantz, former counselor of the embassy and later charge d'affaires in Belgrade, and Lieut. Kosunic, former assistant naval attache in Belgrade."

Among the other defendants were Misha Trifunovic, former Premier of the Yugoslav Government-in-exile in London, and Zheljko Sushin, former Yugoslav Army officer.

The indictment accused Stefanovic of presenting written espionage reports to Pridonoff and Shantz and also of delivering a "considerable number of oral reports which gave the American espionage service information which either represented State and military secrets, disposition of 'ack ack' batteries in Belgrade, types of military planes and military movements, or false information concerning political, economic and social life in Yugoslavia, supposed terror, alleged great strength of the Chetniks and alleged unjust distribution of UNRRA goods."

M'Arthur Tells Jap People To Use Reforms

Tokyo, Dec. 31 (AP)—General MacArthur cautioned the Japanese people tonight that unless they take full advantage of democracy and freedom "there can be but superficial and temporary change from that which brought only tragedy in Japan's past."

The occupation chief, in a New Year's message, said the success of many reforms that have come since the surrender depended upon the manner in which the people discharged their new political responsibilities, the leaders they chose and the faithfulness of those leaders in preserving the people's rights.

DAY

Gains In Year Past

"On the people alone rests the solution to many of the pressing problems which harass Japan's present and will shape Japan's future," MacArthur said.

In the year just past, he declared, "none will fail to concede major advances" toward a social system that seeks equality of opportunity, maximum human freedom and elevation of the dignity, well-being and happiness of the individual.

"Much has been accomplished," he said. "Much remains to be done. There have been many successes, some failures; many strong points, some weak; much good, some bad.

Aware Of Crosscurrents

"The great majority of Japan's leaders have displayed an exemplary approach to the realism of Japan's problems—an even greater majority of Japan's people resolutely have sought to remove the causes of Japan's ill-fated past and faithfully to build for Japan's happier future."

Throughout the year, MacArthur remarked, he was fully aware of crosscurrents "of decision and indecision, progress and retrogression, steps both faltering and resolute" marking the fight between the forces of liberalism and reaction to establish a common ground for Japan's salvation.

"I have confined my major effort to charting the course envisaged at hostilities' end by both our warring peoples, that would destroy entrenched totalitarian controls and raise the individual Japanese citizen to exert a dominant influence over his own destiny," MacArthur stated.

1947 Results Important

He expressed faith that "once a citizen has acquired power of self-determination, limited only by rational convention and individual conscience, he may be counted upon firmly to preserve that power and to apply it fearlessly and intelligently, both for his own benefit and the benefit of all."

The results in 1947, he said, will have a profound bearing on the wellbeing of the Japanese people in future generations and on "whether can be brought to fruition those great reforms now being charted."

In the year ahead, he pointed out, the new constitution will go into effect, placing sovereign power in the hands of the people; agrarian reforms will be implemented so the farmer may keep the gains of his toil; and the people will have the opportunity to select their own leaders.

In conclusion, MacArthur said, "it is my prayer, indeed, my firm anticipation, that the Japanese people will understand and grasp this opportunity and rise resolutely to meet its challenge. Therein lies Japan's salvation—therein lies the opportunity for future peace and happiness for the Japanese people—and therein lies the hope of all the peoples of the East for a better civilization."

TOKYO, Dec. 31 (AP).—The complete text of General MacArthur's statement today to the Japanese people:

"To the people of Japan:

"As we again bring one year to a close and enter upon the complexities of another, it is well that we calmly and carefully assay the past that we may more realistically pattern the future. For it is only by the fruits of experience, with its successes and its failures, its strong points and its weak, its good and its bad, that we may reorient ourselves toward that objective for which we have heretofore embarked.

Major Advances Noted

"In the year just past, none will fail to concede major advances toward the development of a social system in Japan designed along the most progressive and liberal lines, and resting upon that basic concept which seeks equality of opportunity and a maximum of human freedom while elevating the dignity and well-being and happiness of the individual.

"It has been a year of legislated reform, hardly surpassed in a comparable period during the evolution of civilized society, which has established the framework of popular government and, crashing through barriers of tradition, prejudice and oppressive controls, has provided the Japanese people with the right and opportunity to live in the full dignity of self-respect as free men.

Much Yet to Do

"It is for the historian of the future to judge just how fully the Japanese people avail themselves of this right and this opportunity, which has come to them in the wake of blood and sacrifice of countless thousands of Japan's sons. For it is not enough that this right and opportunity be bestowed. It must be fully understood, deeply cherished and resolutely preserved if that which is now written is to be transformed into meaningful and vital actuality—if from the bitterness and tragedy of Japan's past and present are to spring those strong roots of individual liberty upon which a future free society must rest.

"Much has been accomplished; much yet remains to be done. There have been many successes, some failures; many strong points, some weak; much good, some bad. The great majority of Japan's leaders have displayed an exemplary approach to the realism of Japan's problems—an even greater majority of Japan's people resolutely have sought to remove the causes of Japan's ill-fated past and faithfully to build for Japan's happier future.

"During this time I have not been unmindful of those crosscurrents of decision and indecision, of progress and retrogression, of steps both faltering and resolute, as the forces of liberalism and reaction have fought to establish a common ground for Japan's salvation. And I have confined my major effort to charting a course, envisaged at hostilities' end by our warring peoples, that would destroy entrenched totalitarian controls and raise the individual Japanese citizen to exert a dominant influence over his own destiny. For once the citizen has acquired power and self-determination, limited only by the rational convention of conscience; he may be counted upon firmly to preserve that power and apply it fearlessly and intelligently, both for his own benefit and the common benefit of all.

"The results in the year to come will have a profound bearing upon the well-being of the people of Japan during the generations which are to follow. For therein only can be brought to fruition those great reforms which are now just charted. A new constitution will take effect, placing all sovereign power in the hands of the people, upon whom simultaneously will be conferred heretofore unknown rights and privileges and upon whom will be imposed new and most serious individual responsibilities. Agrarian reforms will be brought under implementation to the end that those who till the soil may reap the fruits of their toil. And the people throughout Japan will have an opportunity to select a new leadership through the exercise of their own free will, with entrenched, restrictive controls inexorably swept aside.

"The success of these and other projected reforms, designed to uplift the dignity and well-being of the individual and establish here a free society, are dependent, however, in the final analysis upon the manner in which the people themselves discharge their new political responsibilities, the type of leadership which the people select, and the faithfulness with which that leadership preserves inviolate the people's rights and furthers the people's interests. For unless the people assume in full reality the mantle and dignity of sovereign power and proceed resolutely in the exercise of that power to build upon the ashes of decadence a new and enlightened social system, deeply rooted in a firm determination to remain free, there can be but superficial and temporary change from that which brought only tragedy in Japan's past.

"Thus, on the people alone rests the solution of many pressing problems which harass Japan's present and will shape Japan's future. On their action, as the year progresses, will depend in large measure the course of Japan's destiny, and all peoples of good will everywhere will watch with intense interest and abiding hope the manner in which they meet these vital tests. It is my prayer, and indeed my firm anticipation, that the Japanese people will understand and grasp this opportunity and rise resolutely to meet its challenge. Therein lies Japan's salvation, therein lies the opportunity for future peace and happiness for Japan's people, and therein lies the hope of all peoples of the East for a better civilization."

1946

Uranium Reported In Manchuria

Tokyo, Dec. 31 (AP)—Japanese before the end of the war unearthed in Manchuria a deposit of radioactive minerals—possibly uranium, possibly not—Allied headquarters sources said today.

Headquarters officers said they were investigating the method by which the Japanese discovered the minerals and the extent to which they developed the ores. In the same area, approximately 140 miles north of Haicheng (north and west of Mukden), Japanese had developed feldspar and silica deposits for use in ceramics industries.

DAY

Substance Undefined

Haicheng itself is roughly midway between Dairen and Mukden.

A headquarters source said this Japanese discovery was the first indication that Manchuria contains radioactive material. He said it was not clear whether the material was uranium.

The area is normally controlled by China, since the withdrawal of Russian occupation forces from most of Manchuria although the Russians still control Dairen and a few other cities.

British Occupation Baby Born in Japan

KURE, Japan, Dec. 31 (AP).—Muriel Ann Cameron Clarke was born in an Army hospital here yesterday—the first British occupation baby.

DAY

Both of the parents, Lieutenant and Mrs. C. H. L. Cameron Clarke, were born in military hospitals in India. The father's home is 10 Middleton Road, Calcutta; his wife's is Grey House, Whitfield, Bangalore, Southern India. They were married at Seramban, Malaya.

Filipinos 'Shoot The Works' To Set New Year's Pace

1946

Manila, Dec. 31 (AP)—Wistful wives in the humblest grass huts or the mansions of sugar millionaires did their best this evening to fill cupboards, light their homes brilliantly and load their tables with food—for there's a Filipino superstition that every day of the next twelve months will be like New Year's.

Everywhere new hope was growing—that 1947 will see the beginning of the Philippines' long-awaited rehabilitation program.

Handicapped By Dimout

Manila itself was celebrating in a dimout. Lack of repair parts and new generators forced the power company to shut off current to many parts of the city.

It was a memorable time, for all that—compared with New Year's Eve five years ago, when the brightest lights came from burning oil tanks fired by retreating American troops, and when Japanese were literally at the city gates.

Yanks Stage Parties

Tonight American service men and officers were staging elaborate cabaret-style parties—brightened by the presence of wives and families for the first New Year's Eve since the war.

But the central Luzon's rich agricultural areas fingers lingered on triggers. Nervous townsmen were guarding freshly harvested rice against possible raids by outlawed peasant guerrillas.

Jap Medic Gets 12 Years For Neglect Of PW's

Yokohama, Dec. 31 (AP)—An Eighth Army military tribunal today sentenced Hiroshi Fujii, former Japanese Army doctor at a POW camp, to twelve years' imprisonment at hard labor on charges of mistreatment and neglect of prisoners.

DAY

The court noted that the sentence took into account testimony of Lieut. Lewis William Bush, Essex, England, that Fujii saved his life while he was a prisoner.

Command Title Changed

Manila, *Wednesday*, Jan. 1 (AP)—The United States Army announced today the change of its command title; instead of Army Forces, Western Pacific (AFWESPAC), it will be the Philippines-Ryukyus Command (PHILRYCOM).

Sweeping Changes Made In Indonesia Parliament

Seen as an Effort to Increase Backing for Nov. 15 Agreement

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 31 (AP).—President Soekarno decreed sweeping changes today in the composition of the Idonesian Republican Central National Committee (provisional parliament). Republican authorities interpreted the action as an effort to increase support for the agreement initialed on Nov. 15 with Dutch representatives to set up a United States of Indonesia. The National Committee, which now has more than 400 seats, is expected to consider ratification of the agreement in mid-January.

In the shakeup the membership of the Communists, who supported the draft agreement, has been increased from 1 to 35. The Socialists, who also favor ratification, likewise will have 35 seats. The formerly predominant Moslem and Nationalists parties, both of which have opposed ratification, were allocated 60 and 45 seats respectively.

Other allocations included the Labor party, 35 seats; Christians, 8, and Catholics, 4.

New Year Arrives In Australia

SYDNEY, Jan. 1 (Wednesday) (AP).—King's Cross in Sydney, remembered by many visiting Allied troops, was a center of gaiety as the New Year arrived today.

Young men and women, arm in arm, paraded the sidewalks, and traffic jammed the streets. Similar celebrations were held in other major Australian cities.

(This dispatch was filed at 12.30 A. M. Wednesday, Sydney time, 9.30 A. M. Tuesday EST).

Truman Signs Order Shifting Atom Control

Civilian Board in Charge; Lilienthal Says Peaceful Development Is Its Aim

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP).—President Truman, in a historic year-end ceremony, signed today an executive order shifting control over the nation's $2,250,000,000 atomic energy program from military to civilian hands.

Coinciding with his proclamation declaring the World War II "period of hostilities" ended, Mr. Truman turned over the Army's Manhattan Project to the new civilian Atomic Energy Commission.

The order, effective at midnight, also transfers possession of atomic weapons, fissionable materials, equipment and research scattered over eighteen states.

In the future, the President is empowered by Congress to authorize the production of atomic bombs or other atomic weapons, but today's ceremony placed emphasis on the productive peacetime use of atomic energy.

Chairman David E. Lilienthal and other members of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission looked on as Mr. Truman signed the formal order. Also present was Major General Leslie Groves, head of the Army's war-time Manhattan District which developed the atomic bomb. General Groves's part in the program is now ended.

Mr. Lilienthal told news men: "Tonight at midnight, the people of the United States turn over to five civilians the most potent weapon of all times. With a Congressional charter, they take direction of a program to develop the peaceful and beneficial possibilities of this great discovery."

Mr. Lilienthal said it was a demonstration of the universal hope of the American people that atomic energy would be used "henceforth to advance human welfare." He pledged all possible speed in achieving the commission's goal.

ROCKET WARHEAD MAY BE IN SPACE

Nose Of Scientists' V-2 Has Not Been Found

Washington, Dec. 31 (AP)—Scientists and War Department ordnance experts faced the New Year tonight with a worry never before experienced by man since Newton went to sleep under an apple tree.

What goes up must come down. That's the law of gravity, discovered when the falling apple hit Newton.

But does it always?

That's what baffles the experts in trying to account for a one-ton warhead which disappeared off a modified German V-2 rocket out in "the wild blue yonder" over New Mexico.

Lieut. Col. Harley Rivkins of ordnance headquarters disclosed today that the warhead vanished ten days ago when the rocket "blew its top" at an altitude of 114 miles —the highest ever attained by a man-made contrivance.

May Still Be In Skies

Colonel Rivkins, just returned from the testing grounds at White Sands, N.M., said that as far as the experts know, the warhead could still be in the skies, though Newton wouldn't believe it.

The rocket takes off with a swoosh and a flash of flame. As it rises, it gains speed until by the time it is out of sight it is traveling too fast to be heard. It can do 3,500 miles an hour, while sound drags along at 700. It returns to earth at 2,400 miles per hour, which means if it hits you, you never heard or saw it.

Colonel Rivkins said the New Mexico rocket behaved according to the rules going up. But what became of the warhead?

Some Think It's Landed

Conservative experts think it has landed somewhere. Others of the Jules Verne school note that 2,000 pounds, traveling at 2,400 miles per hour, can't exactly sneak in.

The rocket is capable of digging a 40-foot hole on land—a feat not to be ignored if it happens to hit your house-and-lot.

Did the warhead get beyond the pull of gravity? Scientists who think Jules Verne was a piker speak of "space platforms," stopovers for a cup of coffee, refueling spots, and transfer points for the round-the-world travelers—or maybe to the moon. Why quibble?

These "space platforms" are to be rocketed into the sky up beyond the pull of gravity. There they are supposed just to hang.

Humans May Go

Colonel Rivkins gravely recounted that some scientists speak of getting humans, encased in "atmosphere suits," up on those "space platforms." Somebody has got to punch tickets.

Thirteen tons of the 14-ton rocket did "what comes natchly" and came down. The experts have proof of that. But they can't find the warhead. Searching parties have been out by jeep and plane. At altitudes as low as 10, 20 and 100 feet, a plan has criss-crossed the testing area looking for it.

The warhead is the business part of the rocket. In war it contains explosives. But down at the peacetime rocket-shoot in New Mexico the warheads have been filled with cameras and instruments to check up on the upper atmosphere.

The missing warhead also contained nine ersatz meteors to be shot into space for the benefit of science.

The German sky demon had been modified to permit the ground crew to bring it back to earth with an allowable trajectory of 5 to 45 degrees. That allowance is to keep it from returning to its starting point and eliminating the scientists.

To allow it to describe its natural bent would bring screams from chambers of commerce from Mexico City to Portland, Ore. So far, not a scream has been heard.

TVA Production Rate Passes War Peak

Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 31 (AP)—The electric power and other facilities of the Tennessee Valley Authority—vastly expanded during the war—are in full use for peacetime purposes, TVA declared in its thirteenth annual report delivered to the President and Congress in Washington today.

A temporary drop in power production occurred after V-J day, but by June 1946, the TVA system of hydroelectric and steam plants was breaking wartime peak records, the authority reported.

Largest Producer

"For the second consecutive year," the report stated, "the TVA power system produced more electricity than any other integrated power system in the country, a total of more than 12,000,000,000 kilowatt hours."

TVA estimated that dame of $10,000,000 was averted at Chattanooga, Tenn., in January, 1946, when operation of dams reduced the crest of a flood by 10 feet.

The report stated that without special efforts, TVA system operations last winter also reduced crests of two moderate flood stages on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers at Cairo, Ill., by 1.5 feet.

Revenue Announced

In the 1945 calendar year, 256,465,000 ton-miles of freight were marked up for Tennessee River navigation, the largest amount in history and 31 per cent more than the previous record year of 1943, the report said.

TVA reported that revenues from power operations for the 1946 fiscal year were $35,265,000, about 10 per cent less than in the previous fiscal year, and the net power income was $16,200,000. The return on the average net investment in power facilities was 4.2 per cent, the report said.

Power Distribution

About 669,000 consumers received TVA power distributed by 92 municipal and 46 co-operative electric systems during the year.

Average use per residential consumer was 1,903 k.h.w. during the fiscal year, while the average cost per k.w.h. for residential service was 1.78 cents. In the United States, TVA said, average residential use was 1,290 k.w.h. and average cost per k.w.h. was 3.31 cents.

ASKS U. S. TO RULE ISLANDS JAPS HELD

Washington, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—Creation of a United States "Territory of the Pacific"—or some similar type of civil administration—to govern former Japanese mandated islands was recommended today by Representative Mansfield (D.-Mont.).

Mansfield, who accompanied a House naval affairs sub-committee on a recent inspection of the islands, told a reporter that he will introduce legislation for this purpose in the coming Congress. He said that in his opinion the mandated islands should be administered by the United States "only because what we paid for in blood and in money and in uncertainty must never be allowed to happen again, and one way of securing peace in the Pacific is for this country to maintain undisputed control of all the islands in the Carolines, Marshalls and Marianas groups."

Under Mansfield's proposed plan, the islands would be under a civil administrator appointed by the President and directly responsible to him. He added, however, that the Navy must necessarily be given a prominent position in certain of the areas involved because of their strategic location.

HOLDERS ABROAD GET ASSETS HERE

Treasury Unblocks Securities of Residents of Most Foreign Countries

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Treasury announced today the unblocking of United States-located assets of persons in China, The Netherlands East Indies, French Indo-China, Turkey and non-European colonies and territories of liberated countries.

These assets had been frozen since June, 1941, when France was falling before the German armies.

A Treasury survey at that time valued them as follows: China, $356,400,000; Netherlands East Indies, $158,700,000; French Indo-China, $25,000,000; Turkey, $40,000,000. All other colonies and territories were termed "insignificant." The Treasury said today it had no current estimates.

Restrictions over current transactions with those areas had been lifted a year ago.

Treasury officials said that, except for special controls relating to securities and currency, the blocking restrictions in general now apply only to:

Property of and current transactions with persons in Germany, Japan, Spain, Sweden, Portugal and Tangier.

Pre-Armistice assets of persons in Italy, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria.

Uncertified assets of persons in Switzerland, Liechtenstein and liberated European countries not included in the generally licensed trade area.

Property of German and Japanese individuals who were in Germany or Japan during the war or in enemy-occupied territory at the time of occupation.

ALIEN LABOR WAIVER ENDS

Proclamation Affects Mexicans, but Easy Entry May Be Revived

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—President Truman's proclamation today ending hostilities did away with some of the laws under which foreign labor, principally Mexican, could be brought into the United States without meeting some immigration requirements.

Government officials said that henceforth such workers would have to be brought in under regular immigration laws.

However, officials stated that the Department of Agriculture probably would ask Congress to extend the appropriation and waiver on immigration requirements to meet urgent labor demands from United States sugar beet and other farm areas.

These officials said the President's action did not affect the authority under which Mexican agricultural laborers could be recruited. Such recruiting is carried out through annual contracts.

It was disclosed that the United States hopes to bring in about 40,000 to 50,000 Mexican agricultural workers during 1947.

FUTURE BRIDES OF GI'S WILL NEED NEW VISAS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—President Truman today wiped out the "GI Brides Act" and another law which made it easier for servicemen to bring alien brides home and have their children, born overseas, become United States cititzens.

The President's action—resulting from his announcement of the end of hostilities—does not affect men already in the armed forces but only those entering the service after noon today.

Government officials who handle immigration problems explained the effect of the President's action this way:

Under the "GI Brides Act" any man who was in the armed forces after Pearl Harbor and before the end of hostilities could bring his alien bride into the United States without an immigration visa.

Now, however, the "GI Bride" will have to get an immigration visa and also will be subject to many of the same laws affecting other immigrants.

The bride will not have to come in under an immigration quota, though. The American citizen involved can petition for a "non-quota" entry.

Under the amendment to the 1940 Nationality Act, children born abroad to a GI 17 years old or older received United States citizenship automatically. Now the age limit goes back to its previous standard of at least 21. The cancelled amendment applies to all United States citizens but was passed by Congress specifically to benefit servicemen.

Next Bilbo-Case Moves Charted

Washington, Dec. 31 (AP)—The question of whether to try to stop Senator Theodore G. Bilbo (D., Miss.) at the door when the new Congress convenes Friday came before the Senate Republican Steering Committee today.

While that GOP policy group met to thresh out the issue, the special Senate Campaign Investigating Committee met to whip into final shape its report on charges that Bilbo intimidated Negroes from voting in last summer's senatorial election in Mississippi.

Has Other Group's Report

The Steering Committee already has a report from the Senate War Investigating Committee accusing Bilbo of using his office for "personal gain" in his relations with war contractors.

Four Republicans and two Democrats were said to have signed the report. A member said that Chairmain Kilgore (D., W.Va.) had agreed to sign after first contending that the report should be altered somewhat to emphasize that the committee was not trying to tell the Senate what it should do about the charges made.

Senator Mead (D., N.Y.), chairman of the subcommittee which conducted the Bilbo investigation, also is understood to have agreed to sign.

Okayed By Republicans

The document already had been approved by Republican Senators Brewster, of Maine; Ferguson, of Michigan; Knowland, of California,

and Ball, of Minnesota.

The committee's findings are expected to be made public this week.

Chairman Ellender (D., La.) of the Campaign Investigating Committee said he is "very hopeful that we will decide today just what should go into our report" to the Senate.

Whichever way the decision goes, Bilbo has promised a fight against any move to block him.

'46 Potato Loss Of 20 Million Bushels Seen

Washington, Dec. 31 (AP)—Agriculture Department officials predicted today that 20,000,000 bushels of frozen and rotten potatoes would be dumped under Government instructions during the next few weeks.

They will be part of the 1946 crop surplus of nearly 100,000,000 bushels.

Officials estimated that the Government's final loss on the surplus would amount to around $80,000,000.

Underwrote 1946 Crop

Here is why the Government takes it on the chin:

Under wartime legislation, the Agriculture Department underwrote the 1946 crop of potatoes as well as many other farm products. It assured farmers that they would get at least 90 per cent of parity—the theoretical price determined to be equally fair to producers and consumers.

The potato trouble developed when the crop turned out to be about 100,000,000 bushels larger than the department had planned for and about that much larger than estimated consumer requirements.

When this surplus became apparent, potato prices tumbled, and the department was left to carry out its legal obligation to growers.

Two Government Steps

To do this, it took two steps to remove the surplus from regular market channels so that the extra supplies would not push prices below the guaranteed level:

First, the department bought large quantities of potatoes and resold them to commercial firms, such as distillers, who otherwise would have used some other commodity.

Then the department loaned money to other potato growers, at the guaranteed figure, and asked them to store the crop just in case the price went back up.

Millions Left In Fields

It didn't. And it is from the loan-stored potatoes that heavy losses are anticipated.

For lack of better facilities, many million bushels were left in fields, simply covered with straw or other material, which left them vulnerable to cold weather.

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson reported recently that about 1,000,000 bushels of the surplus had been distributed free to public institutions and school-lunch programs and that an additional 2,000,000 bushels had been diverted to starch mills at cut-rate prices.

He said 20,000,000 bushels were sold to distillers of beverage spirits and 6,100,000 to industrial alcohol distillers for use in making synthetic rubber, anti-freeze and similar products.

Sent To Famine Areas

About 525,000 bushels were sold for export to famine areas abroad. Efforts were made to send larger quantities to those areas, but their perishability and relatively high transportation costs discouraged this course.

Latest reports show that several million bushels have been sold at low prices for livestock feed.

Officials say that best present estimates were that possibly 20,000,000 bushels would go to waste because the Government is unable to find any "practical" outlet for them. These potatoes are largely in temporary storage in the northeastern section of the country.

Anticipated By Anderson

Commenting recently, Anderson said "reports will soon begin to appear, telling how potatoes are rotting in fields or going to waste in other places." He added:

"This is an unpleasant situation, but it is a stark reality we must face."

Mail to Japan Starts Tomorrow

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP).—Ordinary letters weighing not more than one ounce may be mailed to Japan, beginning Thursday, the Post Office Department announced today. In addition, certain types of business letters may be mailed to both Germany and Japan. These will be limited to communications asking facts and exchange of information. The transmission of documents will be permitted. The closing of business deals and contracts will not be permitted. No checks, drafts, securities or currency may be sent.

Savings-Bond Purchases $7,400,000,000 in '46

Total Is $1,000,000,000 More Than Was Withdrawn

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP).—Americans invested $7,400,000,000 in government savings bonds during 1946—$1,000,000,000 more than they withdrew, the Treasury's savings Bonds division estimated today.

Of the total invested $4,400,000,000 went into Series E bonds. In this category, the division said, cash-ins exceeded new purchases during the year.

Vernon L. Clark national director of the division, said the total invested might have reached $8,000,000,000 except for the "national uncertainty" engendered by the fall coal strike.

Although redemptions of the E bonds exceeded new purchases, buying of the E, F and G series combined topped cash-ins for those three issues, and four others no longer being sold by $1,000,000,000, Mr. Clark said in a statement.

The amount of E bonds now outstanding is more than $30,200,000,000, said Mr. Clark, adding "we are out of the woods on E-bond redemptions for the present." He did not announce the total volume of E bonds cashed in.

Bids From U.S. Invited On Vehicles In Honolulu

Washington, Dec. 31 (AP).—The Government will put [illegible] war-surplus cars and trucks on the block at Honolulu next month, and will be glad to get your bid from any place in the United States.

The only catch is that you'll have to agree to buy ten at a time.

All the vehicles were used during the war, but inspectors have certified most of them as serviceable. They include pickup trucks, panel trucks, passenger cars, cargo trucks and trailers, lumber trailers, bomb trailers, carryalls, weapons carriers, prime movers, mobile machine shop trucks, truck tractors, van-type trucks, dump trucks, stake and platform trucks.

Hartley said the vehicles will be sold in groups of ten. Bids for 470 will be opened at Honolulu January 24, and for the other 2,300 January 29.

Only One Troopship Due

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 31 (AP)—The United States army transport Wisteria, with 76 troops and 53 dependents, due here from Oahu, is the only troopship scheduled to arrive at a United States port today.

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N WAR POWERS

BY STERLING F GREEN

WASHINGTON, DEC.31-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN SPRANG A MAJOR NEW YEAR'S EVE SURPRISE TODAY.BY YIELDING MANY OF THE GOVERNMENT'S WAR POWERS--AN ACTION WHICH MEANS A $1,500,000,000 TAX CUT AND SCRAPPING OF THE BIGGEST STRIKE CONTROL WEAPON.

THE WHITE HOUSE BOMBSHELL TOOK THE FORM OF A PROCLAMATION WHICH DECLARED THAT "HOSTILITIES OF WORLD WAR II" CEASED AS OF NOON TODAY.

THE RESULT OF THIS LEGAL RECOGNITION THAT THE SHOOTING WAS OVER WAS THAT 18 EXTRAORDINARY LAWS DIED FORTHWITH. THE PROCLAMATION ALSO MEANT THAT 33 OTHERS ARE DOOMED TO DIE NEXT JUNE 31, OR LATER.

ABOUT $1,500,000,000 A YEAR WILL BE KNOCKED OFF THE NATION'S TAX BILL SIX MONTHS HENCE--UNLESS CONGRESS LEGISLATES OTHERWISE--BY THE LOWERING OF EMERGENCY EXCISE TAXES ON LIQUOR, NIGHT CLUBS, JEWELRY AND OTHER ITEMS. THE RATES WILL GO BACK TO PRE-WAR LEVELS.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POWER TO SEIZE STRIKE-BOUND PLANTS TO GET THEM GOING AGAIN DIED. NO PRIVATE PLANT MAY BE SEIZED HENCEFORTH UNDER THE SMITH-CONNALLY ACT, AND IN SIX MONTHS THE COAL MINES MUST BE RETURNED TO THEIR OPERATORS--WHETHER A WAGE CONTRACT IS REACHED OR NOT.

AND--UNLESS FURTHER LEGISLATION IS PASSED--THE GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAMS TO SUPPORT THE PRICE FARMERS RECEIVE FOR MANY PRODUCTS WILL LAPSE AT THE END OF 1948. HAD MR.TRUMAN WAITED ANOTHER DAY TO ISSUE HIS PROCLAMATION, THESE PROGRAMS WOULD HAVE RUN THROUGHOUT 1949.

THE MOVE CAUGHT MOST OF THE CAPITAL BY SURPRISE. IT SENT FEDERAL OFFICIALS SCURRYING TO LAW BOOKS TO RECHECK THEIR POWERS.

ONE REPUBLICAN, REP.DONDERO OF MICHIGAN, VOICED A COMMON REACTION FROM MEMBERS OF THE DECONTROL-MINDED 80TH CONGRESS, ABOUT TO CONVENE:

"THE PRESENT SEEMS TO BE PUTTING IN OUR PROGRAM BY PROCLAMATION, WITHOUT WAITING FOR LEGISLATION."

SENATOR TAFT (R-OHIO), A LEADING GOP PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANT, DECLARED IT "A GREAT PLEASURE TO SEE THE PRESIDENT CARRYING OUT HIS IDEA OF COOPERATION WITH CONGRESS AND PUTTING INTO EFFECT A PLANK FOR WHICH WE CONTENDED IN THE ELECTION."

ACTUALLY MR.TRUMAN WAS PRESSURING CONGRESS FOR A QUICK DECISION ON WHICH WARTIME POWERS SHOULD BE RETAINED--JUST AS HE WAS TURNING THE HEAT ON JOHN L.LEWIS AND COAL OPERATORS TO REACH A WAGE SETTLEMENT COVERING THE 400,000 UNITED MINE WORKERS IN FEDERALLY-HELD SOFT COAL PITS.

BESIDES THE FEDERAL PLANT-OPERATING AUTHORITY, MR.TRUMAN'S ACTION WROTE FINIS, SIX MONTHS HENCE, TO THE ENTIRE SMITH-CONNALLY WAR LABOR DISPUTES ACT, WHICH PROVIDES A 30-DAY "COOLING-OFF" PERIOD AND A SECRET BALLOT BEFORE A UNION CAN CALL A STRIKE.

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IN OTHER SALIENT PROVISIONS, THE PROCLAMATION:

1. THREW INTO DOUBT THE ARMY'S BIG RECRUITING CAMPAIGN, AND APPARENTLY PROVIDED FOR PUTTING A CEILING ON ARMY AND NAVY CIVILIAN PERSONNEL. BRASS-HAT HUDDLES OCCURRED, BUT MILITARY SPOKESMEN WERE SURE OF TWO THINGS: THE DRAFT AUTHORITY IS UNDISTURBED, AND THE ACTIVE SERVICE OF NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS CONTINUES.

2. REQUIRED THAT THE TREASURY RECALL ALL ITS SILVER FROM WAR PLANTS IN SIX MONTHS--APPARENTLY INCLUDING THE VAST HOARD USED IN THE ATOMIC BOMB PLANT AT OAK RIDGE, TENN., FOR ELECTRIC POWER CONDUCTION.

3. ENDED THE TAX-FREE SHIPMENT OF PLAYING CARDS AND TOBACCO TO THE ARMED FORCES.

4. REQUIRED THAT ANY FOREIGN BRIDES OF FUTURE G.I.S--THOSE ENTERING THE SERVICE AFTER TODAY--MUST OBTAIN IMMIGRATION VISAS BEFORE ENTERING THIS COUNTRY.

5. WIPED OUT--AS OF JUNE 30 NEXT--THE BAN ON DISTRIBUTION OF POLITICAL CAMPAIGN PROPAGANDA TO MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

6. PUT A THREE-YEAR LIMITATION ON THE LIFE OF THE SURPLUS PROPERTY ACT AND OF THE WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION, THE SURPLUS DISPOSAL AGENCY. WAA NOW PLANS TO DISBAND IN LESS THAN TWO YEARS.

MR.TRUMAN PREFACED HIS PROCLAMATION WITH A BRIEF STATEMENT DECLARING HIS ACTION WAS IN KEEPING WITH THE POLICY HE HAS "CONSISTENTLY FOLLOWED, IN AN EFFORT TO BRING OUR ECONOMY AND OUR GOVERNMENT BACK TO A PEACETIME BASIS AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE."

A PLEA FOR PEACE WAS WRITTEN INTO THE PROCLAMATION ITSELF, WHICH DECLARED THE HOSTILITIES ENDED AT "TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON, DECEMBER 31, 1946."

"WITH SPIRIT, THROUGH FAITH, WITH A DETERMINATION THAT THERE SHALL BE NO MORE WARS OF AGGRESSION CALCULATED TO ENSLAVE THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD AND DESTROY THEIR CIVILIZATION, AND WITH THE GUIDANCE OF ALMIGHTY PROVIDENCE GREAT GAINS HAVE BEEN MADE IN TRANSLATING MILITARY VICTORY INTO PERMANENT PEACE," THE PROCLAMATION WENT ON.

"ALTHOUGH A STATE OF WAR STILL EXISTS, IT IS AT THIS TIME POSSIBLE TO DECLARE, AND I FIND IT TO BE IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST TO DECLARE, THAT HOSTILITIES HAVE TERMINATED."

NEARLY 500 EMERGENCY STATUTES REMAIN ON THE BOOKS AS RELICS OF THE WAR. THESE EXIST FOR "DURATION OF THE WAR," FOR "DURATION OF THE EMERGENCY," FOR SIX MONTHS AFTER EITHER THE WAR OR EMERGENCY, OR FOR OTHER SPECIFIC DATES.

(LEGALLY, THE WAR AND THE EMERGENCY ARE STILL ON, THOUGH HOSTILITIES ARE OVER.)

AgWX

THESE STILL EXISTENT STATUTES INCLUDE THE PRESIDENTIAL AUTHORITY TO ARM MERCHANT SHIPS, TRANSFER THE COAST GUARD TO THE NAVY, HOLD RESERVE OFFICERS ON ACTIVE DUTY, REQUISITION PROPERTY FOR MILITARY USE AND INCREASE THE ENLISTED STRENGTH OF THE ARMED FORCES.

MR.TRUMAN MADE IT CLEAR THAT HE WAS NOT DECLARING THE WAR OVER OR THE EMERGENCY ENDED--EITHER THE "LIMITED" EMERGENCY DECLARED ON SEPT.8, 1939, AFTER THE EUROPEAN WAR BEGAN, OR THE FULL EMERGENCY OF MAY 27, 1941, PROCLAIMED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WHEN THE GERMAN ARMIES BEGAN OVERRUNNING WESTERN EUROPE.

THE SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT, FOR INSTANCE, WAS NOT AFFECTED BY MR. TRUMAN'S MOVE BECAUSE IT IS TIED TO THE EMERGENCY.

BRITISH-AMERICAN MILITARY COOPERATION WILL NOT CEASE, MR.TRUMAN EMPHASIZED ALSO. WHEN ASKED AT A NEWS CONFERENCE WHETHER THE COMBINED (U.S.-U.K.) CHIEFS OF STAFF WOULD STOP FUNCTIONING, MR.TRUMAN SAID THE COOPERATION SHOULD GO ON FOR SIX MONTHS.

SOME OF THE MEASURES AFFECTED, SAID MR.TRUMAN'S STATEMENT, "ARE DESIRABLE IN PEACETIME," OR FOR THE REST OF THE RECONVERSION PERIOD. "IN THESE INSTANCES, RECOMMENDATIONS WILL BE MADE TO CONGRESS FOR ADDITIONAL LEGISLATION."

BUT HE DID NOT SPECIFY WHICH STATUTES HE FAVORS CONTINUING. SINCE MANY OF THE MOST IMPORTANT RESULTS OF THE PROCLAMATION BECOME EFFECTIVE ON JULY 1, THIS BECAME A DEADLINE FOR CONGRESSIONAL DECISION ON SUCH MATTERS AS EXCISE TAXES AND THE SMITH-CONNALLY ACT.

SOME REPUBLICANS HAVE SPOKEN BOLDLY OF REPEALING ALL THE "DURATION" POWERS--WAR, EMERGENCY AND HOSTILITIES--BY A QUICK, JOINT RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS. BUT SENATOR WILEY (R-WIS) NAMED BY HIS FELLOW REPUBLICANS TO STUDY THE MATTER, REPORTED ONLY YESTERDAY THAT CHAOS MIGHT FOLLOW SUCH A SWEEPING MOVE. HE FAVORED A PIECE-BY-PIECE SIFTING OF THE LEGISLATION.

WILEY DID NOT CRITICIZE THE PRESIDENT'S MOVE, HOWEVER. HE TOLD A REPORTER "IN FACT I THINK WE SHOULD APPROVE IT." HE ADDED THAT IT "CERTAINLY RELIEVES THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH OF RESPONSIBILITY."

BUT HE WARNED THAT THE COUNTRY STILL FACES EMERGENCIES AT HOME AS WELL AS ABROAD, INCLUDING STRIKES AND A "CONFLICT OF IDEOLOGIES WHICH IS WORLD-WIDE IN SCOPE."

(EDS: READ IN 3RD GRAF OF ABOVE: X X X DOOMED TO DIE NEXT JUNE 30, OR LATER, ETC.)

BY WILLIAM E.MACKLIN

(ADVANCE) LONDON, DEC.31-(AP)-KING GEORGE VI BESTOWED A ROYAL ACCOLADE ON JOHN G.WINANT, U.S.WARTIME AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN, AND CREATED TWO NEW VISCOUNTS, EIGHT BARONS AND NUMEROUS OTHER TITLES, IN THE ANNUAL NEW YEAR'S HONORS LIST ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

WINANT WAS THE ONLY AMERICAN LISTED. THE FORMER AMBASSADOR, WHO WON THE ADMIRATION OF BRITONS BY REMAINING IN LONDON THROUGH THE BLITZ, RECEIVED AN HONORARY ORDER OF MERIT, WHICH RANKS JUST BELOW KNIGHTHOOD. AS AN AMERICAN, HE WAS ELIGIBLE ONLY FOR AN HONORARY AWARD.

JAN CHRISTIAN SMUTS, PRIME MINISTER OF SOUTH AFRICA WHO FOUGHT AGAINST BRITAIN IN THE BOER WAR, ALSO RECEIVED THE ORDER OF MERIT.

BRITISH SUBJECTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD WERE INCLUDED IN THE HONORS, WHICH WENT TO PERSONS RANGING ALL THEWAY FROM BRITISH ARISTOCRATS TO SARAWAK HEADMEN.

IN NEW DELHI, INDIA, ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE LIST WAS ACCOMPANIED BY A COMMUNIQUE FROM VICEROY LORD WAVELL SAYING THAT NO RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AWARDS HAD BEEN SUBMITTED FROM INDIA "IN VIEW OF THE ATTITUDE OF THE MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES IN INDIA TO HONORS AND TITLES."

THE ONLY EXCEPTIONS, THE VICEROY'S ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, WERE IN THE CASES OF INDIANS FROM PRINCELY STATES AND PERSONS CITED FOR GALLANTRY.

THE MOSLEM LEAGUE PREVIOUSLY HAD RENOUNCED ALL BRITISH TITLES, AND LEADERS OF THE CONGRESS PARTY REPORTEDLY HAD DECLINED TO SUBMIT ANY LIST TO THE VICEROY.

IN CONTRAST TO THE FEUDAL DAYS--WHEN THE KING KNIGHTED A SUBJECT

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OR HANDED OUT A DUCHY AT ANY TIME THAT STRUCK HIS FANCY--THE NEW YEAR'S HONORS LIST HAS BECOME AN ANNUAL FIXTURE IN THE TRADITION OF REWARDING PERSONS FOR SERVICES TO THE CROWN.

THE NEW VISCOUNTS--A DEGREE OF PEERAGE BETWEEN EARL AND BISHOP--ARE STANLEY M.BRUCE, CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY FOOD COUNCIL, AND WILLIAM ALLEN BARON JOWITT, LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF BRITAIN.

1946

BRUCE, WHO WAS PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA FROM 1922 TO 1929, HAS REPRESENTED THE DOMINION IN LONDON SINCE 1932. LORD JOWITT, ONE OF THE LABOR PARTY'S MOST DISTINGUISHED LAWYERS, WASATTORNEY GENERAL IN 1929 AND HAS BEEN BRITAIN'S SUPREME JURIST SINCE 1945.

ONE OF THE NEW BARONS IS LT.GEN.SIR HASTINGS ISMAY, WHO PLAYED A LEADING PART IN MAINTAINING CORDIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES DURING THE WAR. HE WILL RETIRE TOMORROW FROM HIS POST AS MINISTER OF DEFENSE, WHICH HE HAS HELD SINCE 1940.

FOUR OF THE NEW BARONS WILL JOIN THE LABOR PARTY'S MINORITY IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS. THEY ARE CHARLES DUKES, VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE POWERFUL TRADES UNION CONGRESS; FRED KERSHAW, MEMBER OF THE LABOR PARTY'S PUBLIC HEALTH ADVISORY COMMITTEE; SIR ERNEST SIMON, HOUSING EXPERT AND CHAIRMAN OF THE MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY COUNCIL; AND CAPT. GEORGE MORGAN GARRO-JONES, FORMER MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT AND A DIRECTOR OF SEVERAL COMPANIES.

1946

THE OTHER NEW BARONS ARE SIR WALTER THOMAS LAYTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON NEWS CHRONICLE AND

ONDON STAR WHO SERVED IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY DURING THE WAR; SIR JOHN MAFFEY, FORMER SOLDIER AND NOW BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE IN EIRE; AND LORD JUSTICE SIR GEOFFREY LAWRENCE, PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL WHICH TRIED TOP-RANKING NAZIS AT NUERNBERG.

SIR GEOFFREY'S AWARD WAS IN RECOGNITION FOR GENERAL JUDICIAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS, AND NOT SPECIFICALLY FOR HIS WORK AT NUERNBERG. AN HONORS LIST FOR NUERNBERG WILL BE PUBLISHED LATER.

1946

RALPH RICHARDSON, ONE OF BRITAIN'S BEST KNOWN ACTORS, WAS MADE A KNIGHT BACHELOR, WHICH ACCORDS HIM THE TITLE OF SIR. RICHARDSON PLAYED FALSTAFF ON THE NEW YORK STAGE LAST SUMMER DURING THE TOUR BY THE OLD VIC COMPANY.

TWO OTHER THEATER PERSONALITIES--NINETTE DE VALOIS, BALLET DIRECTOR, AND BASIL DEAN, DIRECTOR OF THE BRITISH WARTIME COUNTERPART OF THE USO--WERE NAMED COMMANDERS OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (CBE).

AMONG OTHERS WHO RECEIVED THE CBE AWARD WERE REGINALD ARTHUR DAVIS, WARTIME ENGINEERING EXPERT AND FORMER DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE BRITISH SUPPLY MISSION IN WASHINGTON; MISS FLORENCE HANCOCK, CHIEF WOMAN OFFICER OF THE TRANSPORT AND GENERAL WORKERS UNION; AND L.F. EASTERBROOK, WRITER AND BROADCASTER ON AGRICULTURAL SUBJECTS WHO TOURED THE UNITED STATES IN 1942.

1946

JOHN ROLAND KAY, BRITISH VICE-CONSUL IN CHICAGO, WAS MADE A MEMBER OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

FIVE NEW PRIVY COUNSELLORS--HONORARY ADVISERS TO THE KING SINCE THE TIME OF THE NORMAN RULERS--WERE NAMED. THEY ARE:

WILLIAM GLENVIL HALL, MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY; ARTHUR HENDERSON, PARLIAMENTARY UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA AND BURMA; CLEMENT EDWARD DAVIES, CHAIRMAN OF THE LIBERAL PARLIAMENTARY PARTY; JAMES GARFIELD GARDINER, CANADIAN MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE; AND IAN MACKENZIE, CANADIAN MINISTER OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS.

SIR RONALD IAN CAMPBELL, BRITISH AMBASSADOR IN CAIRO, AND SIR MAURICE DRUMMOND PETERSON, AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW, WERE NAMED KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS OF THE ORDER OF ST.MICHAEL AND ST.GEORGE.

SIR GEORGE N.MALTBY BLAND, AMBASSADOR TO HOLLAND, WAS DESIGNATED A KNIGHT COMMANDER OF THE SAME ORDER.

AMONG THE 38 NEW KNIGHTS WERE SCIENTISTS, EDUCATORS, LAWYERS, INDUSTRIALISTS, COMMERCIAL MEN AND PUBLIC OFFICIALS. THE MOST UNUSUAL WAS THE BESTOWAL OF KNIGHTHOOD ON THE CLERK OF THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, WILFRID W[illegible]TER NOPS.

1946

JOINT AIRFORCE (400)

LONDON, DEC. 31-(AP)-THE DAILY MAIL AND DAILY TELEGRAPH SAID IN WASHINGTON DISPTCHES TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN HAD TAKEN DEFINITE STEPS TOWARD CREATION OF "AN ANGLO-AMERICAN AIRFORCE."

1946

THE MAIL, DISCUSSING WHAT IT CALLED THE PHASE OF THE RECENTLY REPORTED--AND STILL NOT COMPLETELY DENIED OFFICIALLY--BRITISH AND AMERICAN AGREEMENT FOR STANDARDIZATION OF ARMAMENTS, SAID "DRAFT PLANS FOR JOINT TRAINING" OF RAF AND U.S. (PRESUMABLY ARMY) AIRFORCE PERSONNEL WERE SUBMITTED YESTERDAY TO GEN. CARL A. SPAATZ, U.S. ARMY AIRFORCE HEAD, "FOR SIGNATURE."

THE MAIL'S DISPATCH, WRITTEN BY JAMES BROUGH, ITS CORRESPONDENT IN WASHINGTON, SAID THE SCHOOLING WOULD BE STANDARDIZED, THAT JOINT EXPERIMENTS WOULD BE CARRIED OUT IN SUCH FIELDS AS SUPERSONIC FLIGHT AND THAT BRITISH FLIERS WOULD BE TAUGHT THE TECHNIQUE, AT LEAST, OF ATOMIC BOMBING.

"THE FIRST STEP IN THIS LONG TERM PLAN IS THE EXCHANGE OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN FLIERS, ALREADY AGREED TO IN PRINCIPLE BY THE UNITED STATES," SAID BROUGH. "AN ANGLO-AMERICAN AIRFORCE X X X IS A LOGICAL CONCLUSION."

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE OFFICIAL COMMENT EITHER HERE OR IN WASHINGTON, BUT THE MAIL'S DISPATCH WAS PUBLISHED JUST AFTER AN OFFICIAL DENIAL WAS ISSUED CONCERNING A REPORT PUBLISHED IN THE FRENCH PRESS TO THE EFFECT THAT THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN WOULD SIGN A PACT NEXT MARCH FOR MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN DEFENSE.

A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN, COMMENTING ON THE FRENCH PRESS REPORT, SAID THERE HAD BEEN NO DEVELOPMENTS ALONG THIS LINE SINCE NOV. 18, WHEN PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE DENIED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THE EXISTENCE OF ANY REPORTED MILITARY AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE U.S. AND BRITAIN.

A19

1946

THE ORIGINAL REPORT PUBLISHED HERE BY THE COMMUNIST DAILY WORKER CONCERNING SUCH AN AGREEMENT ADMITTEDLY WAS BASED ON AN ASSOCIATED PRESS LONDON DISPATCH OF OCT. 30, WHICH QUOTED "AUTHORITATIVE BRITISH MILITARY INFORMANTS" AS SAYING THAT THE TWO COUNTRIES HAD

1946

AGREED TO STANDARDIZE WEAPONS ON AMERICAN SIZES AND PATTERNS.

WAR OFFICE COMMENT ON THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH WAS LIMITED TO A DECLARATION THAT THERE HAD BEEN NO OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF ANY ARMS STANDARDIZATION PLANS.

ATTLEE'S STATEMENT WAS MADE IN FOREIGN POLICY DEBATE DURING AN ATTACK BY LABOR PARTY REBELS, WHO CONTENDED THAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES WERE "GANGING UP" AGAINST RUSSIA.

BROUGH'S STORY DECLARED THAT "THE EXCHANGE (OF FLYING PERSONNEL FOR TRAINING PURPOSES) GOES FURTHER THAN ANY PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED DETAILS FOR INTERLOCKING THE TWO COUNTRIES' ARMED FORCES.

"IT MEANS THAT BESIDES ARMS AND EQUIPMENT, TRAINING AND MANPOWER WILL BE STANDARDIZED.

"THE POOLING OF ALL DETAILS OF AERONAUTICAL RESEARCH," BROUGH CONTINUED, MAY BE A SUBSEQUEBT DEVELOPMENT.

1946

JR329AES LONDON AIRFORCE

WASHINGTON,DEC.31-(AP)-AN ARMY AIR FORCES SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT THE WAR-TIME PROGRAM OF COOPERATION WITH FRIENDLY COUNTRIES IN PERSONNEL TRAINING PROBLEMS IS BEING REVISED, BUT WITHOUT REFERENCE TO ANY ATOM BOMBING TECHNIQUE.

THE STATEMENT WAS MADE IN COMMENT ON A STORY PUBLISHED IN THE LONDON DAILY MAIL THAT A PLAN FOR JOINT TRAINING OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH AIR CREWMEN, INCLUDING THE TECHNIQUE OF ATOMIC BOMBING, IS READY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF GEN.CARL SPAATZ, AAF COMMANDING GENERAL.

COL.HARRIS HALL, EXECUTIVE OFFICER FOR THE AAF DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION, SAID THE PROGRAM RELATED ONLY TO THE "EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION ON THE TRAINING AND HANDLING OF PERSONNEL." HE ADDED THAT SUCH A PLAN HAD BEEN IN EFFECT FOR A LONG TIME AND THAT PERSONNEL WERE EXCHANGED TO TRY TO KEEP CURRENT ON LESSONS LEARNED DURING THE WAR.

THE PROGRAM MAKES NO REFERENCE TO OPERATIONS, HE SAID, AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT HAS NO AUTHORITY TO DISCUSS ATOM POLICY WITH ANOTHER NATION.

FR111PES

1946

NIGHT COAL (500)

1946

BY THOMAS FLANAGAN

LONDON, DEC.31-(AP)-OWNERSHIP OF BRITAIN'S VAST COAL INDUSTRIES AND WORLD-GIRDLING COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK PASS TO THE GOVERNMENT AS THE NEW YEAR'S BELLS RING TONIGHT, HERALDING A SUPREME TEST OF SOCIALISM ON WHICH THE LABOR GOVERNMENT WILL STAND OR FALL.

OPERATING THE COAL MINES SUCCESSFULLY, IN THE FACE OF AN UNPRECEDENTED SHORTAGE OF FUEL WHICH HAS THREATENED TO CLOSE DOWN MAJOR INDUSTRIES, IS THE GOVERNMENT'S GREATEST CHALLENGE. AND THE GOVERNMENT KNOWS IT.

IN COMPARISON, THE PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF THE COMMUNICATIONS OF CABLE AND WIRELESS, LTD., WILLPOSE FEW PROBLEMS.

BUT COAL IS THE BED ROCK OF BRITAIN'S INDUSTRIAL ECONOMY, AND THE COAL BIN HAS BEEN SHOWING BARE SPOTS NOW FOR MORE THAN A MONTH.

GOVERNMENT POSSESSION OF THE VAST INDUSTRY IS THE FIRST MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENT IN THE LABOR PARTY'S SOCIALIZATION PLATFORM. YEARS OF PLANNING AND CAMPAIGNING PRECEDED THE ELECTION LANDSLIDE THAT MADE THE SOCIALIST DREAM COME TRUE.

THE CABINET, REALIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE TRANSFER, HELD A LONG DISCUSSION TODAY, AND RADIO APPEALS WERE BROADCAST TO MINERS TO REDUCE ABSENTEEISM AT THE PITS.

INITIALS NCB NATIONAL COAL BOARD WILL RUN UP ITS BLUE FLAG, BEARING THE

TO REDUCE ABSENTEEISM AT THE PITS.

THE NATIONAL COAL BOARD WILL RUN UP ITS BLUE FLAG, BEARING THE INITIALS NCB, OVER THE MINES ON NEW YEAR'S DAY, AND THE BOARD OFFICIALLY WILL TAKE OVER THE INDUSTRY WHICH ECONOMISTS ESTIMATE IS WORTH $656,000,000.

IN A MESSAGE CELEBRATING THE TRANSFER, PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE SAID THAT GREAT ADVANCES LIE AHEAD IF THE WORKERS, THE COAL BOARD AND THE GOVERNMENT "USE THEIR RIGHTS WISELY."

LORD HYNDLEY, CHAIRMAN OF NCB, PREPARED HIS DEDICATORY MESSAGE SAYING THAT "THIS IS A GREAT ADVENTURE AND ALL OF US ARE IN IT. IT CANNOT BE ALLOWED TO FAIL."

1946

INVOLVED IN THE TRANSFER ARE SOME 1,500 COLLIERIES, FORMERLY OWNED BY 800 PRIVATE COMPANIES, AS WELL AS 400 SMALL MINES, MORE THAN 1,000,000 ACRES OF LAND AND SUCH EQUIPMENT AS WHARVES, TRUCKS, FREIGHT CARS AND PIT PONIES.

THE COAL BOARD WILL BECOME THE BOSS OF SOME 690,000 MINEWORKERS AND NUMEROUS CLERKS AND ADMINISTRATIVE WORKERS.

1946

THE BOARD DOESN'T KNOW HOW MUCH UNMINED COAL IT WILL OWN--IT ONLY KNOWS THAT PRIVATE OPERATORS HAD HOPED TO DIG SOME 20,000,000,000 (BILLION) TONS OVER THE NEXT 100 YEARS.

PAYMENT TO PRIVATE COMPANIES IS TO BE MADE BY GOVERNMENT STOCK. THE EXACT AMOUNT IS TO BE COMPUTED BY AN INDEPENDENT TRIBUNAL OF EXPERTS.

THE GOVERNMENT, FACED WITH THE TASK OF INCREASING PRODUCTION IN AN INDUSTRY THAT HAS BEEN GOING DOWNHILL FOR YEARS, HAD PLEDGED TO STRIVE FOR BETTER WORKING CONDITIONS, BETTER WAGES AND MODERNIZATION OF ANTIQUATED MACHINERY.

THE TRANSITION OF THE COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES, INCLUDING 355,000 MILES OF CABLE, IS EXPECTED BY COMPANY OFFICIALS TO BE SMOOTH AND UNEVENTFUL.

1946

SIR EDWARD WILSHAW, WHO ROSE IN 53 YEARS FROM OFFICE BOY TO CHAIRMANSHIP OF CABLE AND WIRELESS, CLEARED OUT HIS DESK TODAY TO MAKE ROOM FOR A FIVE-MAN MANAGERIAL BOARD APPOINTED BY THE BRITISH TREASURY. IT HAS NOT YET BEEN DECIDED WHAT MINISTRY WILL OPERATE THE COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK, ESTIMATED BY COMPANY OFFICIALS TO BE WORTH $120,000,000.

"ALL THE STAFF WILL REMAIN, AS THE GOVERNMENT HAS GIVEN ITS PLEDGE IN PARLIAMENT THAT WORKERS WIL NOT SUFFER," SAID A COMPANY OFFICIAL.

THE COMPANY EMPLOYS 10,000 PERSONS OF 57 DIFFERENT NATIONALITIES; HAS A TOTAL OF 200 STATIONS IN MORE THAN 70 COUNTRIES; AND TRANSMITTED 722,000,000 WORDS IN 1945.

THE PRICE WHICH THE GOVERNMENT MUST PAY TO CABLE AND WIRELESS WILL BE DETERMINED BY A THREE-MAN TRIBUNAL, INSTRUCTED BY LAW TO FIX THE VALUATION ON THE BASIS OF "WILLING SELLER-WILLING BUYER." #

1946

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WITH NEW YEAR (410)
BY RUSSEL LANDSTROM

LONDON, DEC.31-(AP)-THE OLD YEAR WAS ONE OF SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE, POLITICAL PORTENTS AND SOLEMN DELIBERATIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN, BUT ITS LIGHTER SIDE MADE PLENTY OF NEWS, TOO.

WALT DISNEY CAME IN QUEST OF THE LEPRECHAUNS OF OLD IRELAND. THE BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY TOYED WITH THE NOTION OF TELEVISING HYPNOTISM, BUT GAVE IT UP BECAUSE SO MANY PEOPLE FELL ASLEEP AT A TEST THAT IT WAS CONSIDERED TOO DANGEROUS.

IN A YEAR OF ARMY REFORMS IT REMAINED FOR A DEBATING HOUSE OF LORDS TO STRIKE THIS NOTE: THAT A MARRIED MAN IN THE SERVICES "SHOULD BE ENABLED TO REGARD HIS WIFE AS HE WAS TAUGHT TO REGARD HIS RIFLE--SOMETHING TO BE KEPT NEAR HIM AND KEPT IN THE BEST POSSIBLE CONDITION."

THEN THERE WAS THE MAJOR, WHO STARTED READING A BOOK AT THE LAST LINE OF THE LAST PAGE, PROGRESSING THROUGH TO THE FRONT, WITH THE BOOK HELD UPSIDE DOWN. HE SAID IT TOOK HIM NO LONGER TO READ IT AND LENT FRESHNESS TO WHAT HE READ.

A YOUNG LIEUTENANT FOUND THAT HIS PROMOTION TO CAPTAIN WAS RECORDED OFFICIALLY AS BEING EFFECTIVE APRIL 1, 1046, INSTEAD OF 1946. HE APPLIED FOR 900 YEARS ARRERS OF PAY AND RECEIVED THIS REPLY FROM THE WAR OFFICE:

"YOUR APPLICATION FOR ALLOWANCES DATING BACK TO APRIL 1, 1046, IS IN ORDER. YOUR ACCOUNT HAS BEEN CREDITED WITH 39,999 POUNDS ($159,996). YOU APPEAR, HOWEVER, TO HAVE OVERLOOKED THE FACT THAT, ACCORDING TO THE KING'S REGULATIONS, A COMMANDING OFFICER IS PERSONALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR GUNS AND HORSES LOST IN ACTION OWING TO NEGLIFENCE. IF HE IS KILLED, THE ONUS DEVOLVES UPON THE SENIOR SURVIVING OFFICER.

"YOUR LETTER ADMITS YOU ARE THE SOLE SURVIVOR OF THE BATTLE OF HASTINGS (1066 A.D.), WHERE 20,000 HORSES VALUED AT TWO POUNDS EACH WERE LOST. YOU ARE, THEREFORE, LIABLE FOR 40,000 POUNDS ($160,000) AND HAVE, ACCORDINGLY, A NET DEBIT OF ONE POUND."

AFTER BREAD RATIONING WAS ESTABLISHED, ACROBATS WERE CLASSIFIED AS SEDENTARY WORKERS AND, THEREFORE, NOT ENTITLED TO EXTRA BREAD COUPONS.

A LONDON CORONER SUMMED UP THE TIMES AT AN INQUEST: "THIS MAN HAS NONE OF THE ATTRIBUTES OF CIVILIZATION. HE HAD NEITHER RATION CARD NOR IDENTITY CARD."

A32

DESPITE THE QUEUING, HOWEVER, THE GALS STILL HAD PLENTY OF LIFE. ACCORDING TO THE REPORT OF A SPEECH IN THE HORNSEY JOURNAL: "THE ATOMIC ENERGY LATENT IN WOMEN, IF RELEASED FOR CONSTRUCTION, WOULD SAVE THE WORLD."

OF DIFFERENT TEMPERAMENT WAS THE WOMAN WHO KEELED OVER JUST BEFORE THE ROYAL CARRIAGE, TRAVELLING SLOWLY IN ONE OF THE YEAR'S PROCESSIONS, WAS DUE TO PASS HER.

"IT ALWAYS HAPPENS THAT WAY, EVER SINCE THE CORONATION," SHE TOLD REPORTERS. "EVERY TIME I NEARLY SEE THE KING I FAINT."

ADVERTISING COLUMNS CONTRIBUTED TO THE HUMAN COMEDY OF 1946. AN INSERTION IN THE LINCOLNSHIRE CHRONICLE SAID: "OWNER OF TRACTOR WISHES TO CORRESPOND WITH WIDOW WHO OWNS A MODERN FOSTER THRASHER: OBJECT MATRIMONY: SEND PHTOGRAPH OF MACHINE."

FS551PES

THE BIG FRENCH HOTELS AND NEIGHBORHOOD BISTROS PLANNED ENTERTAINMENT AND LAVISH FOOD, WHICH SEEMED PLENTIFUL BUT COSTLY.

A23 ADD LOW (NL-EUROPEAN NEW YEAR) XXX POUND (King)

THE OLD YEAR ENDED ON A POLITICAL NOTE IN WARSAW, WHERE POLISH GOVERNMENT LEADERS APPEALED FOR UNITY IN TACKLING THE BIG RECONSTRUCTION TASKS AHEAD.

THE PEOPLE OF BELGIUM AND HOLLAND BUTTONED THEIR COATS AGAINST CHILL WINDS AND HURRIED THROUGH THE STREETS FOR QUIET OBSERVANCES AROUND HOME FIRES. CAFES AND NIGHT CLUBS, WHICH DID A POOR CHRISTMAS BUSINESS, HOPED TO DO ONLY A LITTLE BETTER TONIGHT.

IN MOSCOW AND OTHER LARGE CITIES OF RUSSIA, THERE WERE SPECIAL NEW YEAR'S EVE PERFORMANCES IN THE THEATERS. 1946

FOR MANY PEOPLE OF THE ORTHODOX FAITH IN RUSSIA AND EASTERN EUROPE, HOWEVER, THE EVENING PASSED UNNOTICED, SINCE THEIR NEW YEAR IS OBSERVED 13 DAYS LATER.

A DRY NOTE IN BRITAIN'S CELEBRATIONS CAME FROM SCOTLAND, WHERE THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES OF WHISKEY LIE IN BONDED WAREHOUSES RESERVED FOR EXPORT, WHILE THE MERRYMAKERS WERE HARD PUT TO FIND ANYTHING TO DRINK.

TRADITIONALLY THRIFTY SCOTS IN THE HEART OF THE DISTILLING COUNTRY WERE REPORTED TO BE OFFERING AS HIGH AS $40 FOR A BOTTLE OF WHISKEY.

BUT CROWDS NEVERTHELESS THRONGED THE STREETS OF SCOTTISH TOWNS FOR THE TRADITIONAL SINGING AND DANCING. 1946

IN LONDON, NEW YEAR'S PLANS WERE ON THE LARGEST SCALE SINCE BEFORE THE WAR. THE ANNUAL CHELSEA ARTS BALL, LONDON'S ROWDIEST NEW YEAR'S PARTY, WAS IN FULL SWING FOR THE FIRST TIME IN EIGHT YEARS.

IN INDIA, WHERE THE NEW YEAR GETS AN EARLY START, THRONGS PACKED THE STREETS OF BOMBAY AND TOOTED HORNS.

UNDER BALMY SKIES, STREET BANDS PLAYED FOR TIPS WHILE HAWKERS SOLD SWEETS, NUTS AND TOY BALLOONS. WESTERN CLOTHES BLENDED WITH THE BRIGHTLY COLORED INDIAN DRESS.

BUT COMMUNAL STRIFE, WHICH HAD RESULTED IN THOUSANDS OF DEATHS IN THE LAST FEW MONTHS, CONTINUED RIGHT UP TO THE CLOSING MINUTES OF THE OLD YEAR. A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED SHORTLY BEFORE MIDNIGHT SAID THAT FIVE PERSONS HAD BEEN KNIFED AND ONE BURNED BY ACID IN HINDU-MOSLEM FIGHTING DURING THE DAY.

FS526PES

LONDON, DEC.31-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT HAD INVITED ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT TO VISIT CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND "IT IS REPORTED THAT MR. ROOSEVELT HAS ACCEPTED." THE SON OF THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES RECENTLY AFTER VISITING RUSSIA AND POLAND WITH HIS WIFE, THE FORMER FAYE EMERSON.

AT HIS HOME IN HYDE PARK, N.Y., ROOSEVELT SAID HE HAD NO COMMENT TO MAKE ON THE REPORT.

HP754PES 1946

IN PALESTINE, MEANWHILE, RESIDENTS OF THE JEWISH VILLAGES OF RISHON LEZION AND PETAH TIKVAH REMAINED UNDER VIRTUAL HOUSE ARREST AS BRITISH AUTHORITIES PRESSED THEIR SEARCH FOR UNDERGROUND PERPETRATORS OF THE FLOGGINGS OF FOUR BRITISH SOLDIERS.

THE FLOGGINGS WERE CONDEMNED IN STRONG TERMS BY THREE JEWISH AGENCY LEADERS. IN A CABLE TO THE AGENCY IN JERUSALEM, MOSHE SHERTOK, DR.MOSHE SNEH AND MRS.GOLDA MEYERSON, ALL NOW IN BASLE, TERMED THE FLOGGINGS "REVOLTING BRUTALITY DESECRAOWPG THE GOOD NAME OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY," AND URGED ALL PALESTINE JEWS TO ASSIST IN MEASURES TO PREVENT RECURRENCE OF ROWDYISM.

IN BRITAIN, SCOTLAND YARD SEARCHED FOR THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR A FIRE IN A LONDON SYNAGOGUE YESTERDAY, APPARENTLY SET IN REPRISAL FOR THE FLOGGINGS. A YARD SPOKESMAN SAID THE LONDON JEWISH COMMUNITY WAS TAKEN SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS TO GUARD SYNAGOGUES AGAINST VANDALISM. IN BIRMINGHAM, POLICE INVESTIGATED ANOTHER INCIDENT, IN WHICH A BRICK WAS TOSSED THROUGH A WINDOW AT A ZIONIST COUNCIL HEADQUARTERS.

IN HIS TALKS WITH THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, BEN-GURION WAS EXPECTED TO PUT FORWARD THE JEWISH PROPOSAL FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A JEWISH STATE IN PALESTINE AS AN ISSUE WHICH MUST BE DISCUSSED AT THE CONFERENCE. ADD London (re Palestine) XXX participate (Williams)

BEN-GURION WILL ARRIVE HERE TOMORROW FROM BASLE.

JP321PES

RESIDENTS OF SEVERAL JEWISH TOWNS ON THE COASTAL PLAIN, WHERE THE BRITONS WERE WHIPPED, WERE KEPT UNDER VIRTUAL HOUSE ARREST, AND CURFEWS FROM DAWN TO DUSK REMAINED IN EFFECT.

THE JEWISH AGENCY IN JERUSALEM RECEIVED A CABLE FROM THREE AGENCY LEADERS NOW IN BASEL, SWITZERLAND--DR.MOSHE SHERTOK, DR.MOSHE SNEH AND MRS.GOLDA MEYERSON--CONDEMNING THE ILLEGAL WHIPPINGS AS "REVOLTING BRUTALITY DESECRATING THE GOOD NAME OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY." ADD Jerusalem (Day - Palestine) XXX Tobber

GENE CURRIVAN, NEW YORK TIMES MIDDLE EAST CORRESPONDENT, RECEIVED A CABLE SIGNED "MARCUS M.SPERBER, MONTREAL (CANADA) MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE FOR PALESTINE."

IT SAID THAT "WE WOULD HAVE BEEN GREATLY DISAPPOINTED" IF IRGUN HAD NOT RETALIATED FOR THE "PRIMITIVE AND BARBARIC ASSAULT" BY AUTHORITIES ON AN IRGUN MEMBER.

JP602PES

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT THE COMMITTEE HAD CONCLUDED DELIBERATIONS "ON THE PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE COMPOSITION OF THE ARMED FORCES TO BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL BY MEMBER NATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS."

THIS REPRESENTS A SECOND PHASE OF COMMITTEE WORK. IT ALSO REPRESENTS A DECIDED SPEEDING-UP BY THE COMMITTEE.

THE MILITARY COMMITTEE IS MADE UP OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CHIEFS OF STAFF OF THE FIVE GREAT POWERS, BRITAIN, CHINA, FRANCE, THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA.

FS504PES ADD Lake Success (UN - Armed Forces) XXX Figures

PARIS, DEC.31-(AP)-A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR SAID TODAY THE ALLIED MANPOWER COMMISSIONERS OF GERMANY'S FOUR ZONES HAD MET PRIVATELY IN PARIS WITH LOUIS SAILLANT OF THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS TO DISCUSS A "UNIFICATION PLAN THAT WOULD SURRENDER GERMANY'S UNIONS TO COMMUNIST CONTROL."

IRVING J.BROWN, EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVE OF THE AFL, SAID THE FOUR COMMISSIONERS HELD A MEETING "THAT WAS NOT PUBLICLY ANNOUNCED" IN PARIS' HOTEL CRILLON FROM DEC.16 TO 18 AT SAILLANT'S CALL.

BROWN SAID THE GROUP DISCUSSED AFFILIATION OF THE GERMAN UNIONS TO THE WFTU, WHICH THE AFL CHARGES IS COMMUNIST-DOMINATED, AND UNIFICATION OF THE UNIONS IN THE FOUR ZONES. BROWN SAID THE UNIONS OF THE SOVIET ZONE, IN SUCH A CASE, WOULD HAVE AN ABSOLUTE MAJORITY OF THE TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.

THE UNION UNIFICATION PLAN, BROWN SAID IS "PART OF A NEW COMMUNIST DRIVE FOLLOWING THE FAILURE OF THE SO-CALLED SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY, WHICH WAS TO UNITE ALL GERMAN LABOR UNDER COMMUNIST DOMINATION AS WAS DONE IN THE EASTERN ZONE."

JP452PES

PARIS,DEC.31-(AP)-PREMIER LEON BLUM IN A NEW YEAR'S EVE BROADCAST ORDERED A FLAT FIVE PER CENT CUT ON THE MARKED PRICES OF ALL GOODS--AGRICULTURAL, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL--AND TOLD THE FRENCH PEOPLE THAT ANOTHER FIVE PER CENT CUT WOULD BE ORDERED IN 60 DAYS.

BLUM SAID HIS REGIME HAD TAKEN UP A TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENT TO PROTECT THE FRANC, INCREASE THE BUYING POWER OF THE MASSES AND "BREAK THE CYCLE OF RISING PRICES."

BLUM SAID THE FIRST FIVE PER CENT CUT WAS EFFECTIVE NEXT TUESDAY. IT WILL APPLY TO EVERYTHING BOUGHT AT RETAIL EXCEPT MILK AND BREAD WHICH ARE SOLD NOW AT A PEGGED PRICE.

HP753PES

METZ, FRANCE, DEC 31-(AP)-FRENCH AUTHORITIES REPORTED TODAY THAT A FARMER PLOWING HIS FIELD NEAR THIONVILLE AT THE EDGE OF THE WALD-WISSE FOREST ON THE FRONTIER BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE SAAR VALLEY, HAD DISCOVERED THE GRAVE OF AN AMERICAN AVIATOR.

IDENTIFICATION TAGS FOUND AMONG THE EFFECTS BORE THE NAME OF NOAH LEWIS EPSTEIN, ASN 743037 -- T42 S 43.0, NEXT OF KIN WAS GIVEN AS MRS. M. HERSHMANN, 2698 CALVERT AVENUE, DETROIT.

AMERICAN ARMY GRAVES REGISTRATION OFFICIALS ARE BEING NOTIFIED.

JR710AES

MUNICH, GERMANY, DEC 31-(AP)-GERMAN POLICE RULED TODAY THAT CARRYING PIGS UNDER THE ARMS ON NEW YEAR'S EVE IS A "PUBLIC NUISANCE," AND ANY GERMAN WHO DOES IT TONIGHT, WILL WIND UP WITH HIS PIG IN THE POKEY.

THE REGULATION ENDS A CENTURIES-LONG CUSTOM. ON THE LAST NIGHT OF THE OLD YEAR, THE CHIMNEY SWEEPS OF GERMANY ALWAYS STROLLED THE STREETS, BEARING SUCKLING PIG. THE SUPERSTITIOUS STROKED THE PIG FOR GOOD LUCK AND GAVE THE "SWEEP" A COIN OR A FRUIT.

IN FORMAL LANGUAGE, THE POLICE SAID: "THE CARRYING OF YOUNG PIGS HAS CAUSED PUBLIC NUISANCE AND IS HEREBY PROHIBITED."

INFORMALLY, THE STORY IS: IN FOOD-RATIONED GERMANY, THE CHIMNEY SWEEP ISN'T SUPPOSED TO HAVE AS MUCH AS WHOLE PIG, HOWEVER SMALL, IN THE FIRST PLACE. IF HE WALKS AROUND WITH MEAT ON THE HOOF, HE'LL PROBABLY GET MOBBED, AND LOSE THE PIG ANYWAY.

30-24-7175

SAAR (500)
BY RICHARD O'REGAN

SAARBRUECKEN, DEC. 31-(AP)-NEITHER THE CONQUERING FRENCH NOR THE CONQUERED GERMANS IN THIS COAL-RICH, POLITICALLY DIVIDED BORDERLAND APPEARED TODAY TO FEEL THAT A PLEBISCITE LIKE THE ONE IN 1935 WOULD SOLVE THE CONTROVERSIAL FUTURE OF THE COVETED SAAR.

FRENCH MILITARY OFFICIALS AND MOST GERMAN POLITICAL LEADERS EXPRESSED IDENTICAL VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT, ASSERTING SAARLANDERS HADV

FRENCH MILITARY OFFICIALS AND MOST GERMAN POLITICAL LEADERS EXPRESSED IDENTICAL VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT, ASSERTING SAARLANDERS HAD "NOWOBODIBICAL EXPERIENCE" AND THAT A IUWEVNTP

1946

FRENCH MILITARY OFFICIALS AND MOST GERMAN POLITICAL LEADERS EXPRESSED IDENTICAL VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT, ASSERTING SAARLANDERS HAD "NO POLITICAL EXPERIENCE" AND THAT A POPULAR REFERENDUM WOULD BE "BRUTAL AND UNSCIENTIFIC."

THE SAARLANDERS THEMSELVES, BOTH THOSE IN FAVOR OF AN ECONOMIC REUNION WITH FRANCE AND THOSE DESIRING TO REMAIN GERMAN -- AT LEAST THOSE TO WHOM THIS CORRESPONDENT TALKED -- ALSO REJECTED THE IDEA OF A PLEBISCITE, EXPRESSING DISTRUST OF SUCH A BALLOT IN THESE HUNGRY TIMES WHEN A PERSON IS PRONE TO "VOTE BY HIS STOMACH."

THE QUESTION OF THE SAAR'S FUTURE, RECENTLY BROUGHT TO A HEAD BY FRANCE'S NEWLY INSTITUTED "ECONOMIC FRONTIER" SEPARATING THE DISPUTED REGION FROM THE REMAINDER OF GERMANY, IS SCHEDULED FOR DISCUSSION BY THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS IN MOSCOW NEXT MARCH.

MEANWHILE, THERE APPARENTLY IS A DEEP-ROOTED CONVICTION HERE AMONG BOTH FRENCH AND GERMANS THAT THE ISSUE CANNOT BE SOLVED BY ANY FOUR POWER PLAN FOR A REFERENDUM.

FRENCH AUTHORITIES, WHO WANT TO USE THE SOARING COAL PRODUCTION OF THE SAAR'S GREAT FIELDS WITH THE IRON OF LORRAINE, AND THE GERMANS ALIKE DECLARE THE ISSUE CAN BE SOLVED ONLY BY A DECISIVE FOUR POWER DECLARATION.

THE FRENCH POSITION SEEMS CLEAR, AT LEAST IN SAARBRUECKEN. FRANCE DESIRES AN ECONOMIC UNION WITH THE SAAR. SPEAKING UNOFFICIALLY, FRENCH MILITARY AUTHORITIES SAID FRANCE'S WEEK-OLD CUSTOMS CORDON AROUND THE SAAR WOULD "STAY IN EFFECT UNTIL THE ISSUE IS SETTLED."

AS FOR POLITICAL UNION, FRENCH OFFICIALS SAID THEY DID "NOT CARE WHEN THAT WOULD COME." LEADERS OF THE CHRISTIAN PEOPLES PARTY, CLAIMING 53 PERCENT OF THE SAAR'S VOTES, AND THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, CLAIMING 25 PERCENT, SAID THEY HOPED "FOR GRADUAL POLITICAL UNION."

1946

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BOTH FRENCH OFFICIALS AND THE BIG PARTY LEADERS CLAIMED THAT THE 1935 PLEBISCITE, IN WHICH SAARLANDERS VOTED OVERWHELMINGLY TO REUNITE WITH GERMANY AFTER 15 YEARS OF FRENCH ADMINISTRATION FOLLOWING THE FIRST WORLD WAR, WAS "FALSIFIED" BY A "NAZI TERROR" PRIOR TO THE NEUTRALLY SUPERVISED VOTE.

"A PEOPLE WHO ARE HUNGRY WILL VOTE FOR WHOEVER FEEDS THEM," SAID A RESTAURANT PROPRIETOR IN COMMENT TYPICAL OF THE SAAR'S MAN-IN-THE-STREET. "THAT MEANS THEY'LL VOTE FOR FRANCE, ALTHOUGH WERE THE AMERICANS HERE THEY'D VOTE FOR AMERICA, REGARDLESS OF THE FACT THAT THEY WISH TO STAY GERMAN."

GEORGE SCHULTE, GERMAN MINISTER OF INTERIOR IN THE FRENCH-APPOINTED SAAR ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, DECLARED THAT A PLEBISCITE "WOULD BE BAD."

"THE MASSES OF THE POPULATION SAY THAT 'HITLER WAS GOOD--WE HAD WHITE BREAD AND OUR WIVES HAD FUR COATS, WHILE TODAY WE HAVE DEMOCRACY AND NOTHING TO EAT,'" SCHULTE SAID.

"WE SHOULD IMITATE THE GOEBBELS METHODS," HE CONTINUED. "WE SHOULD SYSTEMATICALLY INDOCTRINATE THESE PEOPLE WITH DEMOCRACY--MORE SLOWLY THAN THE AMERICANS, WHO HAVE GIVEN TOO MUCH DEMOCRACY TO GERMANS TOO FAST."

ON THE OTHER HAND, COMMUNIST LEADER FRITZ NICKOLAY DECLARED: "FRANCE WISHES THE SAAR. IF THE U.S. TROOPS HAD STAYED IN THIS AREA AT LEAST 90 PERCENT OF THE SAARLANDERS WOULD HAVE DESIRED TO REMAIN AS PART OF GERMANY. THE POPULATION IS AGAINST FRANCE, BUT IN A PLEBISCITE IT MIGHT EXPRESS ITSELF AS PRO-FRENCH ONLY BECAUSE THE PEOPLE ARE HUNGRY. FOR THIS REASON WE ARE AGAINST A PLEBISCITE."

1946

A SAARBRUECKEN TELEPHONE OPERATOR, REPRESENTING PRETTY FAIRLY THE OPINION OF MOST OF THE SAARLANDERS TO WHOM THIS CORRESPONDENT TALKED, DECLARED:

"IF IT WERE NOT FOR THE FOOD THE FRENCH ARE PROVIDING, I WOULD RATHER BE DEAD THAN BE WITH FRANCE."

JR344AES

NUERNBERG, DEC 31-(AP)-NO DECISION HAS YET BEEN MADE AS TO WHETHER FRITZ THYSSEN, GERMAN INDUSTRIALIST, WILL BE TRIED BY AN AMERICAN WAR CRIMES COURT, OFFICIALS IN THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES SAID TODAY.

THE AGING THYSSEN IS STILL CONFINED IN A HOSPITAL UNDER MILITARY CUSTODY. NO INDICTMENT IS BEING PREPARED AGAINST HIM, BUT WAR CRIMES PROSECUTORS ARE STILL INVESTIGATING HIS ALLEGED ASSISTANCE TO HITLER'S SEIZURE OF POWER AND HIS RELATIONS WITH NAZI LEADERS.

M814AES

1946

BY L.S.CHAKALES

ATHENS, DEC.31-(AP)-KING GEORGE II, IN A NEW YEAR MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE OF GREECE, ACCUSED BULGARIA TONIGHT OF CAUSING "HEAVY CALAMATIES TO OUR COUNTRY."

THE MONARCH, OBVIOUSLY REFERRING TO GREECE'S BALKAN NEIGHBORS, SAID "SOME OF OUR OLD ALLIES" WERE ENGAGED IN "AN UNFAIR AND HOSTILE DIPLOMATIC AND PRESS ATTACK" ON THE GREEKS, AND ADDED:

"WE HAVE SEEN A FORMER ENEMY OF THE ALLIES WHO HAS CAUSED ESPECIALLY HEAVY CALAMITIES TO OUR COUNTRY (SEEKING) TO BE REWARDED AT A TIME WHEN OUR FEW DEMANDS FOR SECURITY WHICH HAVE LODGED AGAINST HER HAVE NOT BEEN SATISFIED."

THE KING APPARENTLY REFERRED TO BULGARIA'S DEMAND FOR THE RETURN OF WESTERN THRACE FROM GREECE, AND UNSUCCESSFUL GREEK DEMANDS AT THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE FOR A STRIP OF BULGARIAN TERRITORY.

(IN SOFIA, BULGARIAN PRESIDENT VASSIL KOLAROV AND PREMIER GEORGI DIMITROV ISSUED A NEW YEAR STATEMENT EXPRESSING BELIEF THAT BULGARIA SOON "WILL CONCLUDE AND SIGN A WORTHY AND LASTING PEACE AND BE

ACCEPTED AS A MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS." THIS STATEMENT ADDED THAT THE QUESTION OF THE RETURN OF WESTERN THRACE STILL WAS AN ISSUE AND "WILL NOT BE PUT ASIDE UNTIL ITS FINAL SOLUTION.")

KING GEORGE, WHOSE GOVERNMENT CHARGES BULGARIA, YUGOSLAVIA AND ALBANIA WITH FOMENTING GUERRILLA WARFARE IN NORTHERN GREECE, SAID THAT IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PRESS AND DIPLOMATIC ATTACKS ON HIS COUNTRY "THERE HAVE BEEN MANIFESTED IN SOME OF OUR NORTHERN PROVINCES AN INTENSE ACTIVITY BY ARMED BANDS WHICH HAVE LED TO UNNECESSARY AND UNFAIR SPILLING OF GREEK BLOOD."

AN 11-NATION COMMISSION WILL PROCEED TO NORTHERN GREECE AND THE BORDER AREAS OF HER NEIGHBORS THIS MONTH TO INVESTIGATE THE COMPLAINTS AND COUNTER-COMPLAINTS.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST-DOMINATED EAM (NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT) SAID IN A STATEMENT THAT IF THE U.N. INVESTIGATION IS A FAIR ONE, THE STRIFE IN GREECE MUST BE BLAMED UPON THE ROYALIST REGIME AND THE PRESENCE OF BRITISH TROOPS.

THE STATEMENT, CARRIED BY THE LEFTIST ORGAN ELEFTHERIA ELLADA, SAID THAT PEACE WAS POSSIBLE IN GREECE ONLY THROUGH PARTICIPATION OF LEFTIST PARTIES IN THE GOVERNMENT, AND CALLED THE GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER CONSTANTIN TSALDARIS "NEO-FASCIST."

THE STATEMENT SAID THE GOVERNMENT WAS A "LAUGHING STOCK, INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY" IN TRYING TO CONCEAL THE REAL CAUSES OF THE GREEK STRIFE AND ADDED THAT "PERSECTUIONS" HAD INCREASED SHARPLY SINCE THE PLEBISCITE WHICH RETURNED GEORGE TO HIS THRONE. 1946

PA-JP519PES

ATHENS, DEC. 31-(AP)-THE COMMUNIST-DOMINATED EAM CENTRAL COMMITTEE SAID TODAY THAT PEACE IN GREECE WAS POSSIBLY ONLY THROUGH PARTICIPATION OF LEFTIST PARTIES IN THE GOVERNMENT.

THE COMMITTEE DECLARED THAT THE PRESENT REGIME WAS "NEO-FASCIST."

THE STATEMENT, WHICH APPEARED IN THE DAY NEWSPAPER ELEFTHERIA ELLADA, SAID THAT IF THE FORTHCOMING UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF THE GREEK BORDER WAS FAIR IT WOULD REVEAL THAT THE CRISIS WAS CAUSED BY IMPOSITION OF THE PRESENT REGIME ON GREECE AND ALSO BY THE "BRITISH OCCUPATION."

ASSERTING THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS A "LAUGHING STOCK INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY," THE STATEMENT CHARGED THAT "PERSECUTIONS" HAD SHARPLY INCREASED SINCE THE MARCH 31 NATIONAL ELECTIONS AND THE PLEBISCITE 1946 THE MONARCHY.

IN THE MILITARY FIELD, ABOUT 100 GUERRILLAS ATTACKED THE SMALL TOWN OF YPATI, 14 MILES WEST OF LAMIA, YESTERDAY AFTER DESTROYING A NEARBY BRIDGE. A SMALL FORCE HELD THE TOWN FOR SEVEN HOURS UNTIL REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVED. THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCED SAID THAT TWO GENDARMES WERE KILLED, SEVEN WOUNDED AND SIX MISSING.

WARSAW, DEC.31-(AP)-BATTERED AND SCARRED FROM BEATINGS HE SAID HE HAD RECEIVED FROM THE SECURITY POLICE, ZYGMUNT SZCZYGIEL, A YOUNG POLISH POLITICAL LEADER, TOLD VICE PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK TODAY HE HAD BEEN THREATENED WITH DEATH UNLESS HE DISSOLVED HIS PARTY'S DISTRICT ORGANIZATION AT WILCZE, NEAR BYDGOSZCZ.

MIKOLAJCZYK SAID THAT SZCZYGIEL WAS ONE PROOF OF CHARGES HE HAS BEEN MAKING AND THE GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN DENYING THAT SECURITY POLICE ARE PURSUING A CAMPAIGN OF INTIMIDATION TO FORCE PEASANTS TO LEAVE HIS POLISH PEASANT PARTY AND WITHDRAW AS CANDIDATES IN THE PARLIA-

MENTARY ELECTIONS SET FOR JAN. 19.

SZCZYGIEL, 33, SAID HE WAS FORCED BY THE SECURITY POLICE ON 14 OCCASIONS RECENTLY TO TRAVEL 25 MILES FROM HIS FARM TO BYDGOSZCZ WHERE HE WAS QUESTIONED, THREATENED AND BEATEN ON THE FACE WITH FISTS BY A SECURITY OFFICER. HE EXHIBITED LETTERS BEARING A SECURITY POLICE STAMP DIRECTING HIS APPEARANCE IN BYDGOSZCZ.

SZCZYGIEL ADDED THAT IN WILCZE, POLICE HAD ARRESTED 30 PEASANTS, STRIPPED THEM OF CLOTHING, AND CONFINED THEM IN DAMP CELLARS IN EFFORTS TO FORCE THEM TO ABANDON THE PARTY.

MIKOLAJCZYK SAID A MRS.ANNA GADZALANKA, NOW A MEMBER OF THE PROVISIONAL PARLIAMENT, ALSO HAD REPORTED SHE WAS SEIZED BY SECURITY POLICE NEAR ZEGAN, IN UPPER SILESIA, WHILE ENDEAVORING TO PRESENT A LIST OF PARTY CANDIDATES TO THE ELECTIONS COMMISSION. SHE ADDED SHE WAS HELD FOR 22 HOURS AND THAT HER CHAUFFEUR AND AUTOMOBILE ALSO WERE HELD.

THE VICE-PREMIER SAID HE RECEIVED A LONG LIST OF DAILY REPORTS OF ARRESTS BY THE SECURITY POLICE AND NAMED 91 PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATES OF WHOM HE SAID ALL BUT THREE WERE STILL IMPRISONED. HE CITED CITY BY CITY REPORTS OF ALLEGED BEATINGS OF PARTY MEMBERS AND CANDIDATES BY THE SECRET POLICE, MASS ARRESTS, PHYSICAL TORTURE AND COLD WATER IMMERSIONS.

JP/WW416PES 1946

BELGRADE, DEC.31-(AP)-MIMILOS TRIFUNOVIC, PREMIER OF THE EMIGRE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT IN LONDON IN 1943, WENT ON TRIAL BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT OF SERBIA TODAY WITH A GROUP OF DEFENDANTS BELGRADE NEWSPAPERS CALLED AN "ESPIONAGE GROUP."

TRIFUNOVIC, WHO HAD SERVED IN YUGOSLAV CABINETS AS MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND MINISTER OF INTERIOR AND IN THE 1941 COUP D'ETAT GOVERNMENT, WAS PROSECUTION WITNESS AT THE TRIAL OF GEN. DRAJA M.HAILOVIC, THE CHETNIK LEADER, WHO WAS EXECUTED UPON CONVICTION.

THE FORMER PREMIER, 75, ORGANIZED THE RADICAL PARTY UPON HIS RETURN FROM LONDON AND DECLINED TO JOIN PREMIER MARSHAL TITO'S NATIONAL FRONT.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED TO FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS AN HOUR BEFORE THE TRIAL STARTED IDENTIFIED AS THE PRINCIPAL DEFENDANT A FORMER NEWSPAPERMAN NAMED MILUTIN STEFANOVIC. THE OTHER DEFENDANTS WERE NOT IDENTIFIED.

MK810AES 1946

BY JACK GUINN (220)

BUDAPEST, DEC.31-(AP)-THE COMMUNIST-CONTROLLED HUNGARIAN POLITICAL POLICE LAST NIGHT ARRESTED JDENO SZATMARI, CORRESPONDENT FOR SWISS AND SWEDISH NEWSPAPERS AND PRESIDENT OF THE FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS' ASSOCIATION IN HUNGARY.

NO SPECIFIC CHARGE WAS STATED. SEVERAL HUNGARIAN REPORTERS SAID THEY CONSIDERED HIS ARREST CONNECTED WITH A COMMUNIST-SPONSORED "PURGE" OF PRO-WESTERN HUNGARIANS.

COMMUNISTS CHARGE THAT A COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY PLOT IS AFOOT. AMERICAN SOURCES SAID THEY UNDERSTOOD 240 MEN HAD BEEN ARRESTED AND THAT THE DISCOVERY OF SIX HIDDEN PLANES AND DOCUMENTS DETAILING PLANS FOR A REVOLUTION AND SETTING UP OF A GOVERNMENT IN EXILE HAD BEEN REPORTED.

ANTI-COMMUNIST HUNGARIANS, HOWEVER, SAID MOST OF THE PERSONS ARRESTED

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WERE SMALL LANDHOLDERS, THEORETICALLY THE GOVERNING PARTY, AND ASKED AGAINST WHOM THEY WERE PLANNING TO REVOLT.

HUNGARIAN NEWSMEN SAID SZATMARI WHO WAS IN TROUBLE WITH THE POLITICAL POLICE BEFORE FOR SAYING, AMONG OTHER THINGS, THAT THE COMMUNISTS WISHED TO ESTABLISH A DICTATORSHIP IN HUNGARY--WAS PICKED UP AT HIS HOME SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT.

ON BEHALF OF THE REPORTERS' SYNDICATE, AN APPEAL WAS MADE TO BRIG. GEN.GEORGE H.WEEMS, COMMANDING THE U.S.MILITARY MISSION, AND TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER, H.F.ARTHUR SCHOENFELD, "TO INTERCEDE TO THE EXTENT OF ASKING CLARIFICATION FROM THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT OF THE CHARGES AGAINST SZATMARI."

1946

NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN
BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, DEC.31-(AP)-THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA TODAY ASSAILED THE ECONOMIC MERGER OF THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN ZONES IN GERMANY AS A VIOLATION OF THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT, CHARGED THAT THE MOVE WAS INSPIRED BY BRITISH AND AMERICAN CAPITAL AND THAT IT WOULD OBSTRUCT THE RESTORATION OF GERMAN POLITICAL UNITY.

(THE ECONOMIC MERGER, WHICH WILL BE INAUGURATED FORMALLY TOMORROW, WAS HAILED BY THE U.S.DEPUTY MILITARY GOVERNOR LT.GEN.LUCIUS D.CLAY, IN BERLIN AS A STEP TOWARD MAKING GERMANY'S 40,000,000 INHABITANTS SELF-SUPPORTING BY 1950. HE SAID PLANS CALLED FOR ANNUAL REVENUE OF $900,000,000 FROM EXPORTS OF THE TWO ZONES BY THAT TIME.)

IZVESTIA COMMENTATOR S.ALEXEYEV, IN A STRONGLY-WORDED DENUNCIATION OF THE MERGER, CHARGED THAT THE UNIFICATION PLAN WOULD AID IN MAKING GERMANY INTO A UNION OF STATES, WHICH, HE SAID, WAS "THE AIM OF ANGLO-AMERICAN REACTION." THE AGREEMENT, HE SAID, SOUGHT TO EXTRACT "POWERFUL MILITARY AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES" AND USE THEM AS A MEANS OF "POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC PRESSURE."

1946

THE SOVIET PRESS CARRIED SEVERAL ARTICLES CRITICAL OF AMERICANS.

WRITING IN THE YOUTH NEWSPAPER KOMSOMOL PRAVDA, COMMENTATOR B. VRONSKI SAID THE UNITED STATES FACED A NEW ECONOMIC CRISIS IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

VRONSKI, SPECIALIST ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS, SAID AMERICANS WERE "GAPING WITH EXTREME ALARM AT TOMORROW'S HORIZON," AND THAT AN "ATMOSPHERE OF DESPONDENCY AND HOPELESSNESS REIGNS AMONG THE MASSES OF AMERICAN PEOPLE." HE SAID THE PRESENT ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES "TO A CERTAIN DEGREE RECALLS TIMES OF THE SPECULATIVE BOOM WHICH FOLLOWED THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND ENDED, AS IS KNOWN, IN THE ECONOMIC CRISIS OF 1921."

1946

THE ARMY NEWSPAPER RED STAR EXPRESSED A VIEW THAT THE EXPEDITION OF REAR ADM.RICHARD E.BYRD TO THE ANTARCTIC WAS PRIMARILY A SEARCH FOR URANIUM ORE, SOURCE OF ATOMIC POWER.

IN THE FIRST RUSSIAN EDITORIAL COMMENT ON THE EXPEDITION, THE NEWSPAPER SAID "THE DESIRE OF CERTAIN AMERICAN CIRCLES STILL FURTHER TO STRENGTHEN THEIR POSITION IN THE ATOMIC SPHERE BECAME MORE CLEAR IN CONNECTION WITH THE EXPEDITION TO THE ANTARCTIC." IT SUGGESTED THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS ATTEMPTING TO CONSOLIDATE RIGHTS TO HUGE AREAS WITH A VIEW TO ESTABLISHING "ABSOLUTE CONTROL OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN."

THE PRESS CARRIED A TASS REPORT FROM SHANGHAI QUOTING WHAT THE NEWS AGENCY SAID WAS A MANIFESTO BY THE "CHINESE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION" AND OTHER GROUPS PROTESTING "LAWLESS ACTIONS OF AMERICAN MARINES IN CHINA."

THE SOVIET PRESS AND RADIO REPORTED PROMINENTLY THE FORMATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF THE PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS OF AMERICA, AND CARRIED LONG EXCERPTS FROM AN ADDRESS OF FORMER SECRETARY OF COMMERCE HENRY A. WALLACE SETTING FORTH THE ORGANIZATION'S GOALS. HOWEVER, THERE WAS NO EDITORIAL COMMENT.

ALEXEYEV'S ARTICLE IN IZVESTIA SAID REAL COLLABORATION AMONG THE GREAT POWERS IN GERMANY WAS POSSIBLE BUT THAT THE BRITISH-AMERICAN MOVE "ALREADY IS USED ACTIVELY BY THOSE FOREIGN CIRCLES WHO ENDEAVOR WITH GERMAN REACTIONARIES TO SPLIT GERMANY IN HALF."

THE ARTICLE WAS BEING STUDIED HERE IN THE LIGHT OF THE FORTHCOMING MOSCOW FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE, AND IT SEEMED CERTAIN THAT MANY OF ALEXEYEV'S POINTS WOULD BE RAISED THERE.

ALEXEYEV SAID SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES IN BERLIN HAD PROPOSED AN ELABORATE PROGRAM FOR INTER-ZONE COLLABORATION BUT THAT BRITISH-AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES INSISTED THEY WERE UNABLE TO ATTAIN ECONOMIC UNITY.

"SUCH STATEMENTS ARE COMPLETELY UNFOUNDED AND SERVE MERELY AS A SCREEN COVERING THE POLICY OF ANGLO-AMERICAN AUTHORITIES IN GERMANY," THE ARTICLE SAID. "IT IS NOT HARD TO SHOW THAT IF THERE EXIST OBSTACLES IN HANDLING GERMANY, PARTICULARLY AS TO ECONOMIC UNITY, THEY COME PRINCIPALLY FROM THE ANGLO-AMERICAN SIDE AND NOT AT ALL FROM THE SOVIET SIDE.

"AS IS KNOWN, THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT MANY TIMES STATED GERMANY SHOULD BE REGARDED AS A UNIFIED ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WHOLE AND MADE THIS PROPOSAL AT THE BERLIN CONFERENCE ON NOT ONLY FORMING A NUMBER OF CENTRAL GERMAN DEPARTMENTS BUT EVEN A PROPOSAL ON THE FORMATION OF SOME KIND OF CENTRAL GERMAN ADMINISTRATION."

1946

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PEIPING, DEC. 31-(AP)-CHINESE COMMUNISTS GR
DUALLY TIGHTENED

THEIR ENCIRCLEMENT OF PAOTING, CAPITAL OF HOPEH PROVINCE, TODAY AND THREATENED TO CAPTURE LIUCHENG IN THEIR SHANTUNG PROVINCE OFNENSIVE.

GOVERNMENT SOURCES CONCEDED THE COMMUNISTS HAD CAPTURED MOST NATIONAL TRONGPOINTS WITHIN FIVE MILES OF PAOTING, WHERE A SMALL FORCE HELD OUT SEVERAL WEEKS LAST FALL AGAINST A STRONG ASSAULT. PAOTING IS 90 MILES SOUTH OF PEIPING.

SIXTY THOUSAND COMMUNISTS WERE REPORTED IN THE ATTACKING FORCES.

LATE GOVERNMENT REPORTS THAT LIUCHENG PROBABLY COULD NOT HOLD OUT MUCH LONGER. THE TOWN IS 67 MILES WEST OF TSINAN, THE SHANTUNG CAPITAL. THE NATIONAL GARRISON THREW BACK ATTACKS ON ITS NORTH AND SOUTH GATES, BUT WAS FALTERING UNDER AN ASSAULT ON THE EAST GATE.

COMMUNIST DEMOLITION CREWS DESTROYED MANY MILES OF RAILROADS IN LIAONING AND KIRIN PROVINCES IN MANCHURIA AND THREE SECTIONS OF TRACKS ON THE PEIPING-TIENTSIN RAILROAD NEAR TIENTSIN.

1946

X730APS

1946

PRECEDE SHANGHAI DAY

BY JOHN RODERICK

PEIPING WEDNESDAY JAN 1-(AP)-CHINA BEGAN 1947 TODAY WITH A NEW CONSTITUTION PATTERNED IN PART AFTER THAT OF THE UNITED STATES--BUT AMIDST ANTI-AMERICAN MANIFESTATIONS BOTH IN THE GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNIST ZONES OF THE CIVIL WAR TORN NATION.

GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK SIGNED THE DECREE OF PROMULGATION LAST NIGHT AT A FORMAL CEREMONY IN NANKING, THEN PROPOSED A TOAST TO WHAT HE TERMED CHINA'S FIRST "REPUBLICAN" DOCUMENT.

BUT IN NEW YEAR'S MESSAGES BROADCAST FROM YENAN, THE COMMUNISTS' TOP POLITICAL AND MILITARY FIGURES LAMBASTED IT AS ALLEGEDLY PROTECTING CHIANG'S "DICTATORSHIP."

ANTI-AMERICAN SENTIMENTS TOOK THE FORM OF A NOISY STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS IN GOVERNMENT AREAS AND BROADCAST STATEMENTS IN THE COMMUNIST ZONE--BOTH CENTERING ON AMERICAN AID TO CHIANG AND THE CONTINUED PRESENCE OF U.S.MILITARY FORCES.

THERE SEEMED LITTLE QUESTION THAT THE PARADES WERE URGED ON BY LEFTIST ELEMENTS AMONG STUDENTS. COMMUNISTS DENIED FOSTERING THE EVENTS BUT OBVIOUSLY WERE NOT DISPLEASED.

"AMERICAN TROOPS GO HOME," CHANTED 6,000 PEIPING STUDENTS OF SIX COLLEGES MONDAY. THE CHANT WAS PICKED UP YESTERDAY BY 500 STUDENTS OF PEIYANG UNIVERSITY AS THEY PARADED PAST THE U.S.FIFTH MARINE COMPOUND.

STUDENTS AT TIENTSIN WERE REPORTED PLANNING DEMONSTRATIONS TODAY.

AT SHANGHAI, PLACARDS APPEARED ON STUDENT BUSES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS READING, "U.S.ARMY GO HOME."

AT YENAN, MAO TSE-TUNG, CHAIRMAN OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY BROADCAST A NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE, PREDICTED OPPOSITION WITHIN THE NATION WILL GROW TO THE "AGGRESSOR POLICY OF AMERICA."

THE COMMUNIST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, GEN.CHU TEH, IN ANOTHER YENAN BROADCAST, ALSO CRITICIZED THE "AMERICAN POLICY OF AGGRESSION." BOTH CHU AND MAO SAID THE NEW CONSTITUTION ACTUALLY PROTECTS CHIANG'S "DICTATORSHIP."

IN NANKING, CHIANG EXPRESSED THE HOPE DURING A 4,000-WORD NATIONWIDE BROADCAST LAST NIGHT THAT THE COMMUNISTS WOULD NOT TRY TO SEIZE POWER BY ARMED FORCE. HE ACCLAIMED THE NEW CONSTITUTION WHICH MAKES ROOM FOR MORE THAN ONE PARTY. COMMUNISTS SHUNNED THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY WHICH DRAFTED IT, SAYING THE KUOMINTANG (GOVERNMENT PARTY) STILL HAD A STRANLEHOLD.

ON THE FIGHTING FIELD, THE GOVERNMENT CONCEDED THAT THE COMMUNISTS HAD CAPTURED STRONGPOINTS WITHIN FIVE MILES OF PAOTING, CAPITAL OF HOPEH PROVINCE AND 90 MILES SOUTH OF PEIPING.

THE MIN KUO DAILY NEWS AT TIENTSIN REPORTED THAT GOVERNMENT TROOPS HAVE MOVED WITHIN 10 MILES OF RUSSIAN-HELD DAIREN BUT "THERE WAS NO INDICATION OF THE REASON FOR THIS GOVERNMENT MOVE."

MONDAY, A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID HIS GOVERNMENT DID NOT RECOGNIZE RUSSIA'S RIGHT TO CONTINUE OCCUPYING THE BIG MANCHURIAN PORT AND WOULD TAKE OVER THE ADMINISTRATION WERE IT NOT FOR OBSTRUCTIONS BY CHINESE COMMUNISTS.

GG3PCS NM

DEMONSTRATIONS

BY FRED HAMPSON

SHANGHAI, DEC. 31-(AP)-NINETEEN FORTYSIX SLIPPED OUT OF CHINA TONIGHT IN THE ROAR OF ANTI-AMERICAN DEMONSTRATIONS BUT THERE WERE INDICATIONS THEY MIGHT DIE DOWN QUICKLY.

SOME STUDENT BODIES QUARRELED AMONG THEMSELVES AS TO THE POLICY THEY WOULD PURSUE TOWARDS ACCUSATIONS THAT TWO U.S. MARINES RAPED A CHINESE GIRL IN PEIPING. PEIPING ITSELF WAS BACK TO ITS NORMAL TRANQUILITY WITH AMERICAN MILITARY PERSONNEL AND THEIR FAMILIES REAPPEARING ON THE STREETS AFTER A DAY AND NIGHT IN QUARTERS.

MARINE OFFICIALS AT PEIPING INDICATED BOTH ACCUSED MARINES WOULD FACE A COURT MARTIAL, BUT REPORTED ONLY ONE HAD RELATIONS WITH THE GIRL. THEY SAID HE SAID HIS RELATIONS WITH HER WERE ON A PROFESSIONAL BASIS.

FOUR THOUSAND COEDS AT THE NATIONAL FUHTAN UNIVERSITY IN SHANGHAI DECIDED NOT TO STAGE DEMONSTRATIONS AFTER A VEHEMENT MEETING, MARKED BY FIST FIGHTS.

SEVERAL FUHTAN STUDENTS BLAMED AGITATION FOR ANTI-AMERICAN DEMONSTRATIONS ON "PRO-COMMUNIST ELEMENTS WITHIN OUR OWN RANKS." SOME TORE DOWN ANTI-AMERICAN PLACARDS.

ONE STUDENT SHOUTED "THE AMERICANS CAME TO CHINA TO HELP US. RUSSIAN FORCES HAVE NOT WITHDRAWN FROM DAIREN; HOW CAN WE ASK THE AMERICANS TO LEAVE?"

SOVIET TROOPS OCCUPIED DAIREN AT WAR'S END AND RUSSIAN OFFICIALS STILL CONTROL THAT CITY ALTHOUGH A SINO-SOVIET TREATY SIGNED IN AUGUST, 1945, DECLARED IT AN OPEN PORT.

AT TIENTSIN, THE NEWSPAPER TA KUNG PAO SAID 11 SCHOOLS THERE, INCLUDING PEIYANG AND NANKAI UNIVERSITIES, PLANNED DEMONSTRATIONS NEW YEAR'S DAY DESPITE MAYOR TU CHIEN-SHIH'S ADVICE TO THE CONTRARY.

PEIPING STUDENTS WHO STARTED THE DEMONSTRATIONS RETURNED QUIETLY TO THEIR CAMPUSES, TIRED, HOARSE AND HUNGRY.

IN SHANGHAI, SOME UNIVERSITY BUSES STILL BORE PLACARDS READING "WE CAN ENDURE NO LONGER," "U.S. ARMY GO HOME" AND "HAPPY NEW YEAR IN AMERICA NOW--THINK OF IT!"

SHANGHAI'S HISTORIC BUND THIS MORNING WAS SPOTTED WITH PLACARDS ON BUILDINGS, DEMANDING WITHDRAWAL OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY FROM CHINA -- A PLEA OFT-REITERATED OF LATE BY CHINESE COMMUNISTS. BY MIDDAY A GOOD SHARE OF THE SIGNS HAD BEEN REMOVED -- NO ONE IN AUTHORI KNEW BY WHOM. IT SEEMED EVIDENT THAT EITHER ANTI-AMERICAN DEMONSTRATIONS WERE NOT POPULAR HERE, OR THE GOVERNMENT WAS ATTEMPTING TO SUPPRESS THEM.

A SIZABLE DEMONSTRATION WAS DEVELOPING AT MIDDAY IN HONGKEW'S WEDEMEYER ROAD -- NAMED FOR LT.GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER FOR "PROMOTING AMERICAN-CHINESE FRIENDSHIP." REPORTS INDICATED IT WAS STARTED BY STUDENTS PROTESTING THE PEIPING "RAPE" CASE.

THE AMERICAN ARMY PROVOST MARSHAL SAID SOME 500 STUDENTS BLOCKED TRAFFIC ON WEDEMEYER ROAD, AND "THERE HAVE BEEN SPORADIC STONINGS," BUT THAT NO FOREIGNERS WERE INJURED.

X440APS

30.24-7179

DAIREN

TIENTSIN, DEC. 31-(AP)-THE MIN KUO DAILY NEWS REPORTED TODAY IN A MUKDEN DISPATCH THAT CHINESE GOVERNMENT TROOPS FROM PULANTIEN HAD MOVED WITHIN 10 MILES OF RUSSIANHTROOPS AT DAIREN. IT SAID THERE WERE NO CHINESE COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES BETWEEN THE NATIONALS AND RUSSIANS.

"THERE WAS NO INDICATION OF THE REASON FOR THIS GOVERNMENT MOVE. THE NATIONALS WEEKS AGO SAID THEY WOULD OBSERVE A SAFETY ZONE AROUND DAIREN TO PREVENT ANY POSSIBLE SINO-SOVIET INCIDENTS. GOVERNMENT TROOPS LAST WERE REPORTED 15 MILES FROM DAIREN, WITH THE MAIN BAAAAAAAAAAA

MENT TROPS LAST WERE REORTED 15MILES FROM DAIREN, WITH THE MAIN BODY AT PULANTIEN, 35 MILES NORTH.)

X732APS NM

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 1-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER PETER FRASER SAID TODAY THAT NATIONS WILL NOT BE WILLING TO SUBMIT THE WHOLE RANGE OF THEIR DISPUTES TO THE IMPARTIAL OPERATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW UNTIL THE WORLD HAS A SYSTEM OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY IN WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS POSSESSES EFFECTIVE POWER NOT SUBJECT TO THE VETO.

IN A STATEMENT ON THE WORK OF THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY, FRASER SAID HE SHARED WITH BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN A FEELING OF SATISFACTION CONCERNING THE WORK OF THE RECENT ASSEMBLY SESSION IN NEW YORK.

MQ659PES

HONOLULU, DEC. 31-(AP)-A LITTLE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, PATTERNED AFTER THE CHIEFS OF STAFF IN WASHINGTON, GOES ICTO EFFECT TOMORROW IN ADM. JOHN H.TOWERS' PACIFIC COMMAND.

TOWERS, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE PACIFIC, EMBRACING THE PACIFIC EAST OF THE MARIANAS AND SOUTH OF ALASKA, BUT EXCLUDING THOSE TERRITORIES, DESCRIBED HIS NEW ORGANIZAOION TODAY AS "THE MOST COMPLETE JOIV

TORIES, DESCRIBED HIS NEW ORGANIZATION TODAY AS "THE MOST ~~COMPLETE JOINT SETUP THE ARMED FORCES EVER HAD~~" BELOW THE WASHINGTON LEVEL.

UNDER TOWERS WILL BE THE JOINT PACIFIC COMMAND CHIEFS OF STAFF -- LT.GEN.JOHN HULL, COMMANDER OF ARMX GROUND FORCES IN THE PACIFIC; BRIG.GEN.DONALD L.STACE, COMMANDER OF ARMY AIR FORCES IN THE SAME AREA, AND VICE ADM.LYNDE MCCORMACK, DEPUTY COMMANDER IN CHIEF, PACIFIC FLEET. EACH WILL ADMINISTER HIS OWN SERVICE.

TOWERS, WHO WILL RETIRE JAN. 30, OR HIS SUCCESSOR, VICE ADM. LOUIS E.DENFELD, MAY CHANGE THE SETUP AT ANY TIME. SO CAN THE WASHINGTON JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, WHO ENDORSED THE PLAN.

X701APS

NITE LEAD MACARTHUR

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 1-(AP)-JAPAN TODAY MOVED INTO THE YEAR IN WHICH A NEW CONSTITUTION WILL PLACE ALL SOVEREIGN POWER, HITHERTO HELD BY THE EMPEROR AND WIELDED BY THE MILITARY, IN THE HANDS OF THE PEOPLE.

LAST NIGHT GENERAL MACARTHUR, IN A YEAR-END STATEMENT TO THE JAPANESE PEOPLE, CALLED ATTENTION TO THAT CONSTITUTION WHICH TAKES EFFECT IN APRIL. THEN HE SAID:

"UNLESS THE PEOPLE ASSUME IN FULL REALITY THE MANTLE AND DIGNITY OF SOVEREIGN POWER AND PROCEED RESOLUTELY IN THE EXERCISE OF THAT POWER TO BUILD UPON THE ASHES OF DECADENCE A NEW AND ENLIGHTENED SOCIAL SYSTEM, DEEPLY ROOTED IN A FIRM DETERMINATION TO REMAIN FREE, THERE CAN BE BUT SUPERFICIAL AND TEMPORARY CHANGE FROM THAT WHICH BROUGHT ONLY TRAGEDY IN JAPAN'S PAST."

THE MAN WHO LOSES MUCH POWER UNDER THAT CONSTITUTION, EMPEROR HIROHITO, OBSERVED TODAY AS HIS 47TH BIRTHDAY ALTHOUGH IN REALITY HIS BIRTHDAY IS APRIL 29.

ENDING A YEAR IN WHICH, FOR THE FIRST TIME, A JAPANESE MONARCH MINGLED WITH HIS PEOPLE DURING INSPECTION TOURS OF THE WAR-TORN COUNTRY, HE FOLLOWED TRADITION TODAY BY WORSHIPING AT PALACE SANCTUARIES AND RECEIVING GREETINGS FROM PRINCES AND MINISTERS.

MACARTHUR MADE NO SPECIFIC REFERENCE TO THE EMPEROR IN A STATEMENT REPLETE WITH REFERENCES TO "THE PEOPLE."

LOOKING BACK ON 1946 IN JAPAN AS "A YEAR OF LEGISLATED REFORM, HARDLY SURPASSED IN A COMPARABLE PERIOD DURING THE EVOLUTION OF CIVILIZED SOCIETY," HE SAID A MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE "RESOLUTELY HAVE SOUGHT TO REMOVE THE CAUSES OF JAPAN'S ILL-FATED PAST AND FAITHFULLY TO BUILD FOR JAPAN'S HAPPIER FUTURE."

HE NOTED THAT REACTIONARY AND LIBERAL FORCES HAD CAUGHT UP THE COUNTRY IN CROSSCURRENTS OF STRUGGLE WHICH EVEN RETARDED IT AT TIMES BUT EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THE INDIVIDUAL JAPANESE COULD BE COUNTED ON TO PRESERVE HIS NEW-FOUND POWER AND "APPLY IT FEARLESSLY AND INTELLIGENTLY."

DV726PCS

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JAN.1-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR TODAY REORGANIZED ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCES UNDER HIS JURISDICTION AS U.S. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, FAR EAST, IN A MOVE WHICH DID NOT AFFECT HIS ALLIED SUPREME COMMAND ORGANIZATION.

THE REORGANIZATION OF HIS AMERICAN COMMAND SETUP FOLLOWED HIS RECENT APPOINTMENT BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, FAR EAST--THE TOP MILITARY COMMANDER FOR ALL U.S. SERVICES IN JAPAN, KOREA, THE PHILIPPINES, RYUKYUS (OKINAWA), MARIANAS, BONINS AND VOLCANO ISLANDS.

(A NAVY OFFICER, ADM.JOHN H.TOWERS, HAS A SIMILAR TOP COMMAND OVER AIR SERVICES IN HAWAII AND THE CENTRAL PACIFIC AREA.)

THE FAR EAST COMMAND WILL BE DIVIDED IN TWO GROUPS, INCLUDING A NEWLY ORGANIZED JOINT STRATEGIC PLANNING AND OPERATIONS GROUP FROM STAFFS OF GROUND, SEA AND AIR FORCES; AND AN ADMINISTRATIVE AND EXECUTIVE GROUP TO BE DRAWN FROM THE CURRENT GENERAL AND SPECIAL STAFF OF MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS.

MAJ.GEN.PAUL MUELLER, CHIEF OF STAFF IN THE SUPREME COMMAND FOR ALLIED POWERS, WILL BE CHIEF OF STAFF FOR THE FAR EAST (U.S.) COMMAND. VICE ADM.R.M.GRIFFIN, PRESENTLY COMMANDING ALL NAVAL FORCES IN JAPAN, WILL RETAIN THAT POST AND ASSUME COMMAND OF NAVAL FORCES (U.S.) FOR THE FAR EAST. HE WILL RETAIN OPERATIONAL CONTROL OF NAVAL FORCES IN THE MARIANAS AND BONINS AS WELL; THEY NOW ARE COMMANDED BY REAR ADM. C.A.POWNALL.

HIROHITO-NEW YEAR
BY TOM LAMBERT

TOKYO, DEC. 31-(AP)-EMPEROR HIROHITO, WHO RETAINS THE VENERATION OF MILLIONS OF SUBJECTS BUT LITTLE IF ANY OF HIS ONCE GREAT POWER, ADDS ANOTHER YEAR TO HIS AGE TOMORROW ALTHOUGH HIS REAL BIRTHDAY IS APRIL 29. 1946

HE WILL BE 47. UNDER THE JAPANESE SYSTEM, EACH NIPPONESE BECOMES ONE YEAR OLDER ON NEW YEAR'S DAY. THUS, A CHILD BORN TODAY WOULD BECOME ONE YEAR OLD TOMORROW.

HIROHITO SPENT A BUSY YEAR, FEATURED BY EIGHT INSPECTION TRIPS INTO THE COUNTRY. IT WAS THE FIRST TIME A JAPANESE RULER EVER HAD SO MINGLED WIOH HIS SUBJECTS. HE WAS SOMEWHAT CONCERNED BY WHAT HE SAW: DEVASTATION, UNREST, HUNGER.

KYODO NEWS AGENCY REPORTED HE SAID ON ONE TRIP "IF PRESENT CONDITIONS HAD PREVAILED FROM THE BEGINNING OF MY REIGN, I THINK THE WAR WOULD NOT HAVE STARTED." 1946

HIROHITO EVIDENTLY WAS CONCERNED OVER THE FEELING HIS PEOPLE MIGHT HAVE FOR HIM AFTER HE ORDERED THEM TO SURRENDER. HE HAS WRITTEN A POEM NOTING JOYOUSLY "EVEN TODAY, AFTER DEFEAT IN BATTLE" SOME LOYAL SUBJECTS COME AROUND TO PULL LEEDS IN THE PALACE GROUNDS.

HE WILL OBSRVE HIS BIRTHDAY TOMORROW WITH TRADITIONAL CEREMONIES. AT 5:30 A.M., HE WILL WORSHIP AT THREE SANCTUARIES WITHIN HIS PALACE. THEN HE WILL ACCEPT GREETINGS FROM THE IMPERIAL PRINCES AND THEN FROM PREMIER YOSHIDA AND THE CABINET MINISTERS AND THEIR WIVES.

X708APS

(ADVANCE)..MANILA,DEC.31-(AP)-IN A YEAR-END MESSAGE TO THE FILIPINO PEOPLE, AMBASSADOR PAUL V.MCNUTT SAID TONIGHT THAT THE UNITED STATES "WILL CONTINUE, TO THE MAXIMUM OF ITS ABILITY, TO AID IN THE SOLUTION OF THOSE PROBLEMS WHICH ARE PRESENTED IN THIS PART OF THE WORLD."

MCNUTT SAID THE AMERICAN PEOPLE VIEWED WITH "PRIDE THE PROGRESS AND EFFORTS BEING MADE BY THE PHILIPPINE NATION X X X BECAUSE THE FILIPINOS ARE SPIRITUALLY KIN TO US, THEY WERE WARDS AND ALLIES AND CONTINUE NOW TO BE FRIENDS AND COMRADES."

PY948PPS NM

BUENOS AIRES,DEC.31-(AP)-THE ARGENTINE SUPREME COURT RULED TODAY THAT AXIS FIRMS SEIZED BY THE ENEMY PROPERTY CONTROL BOARD HAVE THE RIGHT TO BRING LEGAL ACTION TO SEEK RECOVERY OF THEIR PROPERTIES. 1946

THE COURT, OVERRULING A FEDERAL COURT DECISION, ACTED IN A CASE INVOLVING THE MERCK CHEMICAL AND SCHERING CHEMICAL COMPANIES, HUGO STINNES LTD., SOCIEDAD ANONIMA TERRITORIAL RURAL Y MERCANTIL SUDAMERICA AND THE SESGO TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

HP835PES

WASHINGTON,DEC 31-(AP)-ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR HOWARD C.PETERSEN SAID TODAY THAT AMNESTY WAS GRANTED 700,000 MINOR NAZIS IN THE AMERICAN ZONE OF GERMANY FOR TWO REASONS:

1--A STEP TOWARD "ATTAINING POLITICAL STABILITY IN GERMANY."

2--TO PERMIT GERMAN AUTHORITIES WHO ARE UNDER MILITARY GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION TO CONCENTRATE ON THE PUNISHMENT OF NAZIS WHO WERE ACTIVE IN THE PARTY.

PETERSEN, WHO HAS JURISDICTION OVER MILITARY GOVERNMENT AND OTHER OCCUPATION MATTERS, EXPLAINED THE AMNESTY ORDER OF GEN.JOSEPH T. MCNARNEY IN A STATEMENT ISSUED IN RESPONSE TO NEWS INQUIRIES. 1946

"ADMINISTRATIVELY AT LEAST TWO YEARS AND PERHAPS LONGER WOULD HAVE BEEN REQUIRED TO COMPLETE THE ENTIRE PROGRAM," PETERSEN SAID. "NOW THE GERMAN ADMINISTRATION X X X IS FREE TO CONCENTRATE ITS EFFORTS ON THE PUNISHMENT OF ACTIVE NAZIS. UNTIL THE DENAZIFICATION PROGRAM CAN BE COMPLETED, POLITICAL STABILITY IN GERMANY CANNOT BE OBTAINED."

AMNESTY WAS GRANTED ONLY TO SMALL NAZIS "WHO ARE MORE THAN 50 PERCENT DISABLED PHYSICALLY OR WHO DURING THE YEARS 1943 AND 1945 EARNED LESS THAN 3,600 MARKS AND WHOSE TAXABLE PROPERTY IN 1945 DID NOT EXCEED 20,000 MARKS," PETERSEN SAID. THE LATTER PROVISIONS WERE APPARENTLY USED AS A YARDSTICK IN MEASURING PERSONS WHO ARE SUSPECTED OF EXPLOITING PARTY POSITIONS AND WHO ARE LISTED IN THE TOP TWO CATEGORIES OF CHARGES.

NO MAJOR OFFENDERS WERE FREED, PETERSEN DECLARED, AND IN ANY EVENT ALL THE 700,000 GRANTED AMNESTY "REMAIN AVAILABLE TO AMERICAN AUTHORITIES AT ALL TIMES." ABOUT 2,300,000 NAZIS IN THE AMERICAN ZONE REMAIN CHARGEABLE UNDER THE DENAZIFICATION LAW, HE ADDED.

THE AMNESTY, PETERSEN POINTED OUT, DOES NOT INCLUDE THE SO-CALLED CLASS I AND II NAZIS. THOSE CLASSES, HE SAID, INCLUDE PERSONS WHO COMMITTED CRIMES AGAINST VICTIMS OR OPPONENTS OF HITLER'S NATIONAL SOCIALISM, VIOLATED INTERNATIONAL LAW IN THE TREATMENT OF FOREIGN CIVILIANS AND PRISONERS OF WAR OR WHO WERE ACTIVISTS, MILITARISTS OR PROFITEERS.

HE DEFINED ACTIVISTS AS THOSE WHO BY WAY OF THEIR POSITION "SUBSTANTIALLY ADVANCED THE NATIONAL SOCIALISTIC TYRANNY," OR WERE AVOWED ADHERENTS TO THE TYRANNY, "PARTICULARLY OF ITS RACIAL CREEDS." A MILITARIST IS "ANYONE WHO SOUGHT TO BRING THE LIFE OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE INTO LINE WITH A POLICY OF MILITARISTIC FORCE" OR WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DOMINATION OR EXPLOITATION OF FOREIGN PEOPLE. AND A PROFITEER IS DESCRIBED AS ANYONE WHO USED HIS POLITICAL POSITION OR CONNECTIONS TO BENEFIT FROM THE PARTY'S REGIME, THE HITLER REARMAMENT PROGRAM OR THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR. 1946

WASHINGTON, DEC 31-(AP)-ERNIE ADAMSON QUIT AS CHIEF COUNSEL FOR THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES TODAY WITH A PUBLIC SUGGESTION THAT WASHINGTON REPORTERS "CURE THE FAULTS" OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS BY "MAGNIFYING THEIR VIRTUES."

IN AN OPEN LETTER TO THE "LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE PRESS," THE 52-YEAR-OLD PITTSBURGH LAWYER WHO HAS BEEN THE COMMITTEE'S LEGAL ADVISER SINCE IT WAS GIVEN PERMANENT STATUS EARLY LAST YEAR URGED THAT REPORTERS HELP STRENGTHEN THE COMMITTEE. 1946

ADAMSON SAID HE ISSUED THE LETTER AS HIS "LAST BUSINESS" BEFORE CARRYING OUT HIS PREVIOUS PLANS TO GO BACK TO PITTSBURGH.

HE HAD PLANNED TO DO THAT, HE EXPLAINED, EVEN BEFORE REP. THOMAS (R-NJ), WHO BECOMES CHAIRMAN NEXT WEEK, PROMISED TO FIRE ADAMSON AS HIS FIRST OFFICIAL ACT BECAUSE OF PREMATURE RELEASE EARLY THIS WEEK OF ADAMSON'S REPORT TO THE COMMITTEE WARNING OF A POSSIBLE "REVOLUTION" IN THIS COUNTRY.

"I HEAR RUMORS OF A CONCERTED EFFORT BY SEVERAL GROUPS TO HAVE THIS COMMITTEE ABOLISHED," ADAMSON WROTE. "I HOPE THAT YOU WILL REFRAIN FROM GIVING ANY AID OR COMFORT TO THIS MOVEMENT, AT LEAST UNTIL YOU HAVE ACCORDED THE NEW CHAIRMAN, AND HIS COMMITTEE, A REASONABLE OPPORTUNITY TO PROVE THEIR ABILITY IN CONDUCTING THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMMITTEE."

30.94-7181

WASHINGTON DEC 31-(AP)-MAJ GEN LESLIE B.GROVES, BOSS OF THE ARMY'S MANHATTAN DISTRICT SINCE IT STARTED DEVELOPMENT AND MANUFACTURE OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND BOMBS FOUR YEARS AGO, STEPS DOWN TONIGHT.

THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE FORMAL TRANSFER OF THE ENGINEERING DISTRICT TO THE NEW ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION WILL BE MADE AT MIDNIGHT AND THAT GROVES, WHO HAS BEEN REPORTED SEEKING RETIREMENT, "WILL BE RELIEVED OF ALL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR OPERATION OF THE PROJECT."

GROVES HAS BEEN ASKED TO REMAIN AVAILABLE AS A CONSULTANT.

THE COMMISSION HAS REQUESTED ALL OTHER MILITARY PERSONNEL OF THE DISTRICT TO REMAIN ON THE JOB UNTIL REORGANIZATION IS FAR ENOUGH ADVANCED TO REPLACE ARMY OFFICERS OR OFFER POSITIONS TO NON-REGULAR ARMY PERSONNEL WHO DESIRE TO REMAIN AS CIVILIANS. #

1946

NEW YORK, DEC. 31-(AP)-KIRL M. ALEXEIEV, FORMER EMPLOYE OF THE SOVIET EMBASSY IN MEXICO CITY, SAYS HE CANNOT RETURN TO HIS HOMELAND BECAUSE HE HAS BECOME ACCUSTOMED TO BREATHING "THE FRESH AIR OF FREEDOM."

1946

IN A STATEMENT MADE PUBLIC YESTERDAY BY HIS LAWYER, MARTIN RICHMOND, ALEXEIEV SAID HE CONSIDERED IT HIS DUTY "TO STATE PUBLICLY THAT I AM OPPOSED TO THE SOVIET REGIME."

ALEXEIEV DESCRIBED HIMSELF AS ACTING COMMERCIAL ATTACHE AT THE SOVIET EMBASSY IN MEXICO CITY FOR TWO YEARS, BUT AN OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN AT THE EMBASSY SAID LAST NIGHT THAT "HE WAS NEVER COMMERCIAL ATTACHE AT THE EMBASSY OR ACTING ATTACHE, BUT SIMPLY AN EMPLOYE IN THE COMMERCIAL SECTION."

"WE THOUGHT ALEXEIEV WAS ALREADY BACK IN THE SOVIET UNION TODAY, OR WELL ON HIS WAY THERE," THE SPOKESMAN SAID. HE ADDED THAT ALEXEIEV LEFT MEXICO CITY AROUND THE END OF NOVEMBER TO RETURN TO THE SOVIET UNION BY WAY OF THE UNITED STATES.

1946

ALEXEIEV SAID IN HIS STATEMENT THAT "LIFE ABROAD HAS OPENED TO ME THE TRUE MEANING OF WHAT I SAW IN THE SOVIET UNION."

"NO NATION IS MORE EXPLOITED, OR RATHER ENSLAVED, THAN THE SOVIET NATION," HE SAID.

"I CAN NOT RETURN TO MY HOMELAND AND DOOM MY FAMILY, WHICH HAS BECOME ACCUSTOMED TO BREATHE THE FRESH AIR OF FREEDOM, TO LIFE UNDER THE HEEL OF DICTATORSHIP. BUT I FEEL THAT IN THIS COUNTRY (THE UNITED STATES) THEY WILL BECOME FREE HUMAN BEINGS, AND I FIRMLY BELIEVE THAT MY FAMILY AND I WILL BE GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO START A NEW LIFE HERE."

THE STATEMENT CHARGED THAT THE SOVIET'S DOMESTIC POLICY "IS BASED ON THE PRINCIPLE OF COMPLETE ISOLATION OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE FROM DEMOCRATIC NATIONS, ESPECIALLY THE U.S.A." AND SAID THAT "DURING MY SOJOURN ABROAD I HAVE REALIZED THE MONSTROSITY OF THE LIES SPREAD IN THE SOVET UNION ABOUT 'THE BEASTLY EXPLOITATION OF WORKERS IN CAPITALIST COUNTRIES.'"

1946

RICHMOND SAID ALEXEIEV, HIS WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN NOW WERE LIVING IN THE U.S. WITH FRIENDS OF THE LAWYER, BUT HE DECLINED TO REVEAL WHERE THEY WERE STAYING.

NEW YORK, DEC. 31-(AP)-FERDINAND EBERSTADT ANNOUNCED TODAY HIS RESIGNATION AS AN ASSOCIATE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE ON THE UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION.

EBERSTADT SAID HE WAS RESIGNING TO RETURN TO PRIVATE BUSINESS, EMPHASIZING HIS LEAVING "DOES NOT MEAN THAT THERE ARE ANY DIFFERENCES" BETWEEN HIM AND BERNARD M. BARUCH, CHIEF AMERICAN REPRESENTIAVE ON THE COMMISSION. HE IS SENIOR PARTNER IN THE NEW YORK INVESTMENT BANKING FIRM OF F. EBERSTADT & CO.

"NOBODY IN THE WORLD COULD BE CLOSER TO MR. BARUCH THAN I HAVE BEEN," EBERSTADT SAID, ADDING:

"BUT I HAVE BEEN IN PUBLIC SERVICE ALMOST CONTINUOUSLY NOW FOR ABOUT FIVE YEARS, FIRST AS CHAIRMAN OF THE ARMY-NAVY MUNITIONS BOARD, THEN AS VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD, THEN ON THE ARMY-NAVY UNIFICATION STUDIES FOR SECRETARY OF THE NAVY FORRESTAL, AND FINALLY AS ASSISTANT TO MR.BARUCH."

BARUCH SAID EBERSTADT HAD "WORKED UNREMITTINGLY AND WAS NOT PAID ONE CENT FOR IT; HE EVEN PAID HIS OWN RENT AND EXPENSES."

HJ-MQ1229AES

1946

BOSTON DEC 31-(AP)-THE INDICTMENT OF TWO EXPATRIATE AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMEN ON CHARGES OF SELLING OUT TO THE NAZIS DURING THE WAR SET THE STAGE TODAY FOR NEW ENGLAND'S FIRST TREASON TRIAL SINCE THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

ROBERT HENRY BEST, 51, A NATIVE OF SUMTER COUNTY,S.C., AND DOUGLAS CHANDLER, 51, WHO WAS BORN IN CHICGO, WERE INDICTED YESTERDAY BY A

1946

ROBERT HENRY BEST, 51, A NATIVE OF SUMTER COUNTY,S.C., AND DOUGLAS CHANDLER, 51, WHO WAS BORN IN CHICAGO, WERE INDICTED YESTERDAY BY A 22-MAN FEDERAL GRAND JURY AFTER LESS THAN AN HOUR'S DELIBERATION.

JUDGE FRANCIS J.W.FORD, ASSIGNED TO PRESIDE AT THE TRIAL, DIRECTED THAT THE TWO MEN ACCUSED OF SERVING AS NAZI RADIO MOUTHPIECES BE BROUGHT HERE AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE DATE FROM WASHINGTON FOR ARRIAGNMENT.

IT WAS NOT DISCLOSED WHEN TRIAL WOULD BEGIN, BUT COURT ATTACHES SAID THAT CHANDLER AND BEST PROBABLY WOULD BE GIVEN UNTIL APRIL TO FILE SPECIAL PLEAS AND PREPARE THEIR DEFENSE. CONVICTION OF TREASON CARRIES A MANDATORY SENTENCE OF DEATH BY HANGING.

THE JURY RETURNED THE INDICTMENTS AFTER HEARING 15 WITNESSES WHOSE IDENTITIES WERE PROTECTED BY ARMED GUARDS. AT LEAST TWO OF THEM WERE BELIEVED TO BE GERMAN WOMEN, ONE OF WHOM WAS ABOUT 35 AND STYLISHLY-DRESSED.

THE DEFENDANTS WERE ACCUSED OF "WILFULLY AND TRAITOROUSLY" GIVING AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY FROM WITHIN A FEW DAYS AFTER THE UNITED STATES ENTERED THE WAR UNTIL GERMANY CAPITULATED.

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BY FRED BRADY

BOSTON, DEC 31-(AP)-BRITISH BIOLOGIST DR. J.B.S.HALDANE SAID TODAY THE FIRST GENERATION OF THE SURVIVORS OF THE ATOM BOMBING OF HIROSHIMA MAY INCLUDE "A CROP OF FREAKS" AND THAT THE PEAK OF BIRTH ABNORMALITIES WILL COME AFTER FIVE OR TEN GENERATIONS.

DR. HALDANE DISCUSSED THE PART NATURAL RADIATION PLAYS IN THE GERM CELL CHANGES AFFECTING MAN'S HEREDITY AND SAID SUCH HUMAN EFFECTS AS THOSE FROM THE ATOM BOMB "MAY KEEP TURNING UP FOR ANOTHER 10,000 YEARS."

IN AN INTERVIEW AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, HE PREDICTED THAT AFTER THE FIRST GENERATION OF HIROSHIMA DESCENDANTS "THERE SHOULDN'T BE MANY MORE UNTIL INBREEDING STARTS X X X AND THE PEAK OF THESE SHOULD COME AFTER FIVE OR TEN GENERATIONS." #

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED NEW YEAR'S

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

IN BARS AND CAFES, IN HOMES AND CHURCHES THROUGHOUT THE NATION LAST NIGHT MILLIONS WATCHED OUT AN OLD YEAR TROUBLED BY STRIKES, POLITICAL UPHEAVALS AND WORLD STRIFE AND EXPRESSED THEIR HOPES FOR THE NEW YEAR WITH ONE OF THE GAYEST NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATIONS IN HISTORY.

NEW YORK CITY'S TIMES SQUARE SAQ OUT 1946 WITH AN ESTIMATED CROWD OF 900,000 KISSING, HAND-SHAKING AND HORN-BLOWING CELEBRATORS, SLIGHTLY LESS THAN LAST YEAR'S ESTIMATE OF ONE MILLION, BUT WITH NO NOTICEABLE DECREASE IN NOISINESS.

1946

CELEBRATIONS GENERALLY WERE MARKED BY A FEELING THAT THE NEW YEAR--NO MATTER WHAT IT HAS IN STORE--IS BOUND TO BE AN IMPROVEMENT OVER 1946, AND THE HORNS WERE BLOWN A LITTLE MORE LOUDLY AND THE WINE FLOWED A LITTLE MORE FREELY BECAUSE OF IT.

HOTTEST SPOT IN PORTLAND, ORE.,--AND ONE OF THE HOTTEST IN THE COUNTRY--WAS A DORMITORY WHERE 45 BRITISH WEST INDIAN SAILORS, FLOWN TO PORTLAND TO CREW A VICTORY SHIP, PUT ON A TRINIDAD-STYLE CELEBRATION. THEIR CALYPSO SONGS DROWNED OUT THE NOISE OF NEARBY PORTLANDERS' MORE NORMAL FORMS OF CONVIVIALITY.

IN ATLANTIC CITY, HOTELS WERE JAMMED FOR HOLIDAY PARTIES AT PRICES RANGING FROM $2 TO $12, WHILE A CASH PRIZE AND GIFTS FROM 28 MERCHANTS WAITED FOR THE WINNER OF THE RESORT TOWN'S TRADITIONAL "FIRST BABY" CONTEST.

1946

VIRGINIANS GOT AN APPROPRIATE NEW YEAR'S GIFT FROM THE STATE'S ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL BOARD--THE END OF LIQUOR RATIONING, EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY. BUT STATE STORES WERE CLOSED FOR THE HOLIDAYS SO MOST VIRGINIANS SAW THE YEAR OUT WITH RATIONED WHISKY.

MERRYMAKERS CROWDED THE URBAN CENTERS, JAMMING RESTAURANTS, NIGHT CLUBS AND BARS, PAYING HIGH PRICES AND STIFF COVER CHARGES IN A NOISY REVEL FEATURED BY THE POPPING OF CORKS AND HELPED ALONG BY THE RUSTLE OF GOOD GREEN CURRENCY.

AS USUAL NEW YORK CITY ITS PLUSH CLUBS AND MAMMOTH ENTERTAINMENT BUSINESS HAD ONE OF THE BIGGEST CROWDS--AND SOME OF THE STEEPEST PRICES. THE CHARGE IN NIGHT CLUBS WAS $5 TO $40 PER PERSON AND LIQUOR WAS EXTRA

1946

THE COVER TAB WAS CORRESPONDINGLY HIGH IN OTHER PLACES. FOR INSTANCE, IT AVERAGED $15 IN CHICAGO AND ONE GOLD COAST SPOT CHARGED AN EYE-OPENING $100.

BUT ALL WAS NOT FRIVOLITY. MANY THOUSANDS OF THE MORE SERIOUS ATTENDED WATCH NIGHT SERVICES IN CHURCHES THROUGHOUT THE NATION AS THE NEW YEAR WAS BORN.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN, SAYING THAT THIS NATION AND ITS ALLIES HAD WON THE WAR "WITH GOD'S HELP," CHOSE THE YEAR'S END TO ISSUE A PROCLAMATION TERMINATING THE PERIOD OF HOSTILITIES AND PAVING THE WAY FOR THE END OF MANY EXTRAORDINARY WARTIME GOVERNMENT POWERS.

TIMES SQUARE, HUB OF NEW YORK'S ANNUAL BLOWOUT, HAD ITS USUAL IMMENSE CROWD. THERE WERE 1,684 PATROLMEN AND DETECTIVES ASSIGNED THERE AND 190 FIREMEN TO VARIOUS NIGHT CLUBS IN THE CITY. STORE WINDOWS IN THE TIMES SQUARE AREA WERE PRUDENTLY BOARDED UP.

HISTORIC OLD PHILADELPHIA'S OFFICIAL CITY WELCOME WAS MARKED BY THE RINGING OF THE 13,000 POUND BELL IN THE TOWER OF INDEPENDENCE HALL, CELEBRATING 171 YEARS OF THIS NATION'S INDEPENDENCE.

CELEBRATIONS IN QUAKER CITY ENTERTAINMENT PLACES COST A MINIMUM OF $10 TO $25 PER COUPLE AND SOME NIGHT CLUBS NOTED A TREND TOWARD LARGER GROUP PARTIES. 1946

MERRYMAKERS OF THE BRING-YOUR-OWN-BOTTLE SCHOOL OF THOUGHT OFTEN FOUND LIQUOR PRICES DOWN. SCOTCH HAD BEEN SLASHED $1 TO $3 A BOTTLE IN NEW YORK AND BONDED BOURBON AND RYE WAS DOWN AS MUCH AS $2.

WASHINGTONIANS, EASED OF WARTIME BURDENS, WERE GAY. GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES HAD NEW YEAR'S DAY OFF AND MADE THE MOST OF THE EVE. NIGHT CLUBS LOOKED TO THE BIGGEST NIGHT OF THE YEAR AND GOT TOP PRICES OF ABOUT $12 FOR DINNER AND DANCING. THEATERS SCHEDULED SPECIAL MIDNIGHT SHOWS.

THE TOP CHARGE IN BOSTON NIGHT SPOTS FOR ADMISSION AND DINNER--BUT NO LIQUOR -- WAS $10 PER PERSON, UP 50 CENTS OVER 1945. LIQUOR SALES WERE ORDERED HALTED AT 1 A.M. BUT DRINKING WAS OKAY UNTIL 4 A.M. AT HOTELS AND NIGHT CLUBS.

AT SEATTLE THE WASHINGTON STATE LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD DECIDED NOT TO ENFORCE A STATE LAW REQUIRING THAT ALL DRINKING BE DONE SITTING DOWN. A HOLIDAY CLOSING OF 3 A.M. WAS PERMITTED TAVERNS SELLING BEER AND WINE. NIGHT CLUB PRICES RANGED FROM AROUND $5 TO $12.50 PER HEAD.

1946

NEW YEAR'S EVE IN TEXAS WAS PRECEDED BY THE COLDEST DAY OF THE YEAR AND A SNOW BLANKET. SWANK SPOTS SOLD OUT IN ADVANCE AT THEIR HIGHEST PRICES.

ELMORE TORN, OF LONGVIEW, TEX., SENT A SUPLY OF BLACK EYED PEAS, THE SOUTH'S TRADITIONAL GOOD LUCK DISH ON NEW YEAR'S DAY, TO SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES, WHO SAID HE WOULD HAVE SOME.

HOLLYWOOD NIGHT CLUB OWNERS VOICED A VIEWPOINT ALSO EXPRESSED IN OTHER CENTERS WHEN THEY SAID THEY THOUGHT THIS NEW YEAR'S EVE CELEBRATION WOULD MARK THE END OF AN EASY MONEY ERA.

BUT HOLLYWOOD CLUBS WERE SOLD OUT AT TABLE PRICES RANGING FROM $15 TO $25 AND AN "AVERAGE" GOOD TIME COST AN ESTIMATED $50 PER PERSON.

1946

JAIL TERMS FOR DRUNKEN DIRVERS WERE THREATENED BY JUDGES IN LOS ANGELES, WHERE 40 PEOPLE WERE KILLED IN CHRISTMAS TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.

A MIDNIGHT CLOSING FOR BARS IN SAN FRANCISCO WAS ORDERED AND

